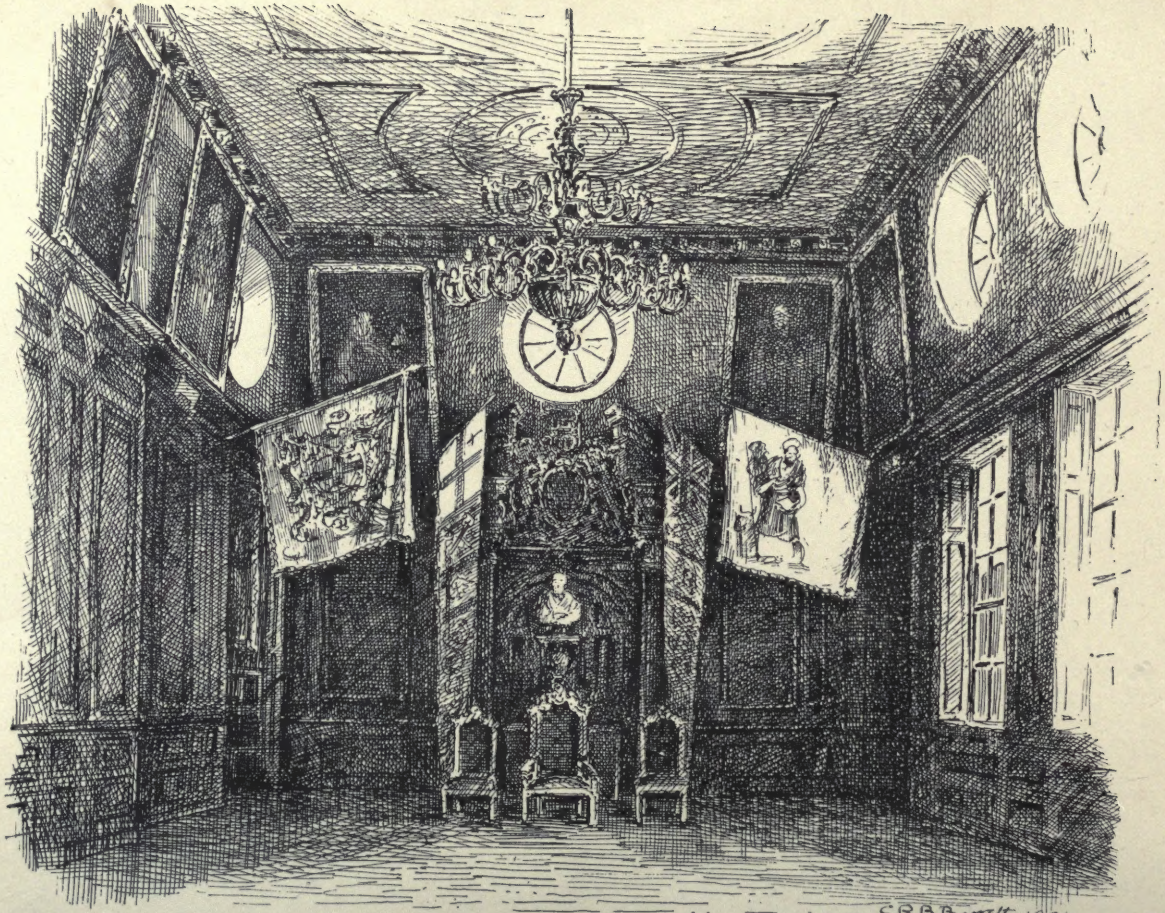
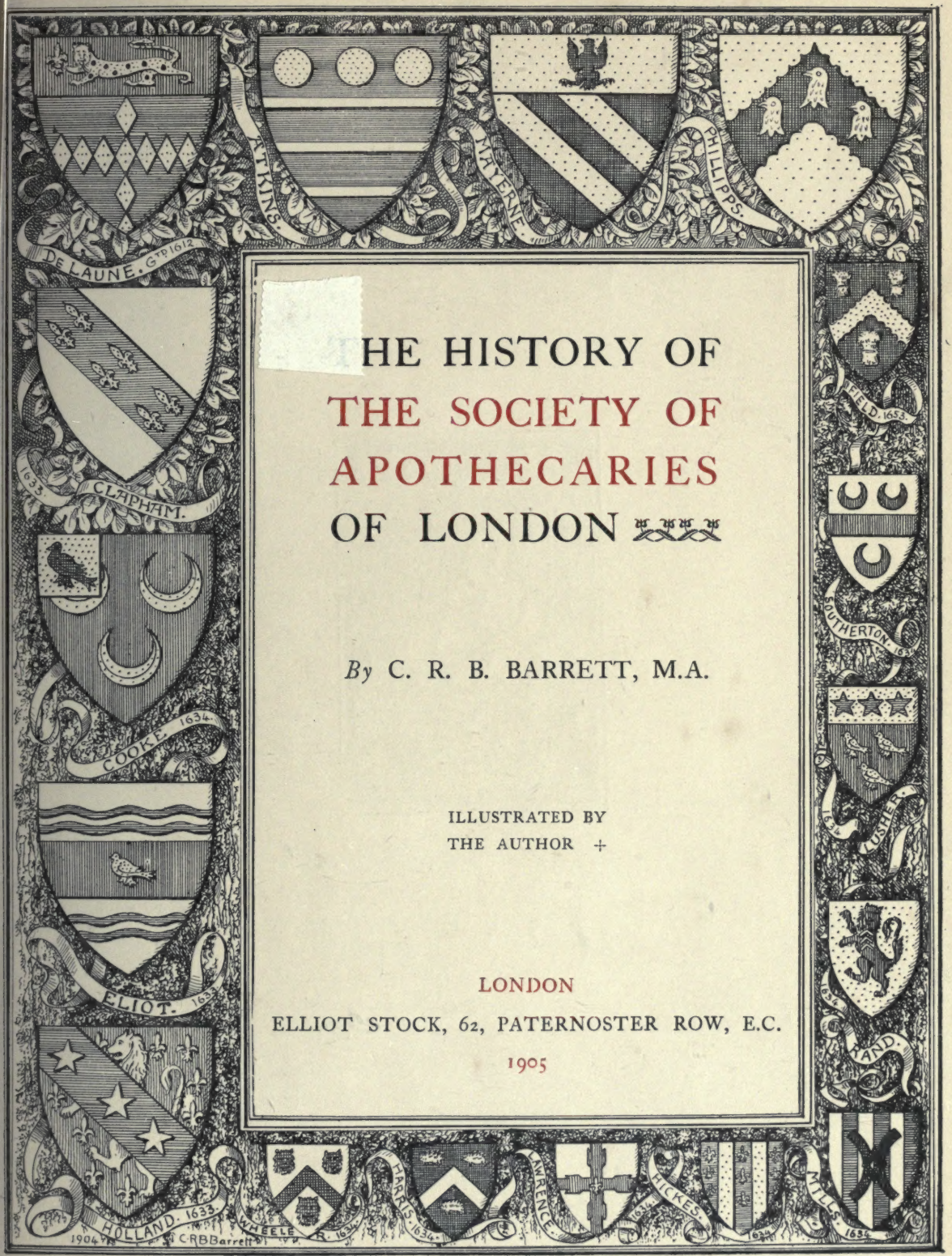
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THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON



THE GREAT HALL. Upper End.



THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON

By C. R. B. BARRETT, M.A.

ILLUSTRATED BY
THE AUTHOR +

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THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON.

1904–1905.

MASTER.

1856 Day, Albert Bryan, Esq.

WARDENS.

1862 Jeffcoat, Jas. Henry, Dep.-Surg.-Gen.
1861 Young, Edward Parker.

ASSISTANTS.

*1844 Gibbes, F. R., Esq.
*1847 Griffith, Samuel C., Esq.
*1849 Burton, J. S., Esq.
*1855 Browne, Charles, Esq.
*1855 Brown, T. E. Burton, Esq., C.I.E., Brig.-Surg., Retd., I.M.S.
*1855 Parson, William, Esq.
*1853 Cooper, Clarence, Dep.-Surg.-Gen.
1841 Veasey, Henry, Esq.
1860 Thorowgood, John Charles, Esq.
1863 Wilks, George, Esq.
1863 Brown, F. Gordon, Esq.
1864 Richards, S. A., Esq.
1862 Wall, Reginald B., Esq.
1855 Winter, J. N., Esq.
1862 Norton, Arthur T., Esq., C.B.

* Has served the Office of Master.

1849 †Beale, Lionel S., Esq.
1846 †Smith, W. M., Esq.
*1848 †Stocker, John Sherwood, Esq.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Clerk.
A. Mowbray Upton, Esq., B.A. Oxon.

Beadle.
W. T. Withers.

Accountant.
Edward Morpeth, Esq.

Representative of the Society on the General Medical Council.
Sir Hugh R. Beevor, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.P., L.S.A.

Representative of the Society on the Central Midwives Board.
E. Parker Young, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.M., L.S.A.

* Has served the Office of Master.
† Retired Members of the Court of Assistants.

Preface.

IN the following pages I shall endeavour to trace the history of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London, from its incorporation as a separate body on December 6, 1617, down to the present day. My information is mainly derived from the Minute Books of the Society, which it is gratifying to find have been preserved in an absolutely perfect state. The contents of these books have never before been drawn upon for the purpose, except in the case of such entries as refer to the Physic Garden at Chelsea. My intention is to give a chronological account of the various vicissitudes through which the Society has passed, to note its quaint customs, some of which have survived up to the present day, and to record the names of the donors of the pictures, plate, furniture, and other possessions of the Society which are still preserved at the Hall. With regard to quotation or transcription, I have avoided both as much as possible—a book full of documents reprinted is apt to be very wearisome. The list of Masters and Wardens is complete, and has been for the first time collected ; the events of each official year follow the mention of their election. In the Minute Books the absence of information with regard to important political or social events is most marked. For instance, the Great Plague might be expected to be the subject of many entries, being decidedly of a professional character, but this is not so. The Great Fire which destroyed the Hall receives but scanty notice, a fact much to be regretted.

That the history of the earlier years of the Society contains more matters of curious interest than that of the later period cannot be

denied, but it must be remembered that after the year 1815 the Society entered upon a new phase of its existence.

Where subjects for illustration in the building present themselves, I have endeavoured to reproduce them in pen and ink. Though noting the various changes which have taken place in the buildings and the Society's Hall at the dates when they occurred, I have devoted a special chapter to a careful description of the present state of these buildings and to an account of some of their contents. Finally, I have to express my grateful thanks to the Master and Wardens for several years past for their kind permission to make use of the Minute Books, documents, etc., for the purposes of this history. To the Secretary to the Court of Examiners, I have also to own my great indebtedness for much information and assistance.

CHARLES R. B. BARRETT.

WANDSWORTH,
1904.

Contents

		PAGE
	INTRODUCTION	xv
	THE CHARTER OF THE WORSHIPFUL SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON	xix
CHAPTER I.	THE EARLY YEARS OF THE SOCIETY, 1617 TO 1620	1
II.	1621 TO SEPTEMBER, 1623	12
III.	LEGAL TROUBLES AND ATTACKS ON THE SOCIETY	23
IV.	THE GRADUAL STRENGTHENING OF THE POSITION OF THE SOCIETY	30
V.	THE PURCHASE OF A HALL	42
VI.	THE "QUO-WARRANTO" — LEGAL DISPUTES AND OTHER TROUBLES	50
VII.	MAINLY OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS	63
VIII.	THE SOCIETY UNDER CHARLES II.	71
IX.	THE HALL REBUILT	79
X.	THE "DISPENSARY" DISPUTE	94
XI.	THE SURRENDER OF THE CHARTER	105
XII.	THE SOCIETY AND THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS	110
XIII.	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NAVY STOCK	119
XIV.	THE PHYSICIANS BILL AND OTHER MATTERS	128
XV.	1750 TO 1778	139

CHAPTER		PAGE
XVI.	1778 TO 1795.	152
XVII.	THE RISE OF THE SOCIETY AS A TEACHING BODY .	163
XVIII.	NECESSITY FOR MEDICAL REFORM—THE WAR OFFICE .	172
XIX.	MEDICAL REFORM—THE COURT OF EXAMINERS .	180
XX.	THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD—THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE SOCIETY IMPROVED	188
XXI.	THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXAMINATIONS HELD BY THE SOCIETY	192
XXII.	EXTENSION OF THE EXAMINATIONS—TROUBLES WITH CANDIDATES AND OBJECTORS TO THE ACT OF 1815 .	202
XXIII.	LONDON UNIVERSITY AND THE COURT OF EXAMINERS—THE SOCIETY AND THE SURGEONS—MR. BRANDE'S SCHEME	212
XXIV.	THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS—QUALIFIED AND UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS—THE THAMES EMBANKMENT SCHEME—GRAHAM'S BILL—THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY	225
XXV.	A COLLEGE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS PROPOSED—ECONOMIES AT THE HALL—A NEW MEDICAL BILL .	236
XXVI.	CHANGES IN THE EXAMINATIONS—GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL—RAILWAY SCHEMES—THE PHYSICIANS AND EXAMINATIONS—EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS . .	248
XXVII.	THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE SOCIETY AS AN EXAMINING BODY	262
XXVIII.	THE BUILDINGS, ANTIQUITIES, PICTURES, FURNITURE, AND PLATE—ALSO A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE OLD-TIME RITUAL KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN OBSERVED ON CONFIRMATION DAY, 1780.	267
APPENDICES		294
INDEX		299

List of Illustrations

	PAGE
The Great Hall, Upper End	*Frontispiece*
Autographs of Early Apothecaries	xxxix
The Arms of the Society	6
Old Library Table	51
The Muniment Chest	81
Key Scutcheon of Muniment Chest	82
Upper Portion of Staircase	85
The Oldest Window Remaining	87
The Long Garret	91
Detail of Baluster and Hand-rail	92
The Library	101
Chased Brass Door Handle, Library	104
A Relic of the Old Barge, Court Room	112
Brand and Seal. Possible Badge or Trade Mark of Navy Stock	121
Sconce, Court Room	135
Silk Barge Streamers, 18th Century. Cross of St. Patrick added Later	145
Table in Court Room	148
The Gateway	153
Old Ballot Box	156

PAGE

THE FRONT COURT, HALL AND HALL STAIRS 268

INNER FACE OF GATEWAY 270

PORTION OF OLD CARVED BEAM 271

THE STAIRCASE 273

THE KITCHEN 275

CHAIRS IN PARLOUR AND COURT ROOM 277

CARVING, COURT ROOM 279

CARVING, COURT ROOM 280

FIREPLACE, COURT ROOM 281

THE PLATE 285

THE GREAT HALL, LOWER END 287

THE MACE 292

Introduction

THE earliest mention of an Apothecary in England occurs in a grant reprinted in Rymer's "Fœdera," the individual, one Coursus de Gangeland, receiving a pension of 6d. per diem for life in 1345, for attending on King Edward III. while lying sick in Scotland. Gangeland is called therein "an Apothecary of London."

It has been stated that Richard Fitzneale, or Fitz Nigel, Bishop of London, filled the office of Apothecary to Henry II., but the statement is entirely without supporting evidence, and from the knowledge we have of the life of Fitz Nigel, may be dismissed as apocryphal.

Of the exact status of the Apothecary in the fifteenth century in England we have no information. Of the foreign Apothecaries, in Germany and elsewhere, all that is known is well put in Beckmann's "History of Inventions." Early in the sixteenth century (to be exact, in 1511) Henry VIII. passed an Act of Parliament in which it was stated that through "the great inconvenience which did ensue by ignorant persons practising physic or surgery, to the grievous hurt, damage, and destruction of many of the King's liege people," it became needful to order that no one should practise as surgeon or physician in the City of London, or within seven miles of it, unless he had been first examined, approved, and admitted by the Bishop of London or the Dean of St. Paul's, who were to be assisted in the examination of candidates by four doctors of physic and of surgery, or other expert persons in that faculty.

Seven years later the physicians were for the first time incor-

porated, and their college founded. In 1540 the surgeons (Barber-Surgeons) received their charter. Both the Physicians and Surgeons appear almost immediately to have exceeded the powers of jurisdiction which were given them by charter; so much so, that in 1543 another Act was passed. By this Act the numerous irregular practitioners were protected, and they were legally tolerated. It could hardly have been otherwise, as these formed the ordinary "doctors" or professors of the healing art at the disposal of the general public throughout the kingdom. The Act of 1543 was, however, somewhat of a strange one. It cited the Act of 1511 as having been passed "amongst other things, for the avoiding of sorceries, witchcraft, and other inconveniences," and the surgeons were censured for the mercenary way in which they were alleged to have practised, while the irregular and unincorporated practitioners were praised for their charity in attending the poor. This Act of 1543 is entitled "An Act that persons being no common surgeons may minister outward medicines." These unincorporated practitioners were the forerunners of the incorporated "Apothecary" of the first Stuart King of England. But though forerunners, they were so only in a sense, seeing that it was not till nearly a century after the Charter of James I., that apothecaries in England, as distinguished from physicians and surgeons, ever began to act as general practitioners.

Of the mention of the "apothecary" in literature we need but cite Shakespeare, Addison, Pope, and Dryden as being the most important authors who write thereon.

We now come to the first incorporation of the Apothecaries. This was by Charter from James I., and dated April 9, 1606, and by this charter the Apothecaries were united with the Grocers. They remained united until December 6, 1617, when a new Charter was received which formed them into a separate Company under the designation of the Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of the Apothecaries of the City of London.

Practically speaking, the Society stands to the present day on its first Charter, that of 1617. At first it is clear that the Apothecaries did not prescribe, but only dispensed medicines; but towards the end of the seventeenth century they began to exercise both functions. Naturally the College of Physicians was up in arms, and the wordy

war which ensued—tracts on both sides being showered abroad—only ceased after the publication of Garth's burlesque epic, the "Dispensary," which was published in 1697. But the Apothecaries made good their claim to both prescribe and dispense, and to this day the Licentiate of the Society both prescribes and dispenses. Pope, in the Essay on Criticism (1711) sneers at the "modern 'pothecaries," but Addison takes a far more just and generous view of the utility of these practitioners. From the Apothecaries' point of view the most clever defence of their position is that which is to be found in a tract dated 1724, entitled "Pharmacopolæ Justificati; or the Apothecaries Vindicated from the Imputation of Ignorance, wherein is shown that an academical education is nowise necessary to qualify a man for the practice of Physic."

It is somewhat strange to find that persons were licensed by the Bishops to practise medicine within their dioceses as late as the middle of the eighteenth century. This misuse of Spiritual power was the subject of a strong attack in a tract published in 1747, and entitled "An Address to the College of Physicians."

The conclusion to which one seems bound to come with regard to the position of the early Apothecary is this: namely, that originally, in the days when he was incorporated with the grocer, he sold in his shop what drugs he could get, and possibly other things, certainly sweets and preserved fruits. Later, when separated from the grocer, he sold drugs as does the chemist of the present day; but the chemist did not then dispense as he does now—this was the province of the Apothecary. Later again, the Apothecary both prescribed and dispensed, and finally became what he now is, the fully qualified and licensed general practitioner.

That the motive of James I. was a good one, and more than that, was an extremely wise one, when he practically forced a separate Charter on the Apothecaries, is undoubted. The need of this step was urged upon him by "Theodore de Mayerne and Henry Atkins, Doctors of Physic, our discreet and faithful Physicians," as the Charter tells us, and to these two gentlemen it appears that the credit of initiating the Society of Apothecaries is justly due. Traditionally Gideon de Laune was the founder of the Society, but it is difficult to see upon what ground this honour is allotted to him. That he was

the Queen's Apothecary is true, that he was an early Master of the Society is true, and that for long years he was a most prominent member of the Society; but he cannot be in any sense called its founder. It may also be noted that the election of De Laune to the Mastership occasioned the first contest for that honour recorded in the annals of the Society. The coat armour which we have used for the title page is almost entirely derived from the visitation of London. Other coats of later Apothecaries might have been included, but it seemed to us that a small collection of the earliest was for its purpose more appropriate.

THE CHARTER OF THE WORSHIPFUL SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON

James, by the Grace of God, *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all whom these Presents shall come Greeting. *Whereas*, heretofore, We by our Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing Date at *Westminster* the 9th Day of April, in the Fourth Year of Our Reign over *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the One and Fortieth over *Scotland*, of our Special Grace, did will, ordain, and grant, That all and singular Freemen of the Mystery of Grocers and Apothecaries of the City of *London*, and their Successors for ever thereafter, for the better ordering, governing, and rule of Men of the Mystery of Grocers and Apothecaries of the City of *London*, and for the profit, commodity, and rule of the good and honest, and for the fear and correction of evil, deceitful, and wicked, they should be, and remain by force of the said Letters Patent, one Body Corporate and Politic, in substance, deed, and name, by the name of the Wardens and Fellowship of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of *London*, and them by the name of the Wardens and Fellowship of the Grocers of the City of *London*, one Body Corporate and Politic, in substance, deed, and name, really and fully for Us, our Heirs and Successors, by the same our Letters Patent we did then erect, make, ordain, appoint, and declare, and that by the same name they should have perpetual succession, as by the same our Letters Patents (amongst other things) more plainly it doth and may appear. But now, forasmuch as it is signified unto us on behalf of our well-beloved subjects, the Apothecaries of our City of *London*, and also affirmed and approved unto us by our well-beloved *Theodore de Mayerne* and *Henry Atkins*, Doctors of Physic, our discreet and faithful Physicians, that in these latter Years

very many Empiricks and unskilful and ignorant Men, and unexperienced, do inhabit and abide in our City of *London*, and the Suburbs of the same, which are not well instructed in the Art or Mystery of Apothecaries, but are therein unskilful, and rude, do make and compound many unwholesome, hurtful, deceitful, corrupt, and dangerous Medicines, and the same do sell into many parts of this our Kingdom of *England*, and the same do daily transmit, to the abuse and scandal not only of them which embrace the knowledge of Physic, and of the learned Physicians of this our Realm of *England*, professing the same, and of the Apothecaries of our City of *London*, being educated and expert in the same Art and Mystery, but also to the great peril and daily hazard of the Lives of our Subjects.

And forasmuch as it belongeth to our Princely Laws and Supreme Government, whereby we do not only rule and embrace our Subjects universally, and all the parts, Members, and Fellowships of our Realm, that for the public good and course of times we might create, erect, appoint, and thereupon induce at our good Pleasure, new Fellowships, and new Bodies Corporate and Politic, as well of Persons which before were plainly separate and reduced, and gathered into one Body, as of Bodies Corporate of old, where it shall seem most expedient for the better government of our People;

We therefore, considering that it is part of our Princely Office, to provide and see for the safety and public good of our Subjects by all ways and means, and weighing with ourselves how in time to prevent the endeavours of such wicked Persons, by the advice of our Counsel learned in the Law, we thought necessary to disunite, disjoin, separate, and dissociate the Apothecaries of our City of *London* from the Freemen of the Mystery of Grocers of the same City, and the same Apothecaries by themselves solely and severally, and from the Freemen of the Mystery of Grocers aforesaid to all intents and purposes disunited and separated, into one Body Corporate and Politic to erect, create, and appoint, to whom, in all future times, the care and management of those inconveniences might be given in charge, and committed, in such sort nevertheless, that they might be subject to the superiority and general government of our City of *London*, and the Magistracy of the same, after the manner of other Companies and Fellowships.

Know ye therefore, that We, being much inclined to the Petitions of our well-beloved and faithful Physicians, *Theodore de Mayerne* and *Henry Atkins*, and also of the aforesaid Apothecaries, but chiefly of our Royal Respect and Regard to promote the State of our Commonwealth, and to procure the Public Good, that the ignorance and rashness of Presumptuous Empiricks and ignorant unexpert Men aforesaid, may be restrained, whereupon many discommodities, inconveniences, and perils do daily arise to the rude and credulous People; and to the end the Apothecaries hereafter named may be disunited, separated, and disjoined, as well as from the aforesaid Body Politic of the Freemen of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of *London*, as from whatsoever Bodies Politic, Societies, and Commonalties of whatsoever other Arts, Mysteries, or Faculties in the same our City of *London*, and into one Politic and Corporate Body by themselves, by us made and created for ever hereafter, in all future times, to all purposes and intents may be and remain, as for other urgent causes us specially moving, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, We will, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto our well-beloved and faithful Subjects, *William Besse, Edmund Phillips, Lawrence Mansfield, Thomas Colthurst, Richard Bacon, Stephen Higgins, William Compton, John Wolfegang Rumler, Lewis Mires, Gideon Delawne, George Sheeres, Edward de Plenzo, Richard Trout, William Hutton, William Clapham, William Quicke, Thomas Whitley, John Parkinson, Ralph Clayton, William Gwinn, Humphrey Gravener, Lawrence Lund, John Hewett, Nicholas Gibson, John Slater, Peter Watson, William Checkley, Thomas Tomlinson, Daniel Darnelly, William Clarke, senior, Adrian Barton, William Wells, Richard Edwards, Richard Palmer, William Pecke, Josias Harrie, Thomas Bullard, Israel Woolfe, James Collwell, Thomas Christy, Thomas Hicks, Robert Hudson, John Sheppard, Richard Weston, Thomas Fownes, Gabriel Sherriffe, John Warkehouse, John Walker, James Fothergill, Samuel Jones, Thomas Bate, George Walsher, senior, Timothy Read, Lewis Moreton, Thomas Bell, senior, Edward Cooke, Robert Boreman, Tobias Wyncks, John Leestead, John Easton, William Shambrooke, Edward Tasborrow, Leonard Stone, John Hinson, Isaac Young, William Nocke, Richard Salter, John Evans, William Spencer, Symon Drew, Joliffe Lownes, Samuel Lemme, Richard Young, Robert Vawdrie, James*

Everett, Peter Howell, Edward Clarke, junior, Nicholas Goffe, Francis Baldwin, John Wheeler, junior, Gilbert Johnson, Richard Asheby, Robert Elkin, John Browne, Thomas Broome, Richard Glover, William Bell, junior, Robert Hore, Stephen Chase, Samuel Mosse, Phillip Griffith, Samuel Harryson, John Morecrofte, James Rand, John Hyde, James Walsham, Abraham Webb, John Taylor, Ralph Yardley, Thomas Rushton, John Sares, George Houghton Mace, Roger Harris, Robert Mace, George Steward, Richard Swetson, John Kellet, Richard Bragg, Troman Parkins, Miles Sparks, James Tomlins, Richard Besse, Zachary Wareing, Richard Blackwell, William Clayton, William Roberts, Francis Unraine, Richard More, Charles Moncke, Paul Lobello, Samuel Tubman, and *Michael Easton;* and to all other Persons whatsoever brought up and skilful in the Art, Faculty, or Mystery of an Apothcary, and the same Art, Faculty, or Mystery at this time exercising, and being Freemen of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of *London,* and with the same jointly or promiscuously into one Body Corporate and Commonalty as aforesaid, made and constituted, or being Freemen of any other Arts, Faculties or Mysteries, in the City of *London,* and with the same into one Body Corporate, Society, or Commonalty, heretofore by Us, or by any other of our Progenitors, made, incorporated, or constituted, that they and every of them, together with all and singular their Apprentices, which before the date of these Presents, before the Wardens of the Mystery of Grocers aforesaid, or before the Masters or Wardens of any other Arts, Faculties, or Mysteries of the City of *London,* unto any Apothecary or Apothecaries have put themselves Apprentices, as well from the Body Politic and Commonalty of Freemen of the Mystery of Grocers aforesaid, as from all other Bodies Politic of the Commonalty, or Society of any Arts, Faculties, or Mystery in the City of *London* whatsoever, to be disunited, severed, drawn out, disjoined, and dissociated. And the same Apothecaries, and every of them named or mentioned, together with all and singular their Apprentices aforesaid, *of our Royal Prerogative and Kingly Right,* We do disunite, separate, draw out, disjoin and dissociate. And the same Apothecaries, together with all and singular their Apprentices aforesaid, by virtue of these our Letters Patent, free, clear, acquitted, discharged, and wholly exempted (to all intents and purposes), of and from all Oaths, Jurisdictions, Powers, Authorities, Statutes, Ordinances,

Constitutions, Surveys, Searches, Summons, Meetings, Assemblies, Regiments, Governments, Orders, Amendments, Impositions, Taxes, Collections, Payments of Money, and Charges, Fines, Amerciaments, Imprisonments, Distresses, Pains, and Penalties, whatsoever, of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers aforesaid for the time being, or of their Successors, or of any other Body Politic, Commonalty, or Society within our City of *London*, or of their Successors, by these Presents, We will to be and remain hereafter for ever, any Laws, Statutes, Acts of Parliament, Ordinances, Provisions, Customs, Grants, Confirmations, Privileges, Charters, or Letters Patents of Us, or any of our Progenitors, to the said Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of *London*, heretofore made to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

And further, of our more ample and special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, to the end the Art, Mystery, or Faculty of Apothecaries, now long decayed and despised, may be the better advanced to its worthy dignity, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, We do by these Presents grant unto the aforesaid *William Besse*, *Edmund Phillips*, *Lawrence Mansfield*, *Thomas Colthurst*, and the rest before named, and to all and singular other Persons whatsoever, brought up and skilful in the Art, Mystery, or Faculty of Apothecaries, and exercising the same Art, Mystery, or Faculty, now being Freemen of the Mystery of Grocers aforesaid, or being Freemen of any other Art, Mystery, or Faculty in the City of *London*, (so as they have been brought up, and be expert in the Art or Mystery of Apothecaries), that they, and all such sort of men of the said Art or Faculty of Apothecaries, of and in the City of *London*, and Suburbs of the same, and within Seven Miles of the said City, may and shall be one Body Corporate and Politic, in substance, deed and name, by the name of the Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of *London*, and them by the name of the Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of *London*, into one Body Corporate and Politic, in substance, deed, and name, really and fully for Us, our Heirs, and Successors; We do erect, make, ordain, constitute, create, and declare by these Presents, and that by the same name they may have perpetual succession, and that they and their Successors, by the name of the Master,

Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of *London*, may and shall be at all times for ever hereafter, persons able and capable in Law, as a Body Corporate and Politic, to have, purchase, possess, enjoy and retain Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Jurisdictions, and Hereditaments whatsoever, of any sort, name, nature, quality, or kind soever they shall be, to them and their Successors in Fee Simple and Perpetuity, or for term of Year or Years, or otherwise, howsoever. And also Goods and Chattels, and what other things soever, of what name, nature, kind, quality, or sort soever they shall be. And also to grant, demise, alien, assign, and dispose of Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, and to do and execute all and singular other Deeds and Things by the said name. And that by the said name of Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of *London*, they shall and may be able to plead and be impleaded, answer, and be answered, defend, and be defended, in what Courts, place, or places soever, and before what Judges or Justices soever, or any other Persons or Officers of Us, our Heirs, and Successors, in all and singular Actions, Pleas, Suits, Complaints, Causes, Matters, and Demands whatsoever they be, or shall be, of what kind, quality, or sort soever, in the same manner and form as any other person or persons of our Liege People of *England* be able and capable in Law, or as any Body Corporate and Politic within our Realm of *England* may, or be able to have, obtain, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demise, alien, assign, and dispose, plead, and be impleaded, answer, and be answered, defend, and be defended, make, suffer, or execute, &c. and that the said Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of *London*, may have for ever a Common Seal for the Causes and Businesses of them and their Successors whatsoever, to serve for all things by them to be done. And that it shall and may be lawful for the same Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of *London*, and their Successors, the same Seal, at their pleasure from time to time to break, change, alter, and new make, as to them shall seem best.

And further, We will, and do ordain, and by these Presents for

Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto the said Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, and to their Successors, that in all future times for ever hereafter, there be, and shall be One of the Company of the Art or Mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, in manner as in these Presents is expressed, to be named and chosen, which shall be named and called the Master of the Art and Society aforesaid ; and that in like manner, there may and shall be Two of the Society of the Art and Mystery aforesaid, in manner as in these Presents is expressed, to be chosen and named, which shall be, and be named the Wardens of the Art, Mystery, and Society aforesaid ; and also, that likewise there may and shall be One-and-Twenty of the Society aforesaid, in manner as in these Presents is hereafter likewise mentioned, to be chosen, which shall be, and be named the Assistants of the Art and Society of Apothecaries of the City of *London*, that from time to time shall be assisting and aiding unto the Master and Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, for the time being, in all causes, things and matters, touching and concerning the same Mystery and Society.

And further, We will, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto the aforesaid Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of our said City of *London*, and to their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful for the same Master, Wardens, and Society, and their Successors, to have, purchase, retain, and appoint a certain Hall, or Counsel-House within our City of *London*, and that the same Masters and Wardens of the said Mystery, or any Two of them, (whereof We will, the Master for the time being to be one), as often as it shall seem meet and necessary to them to call and hold within the same Hall or House, a certain Court or Convocation for the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants aforesaid, to the number of Thirteen Persons or more (whereof We will, the Master, and one of the Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid for the time being to be two), at their free will and pleasure may, and shall be able in all future times for ever hereafter ; and that at the same Court or Convocation, they shall and may handle, confer, consult, advise, and decern of Statutes, Laws, Articles, Ordinances, and Constitutions, touching and concern-

ing the Mystery and Society aforesaid, and the good government, state, and ordering the same, according to their sound discretions, or according to the sound discretions of the greater part of them so to be called together as aforesaid, whereof We always will, that the Master and one of the Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid for the time being, shall be two.

And further, We will, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of *London*, and to their Successors, That the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mystery aforesaid for the time being, to the number of Thirteen Persons or more (whereof We will, that the Master for the time being shall be one) upon public Summonses thereof to be made, being gathered together in the Hall or House of the Society aforesaid, shall and may have full power, ability, and authority to make, constitute, ordain, and establish from time to time reasonable Laws, Statutes, Constitutions, Decrees, and Ordinances in writing whatsoever, which to them, or the greater part of them (whereof the Master of the Mystery and Society aforesaid for the time being, to be one) shall seem meet, and to be good, wholesome, profitable, honest, and necessary, according to their sound discretions, for the good government and rule of the same Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Society of the Mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, and of all and singular other Persons exercising or using the Art or Mystery of the Apothecaries aforesaid within the City of *London*, Liberties, and Suburbs thereof, and within Seven Miles of the same City. And for Declaration in what manner and order the same Master, Wardens, and Society, and all and singular their Apprentices, Officers, and Ministers of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, in the Offices, Functions, Ministeries, Apprenticeships, Works, and Businesses within the City of *London*, the Liberties and Suburbs thereof, and within Seven Miles of the same City, shall behave, bear, and use themselves for the further public good, common profit, and good government of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, and the government of the same, and other things and causes whatsoever, touching or any way concerning the Mystery and Society aforesaid.

Provided always, That for so many and such Ordinances which

concern Medicines and Compositions, and the use of the same, they shall call from time to time the President, and Four Censors or Governors of the College or Commonalty of the Physicians of *London*, or other Physicians by the said President to be named, for advisement in that behalf. And that the same Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mystery aforesaid for the time being, to the number of Thirteen Persons or more, (whereof We will, that the Master of the Mystery aforesaid for the time being to be one), as often as they shall make, ordain, or establish such Laws, Institutions, Decrees, Ordinances and Constitutions, such and the like pains, punishments, and penalties, by Fines or Amerciaments, or by either of them, towards and upon all Offenders against such Laws, Institutions, Decrees, Ordinances and Constitutions, or any one or more of them, shall make, ordain, limit, and provide, as and which unto the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mystery aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them (whereof We will, the Master of the Mystery and Society aforesaid for the time being to be one), shall be thought fit, necessary, requisite, and more fit for the observation of the same Laws, Ordinances, and Constitutions. And that the same Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery aforesaid, and their Successors, the same Fines and Amerciaments, by the proper minister of the same Master, Wardens, and Society for the time being, by distress, or otherwise, according to the Laws and Customs of our Realm of *England*, may and shall be able to levy, have, and take to the use of the Master, Wardens, and Society aforesaid, and of their Successors, without the let of Us, our Heirs or Successors, or one or more of the Officers or Ministers of Us, our Heirs or Successors, and without any account unto Us, our Heirs or Successors, thereof to be yielded or made. All and singular which Ordinances, Laws, Decrees and Constitutions, so as aforesaid to be made, We will to be kept under the pains in the same contained, so notwithstanding as that such Laws, Constitutions, Fines and Amerciaments, may be reasonable, and not repugnant nor contrary to the Laws, Statutes, Customs, or Rights of our Realm of *England*.

And for the better execution of this our Will and Grant in this behalf, We have assigned, named, created and constituted, our well-beloved the said *Edmond Phillips* to be the first and present

Master of the Art, Mystery and Society aforesaid, and also the said *Stephen Higgins* and *Thomas Fownes* to be the first and present Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, to continue in the same offices from the date of these Presents until the 20th Day of August next ensuing, and from thence until three others shall be in due manner chosen and elected unto those Offices of the Master and Wardens of the Art or Mystery and Society aforesaid, according to the Ordinances and Provisions in these Presents expressed and declared; if the said *Edmond Phillips*, *Stephen Higgins*, and *Thomas Fownes* shall so long live, unless in the mean time, for evil government or misbehaviour in that behalf, or for any other reasonable cause, they, or any of them, shall be removed from these Offices. And we have also assigned, named, created, constituted, and made, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do assign, create, name, and make our well-beloved *John Wolfegange Rumler*, *Gideon de Lawney*, *Lewis Lamoire*, *Richard Bacon*, *Thomas Whitleby*, *John Parkinson*, *John Hewitt*, *William Chukeley*, *Daniel Darnelly*, *William Wells*, *Adrian Barton*, *Josias Harris*, *Thomas Christie*, *John Shepherd*, *Gabriel Sheriffe*, *Thomas Bullard*, *Richard Edwards*, *James Colwell*, *Thomas Hicks*, *Edward Cooke*, and *John Warkhouse*, learned, skilful and expert in the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries, to be the first and present Assistants of the same Mystery and Society of Apothecaries, to continue in the same Offices and Places during their natural lives, unless in the meantime for ill government or misbehaviour of themselves in that behalf or for any other reasonable cause, they, or any of them shall be removed; which Assistants of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, shall take their Corporal Oaths before Sir *Francis Bacon*, Knight, our Attorney-General, Sir *Henry Yelverton*, our Solicitor-General, *Theodore Mayerne*, and *Henry Atkins*, Doctors of Physic, and *John Townley*, Esquire, or before two of them, unto which Five, or Two of them, we do give and grant by these Presents, full power and authority the said Oath unto the Assistants of the Mystery aforesaid to give and minister, within forty days after the date of these Presents, well and faithfully to execute their said Offices. And also, that the Master and Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, or the greater part of them, within fifty days after the date of these Presents, well and

faithfully to execute the said Offices of Master and Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, in all things touching or concerning the same Offices ; and so from time to time, as often as the Master and Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid shall be chosen and elected, before they or any of them be, or shall be admitted to the execution of their several Offices.

And further, We will, and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto the said Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, and to their Successors, that the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mystery and Society aforesaid for the time being, and their Successors, to the number of Thirteen Persons or more (if so many may conveniently be gathered together) from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall and may have power and authority, yearly, and in every year for ever, upon the 20th Day of August, or within eight days before the said 20th Day of August, or within Eight Days next after the said 20th Day of August, to choose and name, and that they shall and may be able to choose and name, Three of the more wise and discreet Men of the said Society, whereof one shall be the Master, and the other two shall be the Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, for one whole Year from thence next following, and from thence until Three other wise and discreet Men of the said Mystery shall be chosen and elected, according to the Ordinances and Provisions in these Presents expressed and declared.

And further, We will, and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto the said Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery of Apothecaries of our said City of *London*, and their Successors, that if it shall happen the Master and Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, or any one or more of them, at any time within one year after that they (so as aforesaid) shall be elected and preferred unto the Offices of the Master and Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, to die, or from those Offices to be removed (which Master and Wardens, and every of them, for ill government, or for any reasonable cause, by the rest of the Master and Wardens not offending, or transgressing, and the Assistants of the Mystery and Society aforesaid for the time being, to the number Thirteen Persons or more, from time to time, We will, shall be

removable), that then, and so often, it shall and may be lawful to such and so many of the same Master, Wardens, and Assistants which then shall survive or remain, to the number of Thirteen Persons or more, at their pleasure, one or more others to choose and prefer to be Master, and Warden or Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, according to the Ordinance and Provision in these Presents declared, to execute and exercise the said Offices of Master and Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, until the 20th Day of August then next following, or within Eight Days before the same 20th Day of August, or within Eight Days next after the said 20th Day of August, and from thence until Three other wise and discreet Men of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, shall be chosen and named unto the Offices of Master and Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, according to the Ordinances and Provisions in these Presents declared and expressed; and so as often as the case shall so happen.

And further, We will, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do ordain and grant to the Master, Wardens, and Society of the aforesaid Mystery, and their Successors, that as often as it shall happen any one or more of the said One and Twenty Assistants for the time being, of the said Mystery and Society to die, or for any reasonable cause to be removed from their Offices of Assistants of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, which Assistants, and every of them, if they shall not well behave themselves in their Offices, or for any other reasonable cause, from time to time, by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants to the number of Thirteen Persons, or more, which then shall remain or survive, (We will, shall be removeable at their pleasure from time to time), one or more others of the wiser and worthier persons, being of the said Mystery and Society of Apothecaries, to choose, name, and prefer in the place and places of the same Assistant or Assistants of the Mystery and Society aforesaid so happening to die, or to be removed, to supply and make up the said Number of One and Twenty Assistants aforesaid. And that he and they, after they shall be so as aforesaid named and elected, before he or they be admitted to the execution of the said Office of Assistant or Assistants of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, shall yield and take a Corporal Oath upon the Holy Evangelists

before the Master and Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid for the time being, well, faithfully and honestly to execute those Offices, and to keep all those Secrets which in the Court of Assistants aforesaid, by him or them shall be spoken and talked of, and so as often as occasion shall require the same.

We do further give, and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto the aforesaid Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, and to their Successors, that the Master and Wardens of the Mystery and Society aforesaid for the time being, shall and may have full power and authority from time to time, to give and minister a Corporal Oath upon the Holy Evangelists, as well as to all Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, hereafter to be chosen in the same Offices and Places as is aforesaid to be admitted, and to all Officers of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, for the due execution of their Offices well, rightfully and faithfully in all things severally touching or concerning their Offices, as unto all Apprentices and other Freemen whatsoever, of the Mystery aforesaid.

And further, that We, as much as in us lieth, may provide for the safety and public good of our Subjects, and that those perils and inconveniences daily happening by unskilful, unexpert, deceitful, and wicked men using the Art of Apothecaries aforesaid, might the better be avoided, We will, and of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto the said Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery and Art of Apothecaries, and to their Successors, that it shall not, nor may be lawful, from henceforth at any time hereafter, to, or for any Person or Persons whatsoever, now being, or that hereafter shall be Freemen of the Mystery of Grocers, or of any other Arts, Faculties, or Mysteries in the City of *London*, and brought up, or to be brought up in the same Arts, Faculties, or Mysteries, to furnish, have, hold, or keep an Apothecary's Shop, or to make, mix, compound, prepare, give, apply, or administer any Medicines, or any way to sell, set on sale, put forth, or put to sale to any person or persons whatsoever, any compound Medicines, or medicinable Compositions (viz.), Distilled Waters, Compounds, or Olea Chimica, Apozemata, Sirrups, Concerves, Eclegmata, Electuaria, Condita, Medicinalia, Pillulas, Pulveres, Troches, Olea

Unguenta, Emplastra, or by any other way whatsoever to use or exercise the Art, Faculty, or Mystery of an Apothecary, or any part thereof, within the City of *London* and the Suburbs thereof, or within Seven Miles of the same City, under the pain of Five Pounds for every Month wherein such Person or Persons shall exercise the Art or Mystery of Apothecaries as is aforesaid, contrary to the true meaning of these our Letters Patents, which said Forfeitures and Penalties to be levied by distress, or by Action of Debt, in the name of the Warden Junior for the time being, to be prosecuted or otherwise, they shall be levied and recovered in any of our Courts at *Westminster*, from time to time, one Half whereof to be taken and applied to the use of Us, our Heirs and Successors, and the other Half to the use of the Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery of Apothecaries.

And We will, and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto the aforesaid Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of *London* aforesaid, and to their Successors, that no Person or Persons whatsoever may have, hold, or keep, an Apothecary's Shop or Warehouse, or that may exercise or use the Art or Mystery of Apothecaries, or make, mingle, work, compound, prepare, give, apply, or administer, any Medicines, or that may sell, set on sale, utter, set forth, or lend any Compound or Composition to any person or persons whatsoever, within the City of *London* and the Liberties thereof, or within Seven Miles of the said City, unless such person or persons as have been brought up, instructed, and taught by the space of Seven Years at the least, as Apprentice or Apprentices, with some Apothecary or Apothecaries exercising the same Art, and being a Freeman of the said Mystery. And after such Seven Years Service or Apprenticeship as is aforesaid, shall be expired and finished, that then every such Apprentice may appear and be presented to the Master and Wardens for the time being, and by the said Master and Wardens, calling unto them the President of the College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physicians of *London* for the time being, or any Physician or Physicians by the said President to be nominated, and thereunto to be assigned from time to time, if upon warning thereof given, such Physician or Physicians as aforesaid, will be present, and taking advice with the same Physician or Physicians, shall be examined, proved and tried

concerning his knowledge and election of Simples, and concerning the preparing, dispensing, handling, commixing and compounding of Medicines, and shall be by them the said Physicians, Master and Wardens, approved and allowed, before he shall presume to have, keep, or furnish an Apothecary's Shop, or to prepare, make, mingle, work, compound, give, apply, minister, utter, put forth, sell, or set on sale, any Medicines, or otherwise by any other ways or means exercise the Art of an Apothecary, or any part thereof, within the City of *London* and Liberties and Suburbs of the same, or within Seven Miles of the same City.

And further, of our more abundant and special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for the better ordering and government of all Persons which now do, or hereafter shall exercise the Art or Mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid within the City of *London*, the Suburbs thereof, or within Seven Miles of the same City, We have given and granted, and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant to the aforesaid Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of the Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of *London* aforesaid, and to their Successors, that the said Master and Wardens of the Mystery aforesaid for the time being, and their Successors for ever hereafter, shall and may have from time to time, full power and authority to have and take, survey, search, examination, government, and correction, of all and all manner, as well Freemen as others whatsoever, using or exercising the Art, Mystery, or Faculty of an Apothecary, or any part thereof as aforesaid, as well within our said City of *London*, the Liberties, and Suburbs of the same City, or in other Villages, Hamlets, or places whatsoever, within Seven Miles of the same City, as well within Liberties as without, where any person using or exercising the Art, Mystery, or Faculty of Apothecaries, or any part thereof, shall dwell and inhabit, or shall happen to dwell or inhabit. And the said Master and Wardens, and their Successors, or one or more of them, or some Assistants by the Master and Wardens to be appointed and assigned, at fit and convenient times, and in manner and form convenient and lawful, from time to time, as often as to the said Master and Wardens shall seem meet and expedient, shall and may go and enter into any Shop or Shops, House or Houses, Cellar or Cellars, of any Persons whatsoever, using or exercising the

Art or Mystery of Apothecaries, or any part thereof, within the City of *London*, the Liberties and Suburbs thereof, or within Seven Miles of the same city, as well within the Liberty as without, where any Medicines, simple or compound, Wares, Drugs, Receipts, Distilled Waters, Chemical Oils, Syrups, Conserves, Electuaries, Pills, Powders, Troches, Oils, Ointments, Emplasters, or any other things whatsoever, which belong or appertain to the Art or Mystery of Apothecaries as is aforesaid, shall be probable and likely to be found; and to search, survey, and prove if the same Medicines, simple or compound, Wares, Drugs, Receipts, Distilled Waters, Chemical Oils, Syrups, Conserves, Eclegmata, Electuaries, Pills, Powders, Troches, Oils, Ointments, Emplasters, or any thing or things whatsoever belonging to the Art or Mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, be and shall be wholesome, medicinable, meet, and fit for the cure, health, and ease of our Subjects. And also the aforesaid Master and Wardens of the Mystery aforesaid, and the said Assistants for the time being, thereunto nominated and appointed by the Master and Wardens, and their Successors from time to time, may have, and by virtue of these Presents, shall have full power and authority to examine and try all and singular Persons professing, using, or exercising, or which hereafter shall profess, use, or exercise the Art or Mystery of Apothecaries, or any part thereof, within the aforesaid City of *London*, the Liberties or Suburbs thereof, or within Seven Miles of the same City, as well within Liberties as without, touching or concerning their and every of their knowledge, skill, and understanding in the aforesaid Art or Mystery of Apothecaries, and to remove and prohibit all those from the exercise, use, or practice of the said Art or Mystery, whom hereafter they shall find either unskilful, ignorant, or insufficient, or obstinate, or repugnant to be examined by virtue of these Presents, in the Art or Mystery aforesaid. And also all and singular Medicines, Wares, Drugs, Receipts, Distilled Waters, Oils, Chemical Preparations, Syrups, Conserves, Eclegmatas, Electuaries, Pills, Powders, Troches, Oils, Ointments, and Plaisters, and all other things belonging to the aforesaid Art, which they shall find unlawful, deceitful, inveterate, out out of use, unwholesome, corrupt, unmedicinable, pernicious, or hurtful, to burn before the Offender's Doors. And also they may lay, impose, and execute punishments, and other Pains and Penalties,

by Fines and Amerciaments, upon such Offenders ; according to their sound discretions, and the Ordinances by them and their Successors so as aforesaid to be made and appointed. Willing, and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, straightly enjoining, charging, and commanding all and singular Mayors, Justices, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other our Officers, Ministers, and Subjects whatsoever, that they be aiding, helping, and assisting, to the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mystery and Fellowship of the Apothecaries aforesaid, and to every of them, and their Successors, to do, enjoy, have, and execute all and every, those things by Us to the said Master, Wardens, and Fellowship, and to their Successors by our Letters Patents granted, and every or any part or parcel thereof.

And further, We will, and by these Presents, of our more ample special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Masters, Wardens, and Fellowship of the Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of *London*, and to their Successors, that they the said Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of the Mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, shall and may have, hold, retain, and enjoy so many, so great, such the same, and the like Franchises, Privileges, Customs, Immunities, and Acquittances, Profits, Commodities, Encreases, Advantages, Emoluments in Spices, Pharmaces, Drugs, and other matters and things whatsoever belonging and appertaining to the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries, to be bought, sold, or made fit, as many, as great, and which and in as ample manner and form as heretofore at any time they have had, holden, and enjoyed, or any way ought to have, hold and enjoy, when they remained with the said Freemen of the Mystery of Grocers, and was made and were one Body Corporate and Politic promiscuously, and undivided with the same.

And further, We will, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant and give special and free License and lawful liberty, power, and authority, to the said Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of the Mystery or Art of Apothecaries aforesaid, and to their Successors, to have, receive, and obtain to them and their Successors for ever, Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Feedings, Pastures, Woods, Underwoods, Rectories, Tithes, Rents,

Reversions, Services, and other Hereditaments whatsoever, within our Realm of *England*, or elsewhere, within our Dominions, as well of Us, our Heirs and Successors, as of any other Person or Persons whatsoever which are not holden of Us, our Heirs and Successors immediately in chief; or by Knight's Service, so that the same Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Feedings, Pastures, Woods, Underwoods, Rectories, Tithes, Rents, Reversions, Services, and Hereditaments, so by them to be had, received, and purchased, do not exceed in the whole the clear value of Forty Pounds beyond all charges and reprizes; the Statute of Lands and Tenements, not to be sold in Mortmaine, or any Statues, Act, Ordinance or Provision therefore had, made, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause or matter, to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And also, We give, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to any Subject or Subjects whatsoever of Us, our Heirs and Successors, free and special Licence, and lawful power, faculty, and authority, that they, or any of them respectively, shall and may grant, sell, set over, or alienate Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Feedings, Pastures, Woods, Underwoods, Rectories, Tithes, Rents, Reversions, Services and other Hereditaments whatsoever, which are not holden of Us, our Heirs and Successors immediately in chief, or otherwise by Knight's Service, to the said Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of the Mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, and to their Successors, so that all the said Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Feedings, Pastures, Woods, Underwoods, Rectories, Tithes, Rents, Reversions, Services, and other Hereditaments so to be by virtue of these Presents given, granted, set over, and alienated to the said Master, Wardens and Fellowship of Apothecaries, and their Successors, do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of Forty Pounds beyond all charges and reprizes, the Statute of Lands and Tenements, not to be sold in Mortmaine, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever heretofore had, made, set forth, ordained, or provided, to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding.

We will also, and by these Present, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of the Art or Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of *London* aforesaid,

and to their Successors, that the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants for the time being, and their Successors, or the greater part of them, for ever hereafter, shall and may nominate and elect one honest and fit Man, who shall be and be called the Common Clerk of the said Company; and that such Clerk chosen, before he be admitted to execute that Office, shall take his Corporal Oath before the Master and Wardens of the said Company for the time being, to execute the said Office uprightly and faithfully, according to his best knowledge and skill in all things touching that Office; and that after such Oath taken, he may exercise the same Office as long as it shall please the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Company for the time being, or the greater part of them, (whereof the Master of the said Art and Mystery for the time being, We will, shall be one).

And moreover, We will, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of the said Mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, and to their Successors, that the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants for the time being, and their Successors, or the greater part of them, from time to time for ever, shall, and may nominate and elect, one apt and fit Man, which shall be and be called the Beadle of the said Company; and such Beadle, so as aforesaid elected and chosen, before he be admitted to exercise that Office, shall take his Corporal Oath before the Master and Wardens of the said Company for the time being, to execute the same Office uprightly and faithfully, according to his best knowledge and skill in all things touching that Office; and that after such Oath taken, he may execute and hold the same Office as long as it shall please the Master, Wardens and Assistants aforesaid, and their Successors for the time being, (whereof the Master of the said Art and Mystery for the time being, shall be one).

And lastly, We will, and by these Presents do declare our Royal Intent to be, that these our Letters Patents, or any thing in them contained, be not to the prejudice of the President and College or Commonalty of the Physicians of the City of *London*, nor to take away, break, or make void, the Jurisdiction, Authority, Oversight, or Correction of the said President and College Commonalty and their Successors; but that the said President and Commonalty of Physicians, and all and singular the Physicians of the same College

or Commonalty, and their Successors, as also the Physicians to the King, Queen, or Prince, hereafter ought, as for their pleasure, may exercise the Art of Physic in all its parts ; and moreover, shall have use, and enjoy, and may and ought to have use, and enjoy the same, and like Jurisdiction, Authority, Oversight, and Correction, and all other Powers, Privileges, and Liberties, as at any time heretofore in Pharmacy they were used to have and enjoy ; and further, more generally all other Authorities, Privileges and Powers, whensoever and for whatsoever cause, before this time granted them by reason or pretext of any Letters Patents by Us, or any of our Progenitors, or by reason or pretext of any Act or Acts of Parliament, or any other lawful manner, to the said President, and College or Commonalty of Physicians, and their Successors, given, granted or confirmed.

We will also, and ordain by these Presents, that in whatsoever cause the President and College of Physicians of the City of *London* aforesaid, shall have the search of the Medicines, calling to them some of the Society of Grocers, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, that in the same, and the like case, the President and College shall have, enjoy, and exercise the like Power and Authority, calling to them the Master and Wardens of the Apothecaries aforesaid ; without that it shall at all be lawful for the said Physicians to call any of the Mystery of the Grocers aforesaid to any such search, anything in the said Statute to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

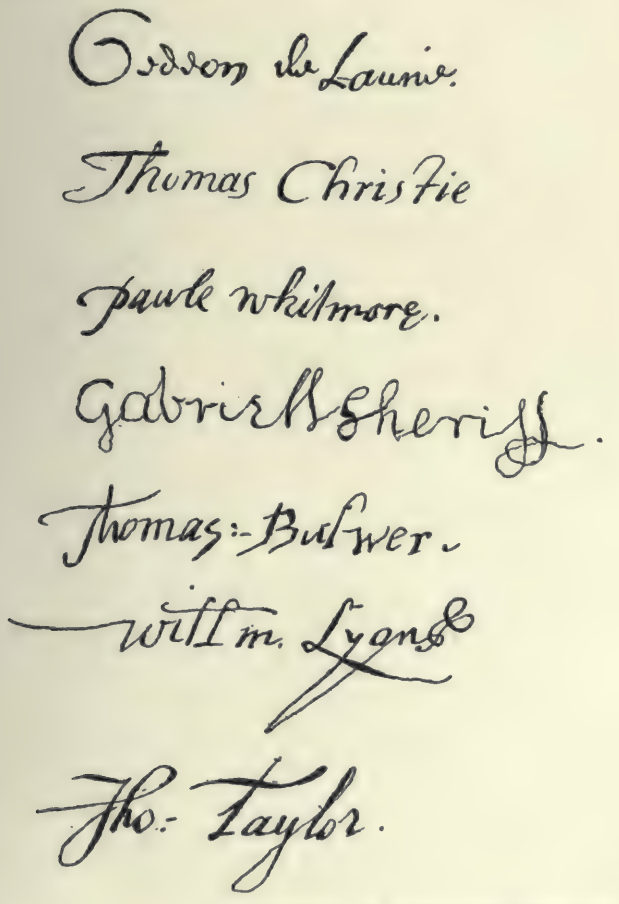
Provided also, That these our Letters Patents, or any thing therein granted or contained, shall not be prejudicial to our City of *London*, or the Liberties thereof, or in any wise to diminish or take away the Liberties, Franchises, Government, Jurisdiction or Customs of the same City.

And lastly, We will and declare our intention to be, that expert and approved Chirurgions may exercise their Art and Faculty, and use and enjoy all and singular their proper practice, as much as belongeth and appertaineth to the Composition and application of outward Salves or Medicines only, so that they do not vend or expose to sale to others, such Salves or Medicines, according to the common manner of the Apothecaries of our City of *London*.

And although express mention is not made in these Presents, of the true yearly value or certainty of the Premises, or of any or other

Gifts or Grants by Us, or any of our Progenitors or Ancestors, to the said Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of *London* aforesaid, before this time had or made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation, or Restriction to the contrary thereof before this time had, made, ordained, or provided, or any other matter, cause, or thing whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness Our Self at *Westminster*, the Sixth Day of December, in the Fifteenth Year of our Reign over *England*, &c. and of *Scotland* the One and Fiftieth.



AUTOGRAPHS OF EARLY APOTHECARIES.

CHAPTER I

THE EARLY YEARS OF THE SOCIETY, 1617 TO 1620

THE Society, then, received a Charter of Incorporation, as has been related, by which the Apothecaries were for ever separated from the Grocers. This Charter, however, was not received with universal approval, as I shall presently show. The first note of discontent seems to have been sounded from within the ranks of the Apothecaries themselves, certain of them objecting to separation from the Grocers. Through representations to the City authorities—if an otherwise undated paper of 1617 is to be taken as evidence—the enrolment of the Charter was delayed. A request was even made to the King through the Recorder of London on behalf of the Grocers' Company and of those Apothecaries who yet remained unseparated from them; that he would reunite the Companies by a new Charter, with authority to reform abuses, or at least would not compel all Apothecaries to separate from the Grocers and join the new Company. A note of the inconveniences resulting from the new Charter was added, stating that "it disables an Ancient Corporation giving foreign Apothecaries the same license as English and begets confusion in other Companies."

James I. was not, however, to be baulked in his intentions, and forthwith despatched a letter addressed to the Mayor (not Lord Mayor), &c., of London. He recounts that he has recently granted a Charter to the Apothecaries to become a Company, for the sake of avoiding the abuses of unskilful persons, but understands that they refuse to enrol this Charter. He orders an immediate conformity and the establishment of the Company "in the free practice of govern-

ment." Another paper contains notes of alleged losses sustained by the Company of Grocers on account of the separation of the Apothecaries from them. The Charter was then enrolled, and on December 16, 1617, the Master, Wardens, and certain of the Assistants named appeared at Gray's Inn before "Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Dr. Atkins and Mr. Dr. Mayerne, the King's Phifcons," and took the requisite oaths, being "thereunto authorized under the Great Seal."

The first Master was Edmond Phillipps, the first Wardens Stephen Higgins and Thomas Fownes. Of the twenty-one Assistants sixteen attended and took the oaths, five not appearing on that occasion. On the same day, Robert Metcalfe was elected Clerk and took the oaths. Where the Company was located in the earlier stage of its career is unknown ; history is silent as to its place of meeting. The Minute Books, which are perfect as far as they go, give the name of Christopher Bridges as the first freeman, and his admission is dated March 5, 1617–18. Twelve days later one Tobias Wincke was elected Beadle and took the oaths, and among the items of business transacted on that date is the settlement of the sums to be paid by Assistants "towards the charges of the Company." £20 each was the amount fixed—a considerable one in those days—Mr. Phillipps, the Master, and one of the Wardens, Mr. Fownes, voluntarily offered £30. Livery gowns were, on April 13th, ordered to be provided by the Assistants against the 6th of May, "faced with sattin and welted with velvett." Four more Assistants were sworn in, but in two cases they were not men named in the Charter. This is probably to be accounted for by an unwillingness to take the oaths required by that document. The meetings of the Company were now mainly concerned with getting members to join. Its position was one of no little difficulty in this way. Incorporated without any endowment and practically given a monopoly, they were face to face with the unwillingness of those who followed the trade of Apothecaries to compulsorily subscribe towards the establishment. These men had to be coerced into paying a fine to obtain permission to carry on their established business, and, moreover, to take certain stringent oaths, which in those days often proved conscientious stumbling-blocks.

Quite early in the career of the Company we find men "desiring

time to consider about the oath." Nor were the Grocers idle. That Company deeply resented having a limb lopped off, even though no portion of their endowment went with it. Before June 14, 1618, they had already forwarded a petition in the hope of getting the Apothecaries' Charter annulled. The contents of this petition were discussed at the Court Meeting of the Apothecaries on that date. Four days later it was decided that if Mr. Attorney-General should think fitting, an information should be preferred against those who opposed his Majesty's Charter — Mr. Attorney being first informed of the Grocers' petition and the "reference thereby."

On June 28th the Ordinances of the Company were first read in presence of the Master, Mr. Higgins, Warden, and twelve of the Assistants. On the same day it was ordered that all the Company should have the new "Dispensatorie Troy weights." The first Election Day was then appointed for the 18th of August.

The Election Day duly arrived, and the old Master and Wardens were continued in office for another year. New auditors were, however, appointed to succeed those temporarily occupying those posts.

On September 9, 1618, the business of the Company really began, and a search for defective and bad medicines was made in London, Westminster, and Southwark. Divers persons were summoned to appear for having inferior and adulterated drugs and medicines in their shops, among them being one Hanck a Weaver. This man, as well as another by name Pelwell, on acknowledgment of their faults and incapacity to "make compositions," were ordered thereafter "neither to make nor to sell any more medicines."

A month later the Court acted as mediator in a dispute between an Apothecary and his servant.

On November 17th a schedule of all medicines belonging to the art of an Apothecary was ordered to be made, the duty of so doing being imposed on Messrs. Delaune, Darnelley, Parkinson, and Barton. A list of the names of those Apothecaries who had been ordered by the Master and Assistants of the Grocers' Company to pay any money to the Grocers' Hall was also called for, and the sums they or any of them had paid were to be appended to their names. A third list, and an important one, was also requested, viz., "of those who have taken

the oath of an Apothecary, and of such as consent to the separation as well as of such as refuse the oath."

On January 18, 1618–19, a chest with locks and keys was ordered to be immediately bought for the keeping of all writings belonging to the Company, and any documents which might hitherto have been in the custody of various members of the Court were to be delivered to the Master and Wardens within four days. Record here occurs of various disputes between masters and apprentices which were settled by the Court. On April 19, 1619, one of the Assistants (a very unwilling one), by name William Chukeley, was ordered to appear and show cause why he should not be removed from office for several contempts by him committed against the orders and ordinances made for the good government of the Company. This was evidently what he wanted, for he failed to appear, and henceforward his name never again occurs in the Minute Books.

The petition forwarded by the Grocers to the Council to annul the Charter of the Apothecaries now occupied the attention of the Court. Copies of the answer of the Lord Chancellor to this petition were obtained, and were directed to be forwarded by the Master and Wardens of the Apothecaries to the Lord Steward, the rest of the Commissioners, the Merchants and the Physicians. Next the schedules and lists respecting those who had paid sums of money on demand to the Grocers, and of those who favoured the separation or refused the oaths, were ordered to be delivered to the Lord Chief Justice, to Mr. Attorney-General, the Merchants and the Physicians.

The hearing of the matter was appointed for an early date. That, however, Chukeley was the only dissentient Assistant seems unlikely, for at this very juncture it became needful to appoint two new Assistants. On July 27, 1619, a curious entry concerns a man who belonged to the Skinners Company. He was an Apothecary by trade, and was ordered to take up his freedom. He appeared before the Master and Wardens, but craved respite for one week "to take his leave of the Company of Skinners." This date is an important one in the history of the Society, as marking its earliest examination. One William Whitwell, an apprentice, who had served his full time, desired to take up his freedom. Examined by the Master and Wardens, he was "dismissed till he can give better proof of his sufficiencie to exercise

the Arte of an Apothecarie." Examinations and rejections for insufficiency are now of frequent occurrence in the Minute Books. In some cases when "not found passable" candidates were ordered to serve as journeymen for another year and then to present themselves for re-examination. Much inconvenience at the Courts was even at this time felt by the non-attendance of Assistants after due warning, in consequence of which the business was often at a standstill. To remedy this condition of things a fine of 2s. 6d. was decreed to be strictly imposed for absence after due warning, unless a valid excuse could be made.

On October 7, 1619, a certain Nicholas Mabbs was made free of the Company by virtue of an order of the Court of Aldermen, he paying a fine for the time of his apprenticeship yet unexpired. It may be noted that at the usual August Election the old Master, Mr. Phillipps, was continued in office, but the Wardens were changed, Messrs. Bacon and Darnelley being elected. For several meetings the Court was now occupied with the punishment of persons convicted of selling corrupt medicines, and also in composing the differences between masters and journeymen or apprentices. The case of one Eason, a frequent offender in the way of selling bad drugs and making compositions "without public viewe," was met by fines amounting to £6 13s. 4d. His bad medicines, "Methridatie" and "London Treacle," were seized and destroyed privately. The usual custom was to burn them publicly before the door of the culprit. Mr. Eason, bad offender though he was, a few weeks later, had no less than £6 13s. of his fines remitted; why, it is hard to say. Another case was peculiar; it was that of John Wilkinson, formerly apprenticed to Mr. Hide, a grocer. Wilkinson served three or four years of his time and then procured the freedom of the Drapers Company by way of redemption. Next he started an Apothecary's shop, where he both made and sold medicines; as the Clerk in the Minute Book gravely adds: "contrary to his Majesty's Charter and Ordinances." Wilkinson was called before the Court, and asked whether he would submit himself to "such order as they should make concerning him, and conform himself thereunto." The offender point-blank refused. However, he thought better of it, and two months later offered himself for examination, and petitioned to be allowed to take up his freedom as

an Apothecary. He was examined and was found "insufficient to use the Arte," but with a clemency hardly to be expected after his previous contempt, was encouraged to try again, "as he seemed desirous to be better informed." Often in cases of dispute we find recalcitrant apprentices and journeymen "stoutlie refusing" to acknowledge the authority of the Company or to submit to its orders. Truly the position of the Court of the young corporate body was in its early days not one of unmixed bliss.

On April 6, 1620, we find the Company far enough advanced in



THE ARMS OF THE SOCIETY

position to feel a desire for Arms of Community, and the Master and Wardens are empowered to give the fees "they shall think fitt to the Harrolds for the Armes of the Companie, and to provide a Common Coate." A Royal Proclamation forbidding the compounding of medicines within seven miles of London (a Proclamation confirmatory of the Charter), without "viewe" of the Apothecaries, was now about to be made, and the Master and Wardens, together with three Assistants, viz., Messrs. Fownes, Parkinson, and Sheriffe, are appointed to meet at "Mr. Phillipps his house," about nine of the clock to discuss the matter. This Proclamation duly appeared a few months

later and confirmed the clause in the Charter, specially mentioning that the medicines were to be according to the *Pharmacopeia Londinensis*. From this document it would seem that the differences between the Apothecaries and the Grocers had, for a time at least, been settled, as a recent decision in Chancery, composing these differences, is ordered to be observed.

On April 20, 1620, Mr. John Woolf (? Woolfgang) Rumbler, his Majesty's Apothecary, having obtained from the King a monopoly for the making of "Mercurie Sublimate," became a suitor to the Court of Assistants to consent that he might, "without their contradiction," enjoy the same. This the Court, "upon advised consideration," refused to grant, in regard to the breach it might make in their Charter. Yet the whole Court acknowledges that the said Mr. Woolf (the remainder of his name is at this period often left out of the Minutes) is well deserving of the Company. Some elaborate experiments with regard to sublimating mercury are to be met with later in the Minutes. They are, however, far too lengthy to quote.

In this year, 1620, the general Search Day was appointed for the "Thursday after Whitsun week," and the Company was ordered to meet "at Paules at five in the morning at furthest." Truly the seventeenth-century Apothecaries set about their business betimes!

At the annual election of Master and Wardens held on August 25, 1620, the old Master, Mr. Phillipps, was continued in office, the new Wardens being Thomas Fownes and John Parkinson. The accounts for this year were then audited, the total receipts being £51 15s. 6d. This is interesting as showing how terribly impecunious the Company was, and what struggles of a monetary nature it had for its existence. Indeed, unless some of its wealthy members had lent sums of money on the sealed bonds of the Company for repayment, it is impossible to see how the whole Society could have been saved from collapse. Having for the time been delivered from the opposition of the Grocers' Company, the Society of Apothecaries now initiated a campaign against the Distillers, who were then agitating for a Charter of incorporation. The grant of this Charter the Apothecaries determined to prevent if possible. On October 12th, the Master, Wardens, and a number of Assistants met at the Master's house to concert measures to this effect. They began

by setting down "such doubts touching the Reformacon of Abuses committed by the makers and distillers of hott waters and the makers of emplastors and conserves." It was decided to take the advice of Mr. Heneage Finch, and their attorney, Mr. Stone. The case was this:—By Charter, the Apothecaries laid claim to the sole right of distilling within the City and for seven miles round. The Distillers demurred to this and declared the Charter only applied to medicinal distillation. To settle the question they, therefore, petitioned for a Charter of incorporation. Early in the next year a Bill was prepared for the relief of the distillers of "Aqua Vitæ and Aqua Composita" from the penalties and impeachments of the Apothecaries' Company, who "avail themselves of some words in their patent to threaten the suppression of the Distillers." Wiser, and indeed cheaper, would it have been for the Society to have left the Distillers in peace. On the first breath of opposition, back to the charge came the Grocers, and petitioned the House of Commons for the revocation of the patent separating the Apothecaries from them and incorporating the former so that they had the sole privilege of selling drugs, "composing" receipts, and distilling "waters." The petitioners go on to state that the patent was procured by "indirect means," that it contains several illegal clauses, that it proves injurious to Grocers and other Companies, and to the vendors of distilled waters. The document winds up with the announcement that the late Lord Chancellor Ellesmere refused to seal the patent as long as he lived; but that it was done only by the present Lord Chancellor. A list of detailed objections is annexed to this paper. This dispute, to the manifest disquiet of the Company, lasted for several years before it was finally settled. For this reason it will be better here to continue the domestic history of the Apothecaries in its chronological sequence, resuming, as occasion needs, further mention of the Distillers. It will be remembered that one, John Wilkinson, formerly apprenticed to a grocer, and afterwards a freeman of the Drapers' Company, had applied for the freedom of the Apothecaries. His application was entertained, but, on examination, being found insufficient in his "Art," he was declined. More than once this application was renewed, and, for various reasons, failed in its object. Finally, on October 26, 1620, on payment of a fine of £50, the man received his Apothecary

freedom and was permitted (with a proviso) to open business. It appears that he designed to enter into partnership with an established apothecary. The proviso, as recorded in the Minute Books, runs as follows : "That if he shall leave or give over his partnership within the yeare, then he shall receive such a sufficient journeyman as the Court of Assistants shall allow of, and give unto him such yearly allowance as this Society shall think meete."

Several Courts at this time were occupied in soothing the ruffled feelings of two prominent Assistants, viz., Mr. Higgins (one of the first Wardens) and Mr. Darnelley. The first two had quarrelled over some paltry matter and had mutually given utterance to very hard words. They were called upon to appear and submit themselves to the judgment of the Court. They did so, and were enjoined to live hereafter in peace and charity as becoming brethren. This, however, did not satisfy either party and, despite the injunction to "continue long friends as brethren of one company ought to do," it became needful to take further measures. The Company, therefore, threatened to make a certificate against the first which renewed the strife, "that he was an obstinate, contentious, and troublesome person" ; but wisely, in addition, decreed the imposition of a fine as a punishment. Darnelley then wrote to Mr. Phillipps, the Master, a kind of apologetic letter, in which he averred that as Mr. Higgins was free from all imputations and objections wherewith he had charged him either by word or on paper, he also shall be declared free, and that if either hereafter renewed the difference a fine of £10 should be imposed. This was solemnly agreed to, and the unpleasant incident was supposed to have terminated. The amusing part of the matter is that in the Minute Book, though all of this is recorded at length, the original cause of dispute is unnamed! A later entry, however, shows us that the matter was reconsidered. Evidently the reconciliation was hollow and the fine of £10 not esteemed enough. It was, therefore, increased to £20, with a disqualification for ever holding office attached as an addition. This was effectual. Two or three entries in October and November need notice. One is that all freemen were ordered to bring a copy of their freedom for inspection. Strange, this, seeing that all were duly registered. The second marks the beginning of a custom, which for years obtained, viz., that of

presenting the Company, on taking up freedom, with a silver or silver-gilt spoon. The first three gifts were those of Henry Parker, son of John Parker, a "silver spoone parcel guilt"; of Thomas Clarke, servant (journeyman) to William Clarke, a "guilt spoone"; and of George Symmes, servant to Mr. Phillipps, a "guilt spoone." For years, in fact for a century, this custom, with but few exceptions, obtained. Where are they now? Some I have traced as melted down or sold to be converted into other plate, but of the fate of hundreds—several hundreds—there is no trace whatever. Sometimes, though rarely, sums of money were given in lieu, the largest being 20s., though the more ordinary payment was 13s. 4d. Plate at times was sold when pecuniary troubles weighed heavily on the Company, but the records of the sales are scanty and the beautiful and valuable cups, tankards, "monteiths," bowls, &c., are non-existent in these latter days, nor is there even one spoon of antiquity in evidence. On November 2nd a certain Mr. Abraham Hugobert was fined for not presenting an apprentice. This seems to have annoyed the Court, for on the next applicant, a Mr. Garrett, presenting an apprentice a few minutes later, the luckless youth was examined, found insufficient, and thereupon his intending master was ordered "to turn him away." It would appear that applicants had been in the habit of privately canvassing the Assistants for their "voices" at the meetings, and this malpractice was met by the imposition of a fine of £10. Secrecy in the matters deliberated on by the Court of Assistants at their meetings was, in the then state of affairs as it is now, most desirable, and such secrecy does not seem to have been maintained. At any rate it was found needful to impose a penalty of 40s. on any member who was detected in the indiscretion of chattering about the private affairs of the Company. We have now reached the month of December, 1620, and the Apothecaries were still meeting in some unknown house or Hall. Their business and corporate importance were increasing, though slowly, and it was eminently needful that they should have a Hall of their own. Accordingly the question of purchasing or renting premises was raised. The Master and Wardens were empowered to "bargain with the owner of the house wherein one, Mr. Atkinson, lately dwelt in Foster Lane," for the dwelling, in order that "the said house shall be converted into

a Hall for this Company," every member of the Company being called upon to contribute such sums towards the "purchase of the said house and the repairing thereof as the greater number of the Assistants shall think meete."

And now a demand was made on the City of London for no less a sum than £10,000, to be paid into the Exchequer "for the aid and relief of the Palatinate." To this the Apothecaries were called upon to contribute and to furnish £20, a sum they could ill afford, having in view the purchase of a Hall. However, they paid with what grace they might, and then proceeded to form a committee to carry through their purchase. The next entry tells us that the Master and Wardens were ordered "to appoint a sufficient person to ride to Mr. Trappe, who shall bargain with him for the inheritance of his house in Foster Lane, wherein Mr. Atkinson dwelt." The irrepressible Mr. Higgins now appears again, and in an unpleasant, or at any rate troublesome, way. He made demands on the Company, alleging that he was entitled to certain moneys. The matter was referred to a committee of six, three chosen by the Master and Wardens, and three by Higgins. After some negotiation the affair was settled satisfactorily, though the details are not given.

CHAPTER II

1621 TO SEPTEMBER, 1623

BUT now fresh troubles, and this time from without, threatened the Society. Their Charter, evidently still unpopular in the City, was again to be assailed, and it became needful to concert measures to endeavour to obtain from Parliament a confirmation of both Charter and Corporation. Accordingly Mr. Heneage Finch was ordered to draw a Bill to be preferred to the High Court of Parliament for confirmation of the Charter, and as many of the Assistants as could conveniently, were likewise enjoined to meet at the Master's house to consult together on this weighty matter. At the same time they were to be furnished with copies of the "Bills and printed briefs preferred to the House by the Physicians, Chirurgeons, and the Distillers." Meanwhile it was felt that there ought to be some security against the misappropriation of the "plate, jewels, &c.," of the Company, and from this date forward the Masters and Wardens were required to enter severally into bonds with two sureties for its preservation. These bonds amounted to £20 each at first, though the sum was later greatly increased, and these were duly sealed, after which they were delivered into the custody of one of the Assistants, by name, Mr. Bacon.

The negotiations for the purchase of the house in Foster Lane meanwhile had progressed. Mr. Stone, the attorney, and a Mr. Thomas Crewe, or failing him, a Mr. Cason, were ordered to draw the conveyance. Next, several of the Assistants were sent forth to collect subscriptions from the freemen of the Company according to rank. For this purpose the city was divided into three walks. One party

visited the east from the "hither part of Lombard Street," others went between that and Ludgate, while a third worked from Ludgate westwards. Many refusals to contribute were, however, met with, and the money came in but slowly in sums varying from 40s. to £3. One, a Mr. Butler, agreed to pay "40s. on Saturday next and 40s. at midsummer next." But all were not alike. Prominent members came forward handsomely, some giving sums of from £5 to £10 outright, others offering to lend £50 for a year or more.

Meanwhile, the lawyers had been at work on the purchase of the house, and it would appear that they had either discovered some flaw in title or some difficulty. An entry dated February 20, 1620–21, runs as follows: "Ordered that Mr. Stone shall be entreated to set down in writing how the Record in the Exchequer for the Tenant in Capite of Mr. Trappe his house in ffoster Lane may be avoided and how we may safely proceed in the purchase thereof notwithstanding the said record." Whereupon "his opinion is to be shewed to Mr. Recorder (Heneage Finch), Mr. Sason, and Mr. Thomas Crewe according to which advice we shall provide or give over that purchase."

March 1, 1620–21, shows us a Committee of Assistants, viz., Messrs. Delaune, Darnelley, Barton, Cooke, Lamere, Edwards, and Sheriffe in earnest consultation at the house of Mr. Fownes, the object of the meeting being to try and arrive at conclusive reasons by which Parliament might be induced not to pass the Distillers' Bill then before the House. Added to this they debated how, having attained this object, they might succeed in obtaining the passing of their own Bill.

The difficulty with the "Tener in Capite," so called in the Minutes, seems, *pro tem.*, to have been surmounted, at any rate the promised subscriptions to the purchase of the hall were peremptorily called in. This entry is dated April 5, 1621, but apparently some further hitch occurred, for within two months the whole idea of buying this property was abandoned. On July 12th the Master and Wardens were empowered to look out for another property, and by August 8th their decision was arrived at. This was no other than to rent at a cost of £10 per annum the Hall of the Paynter-Stainers, an arrangement which was duly carried out, and at this Hall the Company of the Apothecaries transacted all their business till they purchased their present estate in Water Lane. It will be remembered that £10,000 had

been demanded as a loan from the city, and that the proportion allotted to the Company amounted to £20 only. This sum does not seem to have met with the approval of the Lords of the Council. The Grocers, ready to do their foes a good turn, represented that the sum was altogether small. In this they were backed up by the Court of Aldermen. The latter assessed the Grocers and Apothecaries *together* at £500, and of this the Grocers contributed £300, leaving the impecunious Apothecaries to furnish the remainder. The Apothecaries, in the first instance, refused, pointing out that they had no funds on which to draw; next they petitioned the Lords to approve of their first payment of £20 and to disallow the exorbitant demand of the Grocers. Eventually, however, the money had to be found. The whole transaction shows the curious intrigues which were rife in the City in those days, days so soon to be even more troublous.

At the Election Court held on August 23, 1621, the first business was to order that the money hitherto subscribed for the purchase of a Hall should be held in trust, *pro tem.*, by the Master and Wardens for the time being, until such period as a suitable estate could be obtained. Mr. Higgins was then elected Master and accepted the office, but Messrs. Darnelley and Wells, elected Upper and Under Wardens respectively, both refused office. In these days the Junior Warden was designated "Under Warden," the term "Renter" not yet having come into use. At a subsequent election Mr. Wells and Mr. Colwell were chosen for the vacant offices and accepted the trust.

A minute, erased, points to some dispute (the first) as to precedence among the Assistants. It runs as follows: "Ordered that every of the Assistants shall take place according to the antiquity of being freemen and housekeepers or according to the offices they have borne in the Company." So ambiguous an order and one so likely to lead to strife might well be expunged. Two very vague entries now occur relating to the drawing of petitions (subjects unmentioned) to be presented to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. A third entry dated November 3rd announces that the Company should submit to the judgment of the Court of Aldermen, and that a petition should be drawn to that purpose and duly presented by the Master, Wardens, and Messrs. Phillipps, Fownes, and Darnelley. Mr. Robert Metcalfe, the clerk, cannot be complimented on the lucidity of his entries in

the Minute Books at this period. On December 3rd the Bill drawn by the Apothecaries was ordered to be delivered to Mr. Speaker "without taking any further advice of *learned* counsel." The men of the law had apparently wearied the Company by the length of their deliberations.

It will be remembered that the subscriptions towards the purchase of a Hall had been entrusted to the Master and Wardens. This arrangement on December 20th was allowed, and an order was made that it should be "placed at the disposal of and employed for the good of the Company in such manner as a Court of Assistants shall think fit; and the Assistants then present did undertake to be answerable for the same money at any time hereafter when there shall be occasion to purchase a Hall for the Company." This was decided in open court, but "when the younger brethren had departed" the seniors agreed and ordered that "so much money shall be presently paid in discharge of the debts of the Company as may conveniently be spared." This entry reads as if this cash came out of the subscriptions, but a later extract shows such not to have been the case. It was only another muddle made by the Clerk. On January 16, 1621–22, one of the Assistants, a Mr. Parkinson, who had for some time owed £22 to the Company, was asked for the debt. Failing payment, a demand was made on his sureties, one Mr. Ray and another. This brought the debtor to book, and he duly appeared on January 28th, when, to quote the Minute Book, he did "earnestly request and entreat the Court that he might have leave and give over the said place of Assistant and that some other fit man might be elected into his place. Whereunto this Court for divers good considerations them thereunto moving consented, and therefor having well considered of divers good offices by him done for the good of the Company, they were contented to allow and did allow unto him for his pains taken for his Company the sum of £22, being as much as he heretofore paid when he came to be an Assistant of this Company. Which he hath now received, and hath thereupon promised to do hereafter the best he can for the good of this Company as often as he shall be by this Court reguarded thereunto. And it is further ordered that the bond formerlie entered into to the Company in the custody of Mr. Bacon, shall be delivered unto Mr. *Park*." This is a good specimen of the clear style of Mr. Robert

Metcalfe, clerk to the Apothecaries. On this occasion Mr. Darnelley paid a fine of £20 for refusing to hold the place of Upper Warden.

A curious case between the wife of an Apothecary and her husband's apprentice, one James Pitman, occurs in January of this year. The woman sent the apprentice to fetch three pails of water. The lad brought two and refused to carry more. Whereupon she told him to bring the third or be gone. Thereupon the apprentice went away from the house. A witness who was called before the Court of Assistants proved that the apprentice had hitherto been of good character, understood his business as far as he had learned, and was willing and obliging. The Court decreed that the lad's master should receive him back again, treat him well, and instruct him in his trade. The apprentice was admonished to still continue in his good behaviour, and the master, should he refuse to submit to the Court, was sentenced to repay "x^{li}, being part of xx marks which he had received" with the apprentice, and moreover to turn the latter over to another master.

On February 5, 1621, the Company decided to draft a Bill in the Star Chamber against certain persons whose names are given. The Bill was to be presented before the end of term, and the counsel to be employed were Sir Henry Yelverton and Mr. Rudlon. Thanks to Mr. Metcalfe, we are not informed of the object of these proceedings.

By the Ordinances of the Company it would appear that no member was allowed to take legal proceedings against any other member or members without leave from the Court. An entry dated February 14, 1621–22, shows this, and is as follows: "Ordered that if John Wilkinson, a brother of this Company, shall not upon notice hereof stay a suit which he hath commenced in the Sheriff's Court against Thomas Lorde, a brother of this Company for a pretended debt of £5, due as he says for rose-water and drugs, then the said Wilkinson shall pay a fine of 50s. imposed on him for prosecuting the said suit without leave of the Master and Wardens, contrary to the Ordinances in that behalf made and approved by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and the Lord Chief Justice of England." At this time a very litigious member of the Company, one Mr. Eason, occupied many Courts with the settlement of disputes he had with various

brethren. In most cases he was adjudged to be wrong, but in one the other party, a man named Sewell, did not appear after summons by the Beadle, and hence Eason was given leave to proceed at law for the recovery of £5.

The King had now endeavoured to strengthen the position of the Company by means of a proclamation, and had also endeavoured to put an end to the dispute between the Apothecaries and the Grocers. He referred the matter to certain Lords Commissioners, and their decision (though what it was is not stated) is ordered to be enrolled by the Company.

Mention is again made of the Star Chamber affair, and in a rather curious way. It seems that the Company were pressing their suit, but that the proceedings against "one" are to be stayed "upon the signification of the Lord Keeper's pleasure by Mr. Doctor Moore," and and Dr. Moore is entreated to acquaint the Lord Keeper thereof. The entries at this period are of particular interest. Various subscriptions to the Hall are promised; certain apprentices take up their freedom after examination, and are permitted, with not a few restrictions, to open business on their own account; and two makers and sellers of bad medicines, viz. Mr. Garrett at the sign of the Three Cocks in Southwark and Mr. Thomas Pimble at the Crane in the same district are brought to book and punished by fine and confiscation. An order dated May 14, 1622, empowers Mr. Colwell to deliver to the Clerk of the Company forthwith so much money as shall defray the charges of the "Star Chamber suit against Groyn and the rest" for this term, and he is to pay to Mr. Bryan Giddall the sum of 17s.

Domestic business occupied the Courts during the months of June, July and August. No entry is of importance save that Mr. Delaune is excused from paying "hereafter as a forrayner." The fine for holding the place of Assistant was fixed at £30, the penalty for not holding at £6 13s. 4d. Several refusals to take the oaths required by the Charter both by freemen and others appear. In most cases time was asked for consideration, and the oaths were subsequently taken, spoons being duly presented.

At the election held on August 28, 1622, John Woolf was by a majority (the first notice this of more than one candidate) elected Master; the Wardens being Mr. Barton and Mr. Harryes. Hitherto

all the apprentices bound had been Londoners, but on September 26th a countryman makes his appearance. He was George Payte, son of Robert Payte, of Lichfield, Staffordshire. Two boys brought to be bound apprentices were examined at the same court, and were both found defective in learning; one was entirely dismissed, the other referred back to his studies for a month. The Company now had some trouble with a former Warden, Mr. Colwell. The latter confessed to owing the Society £8 2s. 10d., and was ordered to pay it to Mr. Harryes in public, otherwise the clerk was directed to apply to his sureties for payment and put his bond in suit. Mr. Colwell was also required to publicly produce the accounts of his Wardenship, and to submit himself to the Court. He appears to have refused, for by a later order the Clerk is commanded to proceed by "due peine of law" against the debtor. This affair caused a change in the security given by the Wardens. Hitherto they had only been obliged to give bonds for the safety of the plate and jewels; now these bonds were increased, and they became answerable also for the stock of the Company. A reward of 30s. for "special service" was in October given to Tobias Wincke, the Beadle.

Here, for the first time, we find a Deputy Master appointed who was to act in the absence of the Master. Two names are given, both of them Past Masters, viz., Mr. Phillipps and Mr. Higgins, and either of them was to serve if required.

Against the admission of Thomas Baker of Clerkenwell Close to the freedom of the Company is the entry "he gave no spoone."

On November 13, 1622, one William Compton was elected an Assistant, and refused either to serve or to pay a fine of "xx nobles." He, however, desired fourteen days' respite, and "he would give his farther answer what he will do, and said withal that he will first speak with the Grocers, which was granted."

The same day a certain Caleb Stevens, four times warned for some unstated offence, is ordered to be fined "as deepe as the Ordinances will maintain." Mr. Caleb Stevens duly appeared on the 14th of November and flatly refused to pay his fine, but pressure being put on him he unconditionally surrendered December 5th. His fine, which should have been a heavy one, was then reduced to a nominal sum, viz. 5s., in discharge of all contempts.

On December 19th, among four apprentices who took up their freedom, the name of one Jeffrey Bradshaw has the following note appended to his admission, "received by Mr. Attorney General his letter, paid only the fine of 4s. 8d. for all and no more."

At the same Court the Warden, Mr. Harryes, was appointed "to buy a sugar loafe and to send the same as a guifte from the Company to Mr. Clarke Cotton, the Registrar of the Star Chamber Office." A curious entry this, but sugar was precious in those days.

The money advanced at the time of the Incorporation by various members of the Company upon bonds was now gradually being paid off, and entries of bonds delivered up to be cancelled are of frequent occurrence. The total amount redeemed amounted to several hundred pounds. All cancelled bonds were to be filed and entered into the Court Book. Mr. Phillipps, the first Master, and one of the Deputy Masters is now mentioned as "absent and sicklie."

On January 21, 1622, the Ordinances were ordered to be "fairlie engrossed" and entered in a book.

It was now wisely determined to endeavour to establish cordial relations with the Court of Aldermen, for which purpose Mr. Garrett was retained as counsel to go to the Lord Mayor and desire his lordship to take the Company into his protection in order that such refractory persons as disobey the ordinances and government of the Company may be punished.

Mr. Phillipps, having recovered, was appointed sole Deputy Master by an order signed J. Rumler. This shows that Mr. Woolf of the election entry should have been J. Woolfgang Rumler, the King's Apothecary, a man already heard of in connection with the monopoly for making sublimate of mercury. It would appear that the order for providing gowns had been but loosely obeyed, for three of the original Assistants, viz. Lamere, Delaune, and Fownes are commanded forthwith to provide themselves with the regulation garments, "faced with sattin and welted with velvett." Others of the Court whose gowns were not according to pattern were ordered to have those which they wore immediately "translated and made suyteable unto the description of the said order."

On the Search Day, Tuesday, February 18, 1622, the President of the College of Physicians is for the first time noted as accompanying

the Apothecaries. Various captures of bad medicines were made, and the offenders (some of whom pleaded ignorance) were duly fined, Mr. Eason among the number. From an entry of this same date it appears that the wages of a journeyman who had, after taking up his freedom, entered into his former master's service, was £8 per annum. On May 2, 1623, three grocers, by name W. Stanlake, J. Brigham, and H. Chitty, of Westminster, came to the court and "desired that they might be dispensed withall to sell Conserve of Barbary, Conserve of Roses, a preparation of ginger and some other drugs," all of which were mentioned in the schedule of the Apothecaries, but which the Grocers are forbidden to sell by patent. The Master, Wardens, and Court answered that it was not in their power to alter anything that was formerly concluded by the Lords Commissioners and already exemplified under the Great Seal. To this the Grocers replied that they would then go to the hearing of the cause in the Star Chamber, rather than put in bonds according to the Lord Keeper's order. This throws a little light on the Star Chamber suit, though the exact point at issue does not appear; still it must have concerned the Grocers.

It has been noted that Delaune was a foreigner—and this fact led to the issue of two interesting papers. The first is the petition of the Master and Wardens of the Apothecaries to the King, and bears date April 9, 1623. Therein they beg a letter of recommendation to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen that Delaune should be made free of the City. Delaune, they state, was already an Assistant of their Company, and likely in time to become Master. As Master, being an alien and not free of the City, "differences" might arise the which would be best avoided.

In compliance with this petition the King wrote to the Lord Mayor, etc. of London, requesting that Gideon Delaune, in consideration of faithful service to the late Queen Anne (he had been her apothecary), may be made a free man, which, as he is a stranger born, cannot be done without an Act of Common Council. The Court acquiesced and Delaune was given his freedom, but the effect of this act cropped up later in a very curious way, as will be read hereafter.

Mr. Colwell, after an interval of several months having been allowed him for reflection and submission, was now dealt with. He had been chosen Warden in August, 1621, and had had money and

goods belonging to the Company committed to his charge. For some of these he had accounted; but for others he had refused or neglected to account. While Warden he had been wilfully absent from the greater part of the Courts, thereby delaying business. As an Assistant he had been equally lax in attendance. He had detained money due to the Company—money to that time yet unpaid. He was consequently dismissed from serving in any office whatsoever. But at this time, May, 1623, the Court of Assistants was by no means full, and an election was ordered—Mr. William Clapham, Mr. Wheatley, and Mr. Christie being elected. That there were vacancies is hardly to be wondered at. The Company was as yet not six years old. It was in its operations sadly hampered for want of funds, and for nearly the whole of this period had been engaged in a severe struggle to maintain its Charter, and in suits at law with those who infringed or were held to infringe on the rights given by that Charter. Whether defending itself or attacking others the cost was great, and this cost fell mainly upon the Court of Assistants, who either supplied the funds as a gift—a sort of forced gift—or felt themselves constrained to lend money on the questionable security of the Company's bonds.

A new solicitor, by name Mr. Thomas Hudson, was, with the Clerk, now employed to push on the Company's business in the Star Chamber. Lists of the names of those persons employed by various traders in compounding medicines were ordered to be procured in order that proceedings might be taken. Researches were instituted and several offenders pulled up and fined. Mr. Wheatley, the new assistant, among others was charged with making "Theraica Londinensis." He offered to take oath that he was ignorant of the ordinance against making medicines "without viewe." To this the Court replied that had he attended as he ought the meeting when the ordinances were read, he would not have been ignorant. Hence they fined him 30s. All these matters gave the Beadle extra duty, and he was duly rewarded by a payment from Mr. Warden Harryes of 30s., the new solicitor receiving a fee of 10s. The Beadle also obtained payment for certain small sums disbursed by him in the interests of the Company, and had an addition of £10 extra made to his pay. Mr. Hudson's fee for acting in the Star Chamber was fixed at 13s. 4d. per term. Truly this was not a high rate of recompense. On June

9th one Thomas Thrale, who was presented by Roger Harry Young to be bound apprentice, was examined and found "defective in his schollershipp," but "a moneth or tyme longer to keepe him at his booke" is granted, and the boy is then to be presented anew. It is worth note that this man with one exception is the only person mentioned in the minute books for a century who possessed more than a single Christian name. On the Election Day, August 28, 1623, Richard Bacon was elected Master, Adam Barton Upper, and John Sheppard Under Warden. A call was made of 40s. per man among the Assistants on September 18, 1623, to meet the expenses of the Star Chamber suit against the Grocers.

CHAPTER III

LEGAL TROUBLES AND ATTACKS ON THE SOCIETY

BUT a new danger threatened the Company, and this was even more serious than those which had gone before. The Mayor and Corporation entered into direct communication with the King with a view to obtaining the abrogation of the Apothecaries' Charter. A letter from Conway to Solicitor General Heath, dated May 25, 1624, tells us how the King met the civic authorities and explained to them that he passed the patent to the Apothecaries Company "from his own judgement for the health of his people, knowing that grocers are not competent judges of the practice of medicine." He further gave them plainly to understand that he was resolved to make good his well-founded act, and his intentions are to be made known to the Speaker. His Majesty was determined to preserve his proper right to care for the good of his people. This reference to the Speaker is easily explained. As early as March it was known to the Company that the granting of their Charter was about to form one of a list of grievances, the redress of which the House of Commons had it in contemplation to demand from the King. Alarmed, and not unnaturally, the Company sought the advice of the Attorney General in the first instance, but failing him they appealed to Sergeant Headley, who together with Mr. Gerrard and Mr. John Finch they retained as counsel to defend their interests. A consultation took place, which was attended by the Master and Wardens, and it was decided to draw up and print a brief of the matters in dispute between the Apothecaries and the Grocers. This was to be done with all speed, and "delivered to as

many parliament men as shall be thought fit." To defray the expense a call of 20s. a man was voted. On May 28, 1624, among a number of grievances, the Incorporation of the Apothecaries as separate from the Grocers, was presented to the King. It is interesting to note that the Incorporation of the London Wire Drawers was also held objectionable. The King agreed to redress some of the alleged grievances, but refused to entertain the idea of revoking the Charter of the Apothecaries. He said that he intended to maintain these Companies separate, and added what was quite true, that the Grocers had no skill in their wares. Sir Francis Nethersole, writing to Carleton, gives a good account of the King's Speech in the Upper House on June 2nd. He begged Parliament always to be well advised in presenting grievances, and rejoiced that none greater could be found than those presented now, winding up with a statement that he considered the establishment of the Company to be "a general good."

Ten days later the Court of Assistants drafted a paper of which the following is a portion :—

"Whereas the Charter granted by his Majesty to the Apothecaries was by the House of Parliament delivered as a grievance to his Majesty for some reasons they received on an information of the Company of Grocers. And having been since by his Majesty's pleasure (as we conceive) by the consent of the House delivered to the said Company. The Company desirous to shew their obedience and humble thanks to his Majesty and desirous likewise to shew all due submission and conformity to the House of Parliament do hereby signify their intention to put their Charter no further in operation, but only to bind and make free apprentices and choose officers until they shall have further power from the House of Parliament at the next Session. And in testimony that this is our Agreement we, whose names are above written, do consent that what charge shall be imposed on the Master and Wardens for the execution of their Charter be . . . as is herein expressed, we shall with them bear an equal share." All the same, the Company viewed a "dispensacon of Methridate" on the same day. James I., however, followed up his speech in the House by a document which took the form of a warrant to the Company of Apothecaries of London to proceed in the due execution of their Charter, separating them from the Grocers Company, "not-

withstanding the proceedings in the House of Commons last Session complaining of it as a grievance." This warrant was dated from Westminster, July 2, 1624. This matter so far settled, the College of Physicians now began to trouble the Apothecaries. The latter were first invited to a conference at the College with the President and the Censors, the subject thereof being some matter vaguely named as one which "concerns this society." Later on this will be related at length.

On the Election Day, August 17, 1624, Mr. Fownes became Master, Mr. Harryes Upper, and Mr. Delaune Under Warden. Various Assistants were also elected on to the Court.

An entry dated November 25th is amusing, as it records the freedom of one Edward Graves of the "Mineryes"; he paid 5s. in part towards his fine due to the "Hall of the Company," but, sad to relate, "pd to the clarke and beadle no fees."

On April 7, 1625, Mr. Edward Cooke, an Assistant, "did bring into the Halle a faire standing sillver Bowle and a cover to it double guilt, and did freelie bestowe the same upon the said Company and to their use for ever, in testimony of his love and affection unto the said Company."

The Minute Books at this date are ill kept and the handwriting varies; this is only to be accounted for by the possible illness of the clerk.

At a bye-election held on December 7, 1625, Mr. Lamere was chosen to the post hitherto called Under, but henceforward Renter Warden. On February 6th an entry records the binding of the nephew of Mr. Delaune to his uncle. The nephew's name was Peter, and he was the son of Peter Delaune deceased, of Norwich, "preacher of Godswoorde."

On the Election Day, August 18, 1626, Paul Whitmore, who had been acting as Deputy Clerk, was duly sworn in. The new Master was Adam Barton, John Sheppard Upper Warden, and William Clapham Renter Warden. Mr. Clapham fined and Woolfgang Rumler was elected in his stead. The keys of the chest and the plate were handed over by the outgoing officials to the custody of those newly elected, and the latter had each to enter into bonds for £300 for the safe-guarding of stock, plate, jewels, etc.

On December 24, 1626, the new Clerk either proving unsatisfactory or having died—it is not stated which—a new one was appointed, by name Walter Meredith, and he was immediately sworn.

Early in February, 1626–7, Mr. Sheppard the Upper Warden died, and Mr. Delaune was chosen in his place to serve the remainder of his term ; "albeit he might excuse himself, yet he took the place most lovingly and willingly to the great content of the Company, and was sworn according to the Ordinances."

The entries for the next few weeks are rather devoid of interest. Various persons were petitioners for freedom, one Henry Simcox was the servant of the widow of a deceased apothecary—subsequently Simcox married that widow. Another one Saunderson, a "Scottishman," who offered £10 as a fine. The offer of cash was accepted "in respect that there appeared in him an humble disposition and a likelihood that he would prove a good member." Still, for reasons the freedom was not to be then granted, and when it was discovered that the cash was not at present forthcoming the matter was off. Our "Scottishman" appeared no more.

On the Search Day, May 15, 1626, many members of the Company were found "faulty in the particulars" of the medicines they made or sold, several Assistants even having their goods seized.

The meeting place appointed for "simpling" on June 21, 1627, was "Graies Inne in holborne" at five in the morning. An early hour this it seems to us in these days, and a quaint place also for the starting point of a botanical excursion.

At the election held on August 27th, Josias Harryes was chosen Master, Israel Wolfe Upper Warden, and Thomas Christie Renter Warden. All accepted "lovingly and were presently sworn." Meredith, the new Clerk, was continued in office, and the original Beadle, Tobias Wincke, was retained.

An entry to which I have been unable to find any clue occurs on the same day, and is as follows : "The clock which is in Mr. Phillipps' hands is to be called for by appointment of the Master and Wardens." What clock was this ?

On October 11, 1627, the first notice of a man being fined for keeping more apprentices than he ought is met with. The offender

was one Mathewes, his fine amounted to £2 10s. which he paid. A few days later a Mr. Buridge was fined the same sum for not presenting his boy to be bound within the limits prescribed by the Ordinances.

The City and the Grocers Company had now returned to the charge, and a list of the freemen of the Apothecaries was demanded by the "Aldermen Committee" from the Court of Aldermen, the list to be furnished by "ffriday nexte." Somehow it leaked out that a fresh attack on the Charter was intended, and as that lengthy document only existed in Latin, a translation was ordered to be made by the Clerk, who was, at the discretion of the Master and Wardens, to receive for his pains "such money as should be fit, and to content him for his other paines extraordinary." Mr. Meredith may have been scholar enough to translate the Charter, but his minutes do not lead one to that conclusion. By the way of perhaps obtaining a little favour from the civic authorities, a deputation consisting of the Master, Wardens, and several Assistants politely waited on the Lord Mayor to invoke his aid in punishing certain persons who "broke the orders" of the Court and disobeyed the Government, *i.e.*, disregarded the Charter.

How this operated we do not learn, but the next move was perhaps wiser. A similar deputation waited on the Recorder and asked his advice touching some charge which the Grocers were endeavouring to lay on the Company. The Apothecaries met at "Christe Churche" on Monday morning by 7 of the clock, and having interviewed Mr. Recorder, paid him a fee of 40s.

On June 11, 1628, Mr. Eason again makes himself prominent, this time by accepting an invitation to dine with the Lord Mayor, and then failing to keep his engagement. For this breach of good manners he was fined 11s.

Stewards were first appointed for "Simpling Day" this year. This was an office involving some expense and no credit, and it is not unusual to find that members of the Company willingly paid fines rather than hold the office.

Some time in July the Beadle, Tobias Wincke, died, leaving a widow. His successor was one William Lythall, who was sworn on July 24th. On the Election Day, August 20, 1628, the first contest for

the Mastership occurs, Mr. Harryes and Gideon Delaune being put in election. The choice fell upon Delaune. Mr. Christie was chosen Upper, but some delay occurred in the selection of Renter Warden. Three members of the Court were put forward, viz., Messrs. Sheriffe, Bulwer, and Edwards. Sheriffe was chosen, but desired that he might be spared "in respect of the inabilities of his body." A fine was therefore accepted. Next, Mr. Hicks was added to the two remaining Assistants nominated. After a show of hands Mr. Bulwer was elected. The new Master and the Wardens then took their oaths and entered into securities. The Clerk and Beadle were continued in office, the former receiving a gratuity of £3 for his "extraordinary paines in their service." A gift of 40s. was made to "widow Wincke" as a benefaction in respect of the services of her late husband the deceased Beadle. A member of the Company, one Mr. Haughton, then appeared with his servant, by name John Lloyd. The latter was accused of applying "contemptuous names" to his master. Before the Court he refused either to retract or to submit himself. Haughton was then called up to answer a complaint against him by the Court. This was that he, having accepted an invitation to dine with the Lord Mayor, had not appeared. A fine of 10s. was imposed as a penalty.

The Clerk on September 18th was ordered to make two rolls of the names of all members of the Company. One of these was to be engrossed on parchment and to remain in the custody of Warden Bulwer, the other to be retained by himself "for his better collecting of the Quarterage." This quarterage was a small payment made four times a year on certain days (not quarter days) which were fixed by the Court in a somewhat arbitrary manner. The custom no longer obtains. An "Alphabett" was also ordered for the same rolls "for the ready finding of the said names" as "occasion shall require." There is a curious entry dated December 4, 1628, of the seizure of some "Oyle of Maie" at the house of one Mr. Brooke. Called before the Court he averred that he made it not, but that it had been left at his house as "a sample" to see if he would buy thereof. The seizure was, however, ordered to be sent to Dr. Clement at the College of Physicians for examination. Mention has been made of a journeyman who applied for freedom while serving the widow of a deceased apothecary, and that he subsequently married the widow. His appli-

cation was refused time after time. There appear to have been difficulties in the way of granting him a freedom owing to a clause in the Charter. Several earnest consultations took place on the subject and counsel's opinion was also taken. Eventually it was decided that he could be admitted provided he kept a journeyman and entered into a bond for £100 to perform the same, and to give a gratuity of £10 and a spoon to the Company. Also to take the oaths at once and to pay the counsel's fees! This entry is interesting from having the signature of the man himself, Wm. Lyons, and those of "Gideon de Laune," Thomas Christie and Thomas Bulwer. The Society of Apothecaries now had arrayed against them the Physicians, the Chirurgeons, and also the Grocers, who were moving heaven and earth in Parliament to obtain certain concessions detrimental to the interests of the Apothecaries. To the House, therefore, the Clerk is sent to endeavour to ascertain what the exact lines of attack would be. A case on his information was drawn up and submitted to Sir Heneage Finch, the Recorder, while Mr. Stone, the old Attorney of the Company, was called in to give an opinion. A document (now lost) is in the minute stated to be "deposited in the Hall Chest" and to contain the case at length.

On June 4, 1629, the custom of reading in full the Minutes of the last previous Court was established, and an order was made that all Minutes should hereafter be similarly read. The troubles of the Company with non-attending Assistants were now considerable, a Mr. Clapham and a Mr. Warkhouse being particularly negligent of their duties. The entries referring to their respective contempts and fines —fines, by the way, which they always refused to pay—occupy too much space to be here recounted in detail; Mr. Clapham, however, was at length condemned to expulsion from the Society, but later on we find that the sentence was revoked.

CHAPTER IV

THE GRADUAL STRENGTHENING OF THE POSITION OF THE SOCIETY

FOR some time the Company had been located at the Paynter Stainers' Hall, which they rented for £10. But a proposal was made in June, 1629, that they should remove to the Scriveners' Hall, "there to keepe their Courte," the reason being that the rent of the new Hall would only be £8 per annum. By the end of July, through the kindly offices of two Physicians, Dr. Atkins and Dr. Argent, the Company became aware in detail of the exact points in the proposed renewal of the Chirurgeons' Charter which trenched upon the Charter of the Apothecaries. A copy of the Chirurgeons' Charter was therefore obtained, though how, it is not possible to discover, and on this document a petition was drawn up for presentation to the King, praying him not to permit such alterations in the new Charter as would imperil the liberties and privileges of the Apothecaries. On Election Day, August 29, 1629, Mr. Israel Wolfe was elected Master, Bulwer and Edwards being Upper and Renter Wardens respectively. Mr. Clapham was out of spite put up and elected, and had to pay a fine of £6 13s. 4d. on refusal to hold office. The next entry tells us that the Clerk is ordered to provide a "faire standish" for the Company and also a book to enter all the particular receipts of money for the Company's use, both for fines, freedoms, and binding of apprentices. On October 21, 1629, the Company having received a summons to attend the Lord Mayor on the Lord Mayor's Day, the matter was debated in the Court. Finally it was resolved that "in respect to the shortness of time and want of

necessaries, the Ld. Mayor should be desired for the present to excuse them from that service."

The number of spoons in the possession of the Company was now considerable. They were found to weigh 186 oz. 2 dr. Of these, two dozen are on Nov. 23, 1629, ordered to be reserved for the Company and the rest to be sold, and the money they produce to be expended in other plate according as the Court of Assistants shall think fit. It appears that threescore and ten spoons were thus sold. Permission was also given to take an additional £5 from the Company's funds to add to the price of the new plate. Mr. Warkhouse, the troublesome Assistant, is now heard of again. He had fallen into difficulties and was in prison. The Warden Edwards was at once given permission to hand him £5 as a benefaction.

On December 4, 1629, Widow Wincke comes to the Court with a complaint. On her husband's death (the late beadle) she had taken an apprentice, one Henry Stirrell. This youth she accused of abusing her, "both words and laying violent hands upon her." Stirrell, brought before the Master and Wardens, was most contrite. It was ordered that he be kept by his mistress "till he could get another convenient service," when he was to be turned over.

The questions of civic precedence and "corn money" now caused some little excitement among the Company. In the Minute Books it is called "ranking and rating." The Common Council issued an order, on which the Master, Wardens, and certain Assistants repaired to the Lord Mayor to raise objections. The Apothecaries were rated at 60 quarters of wheat, and this his lordship saw his way to reduce to 20 quarters; but he stated that the "ranking" being settled by Act of Common Council, he could not interfere with. The money to provide this corn was in the first instance drawn from the common stock, but subsequently it appears from the frequent entries against names of "corne money," in sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 20s., to have been raised by a species of levy. Oddly enough the first payment out of the Company's stock was met in this way. The Clerk was sent to the Grocers Company to demand certain funds belonging to the Apothecaries which had been entrusted to them. What these funds were is not stated, and it would be interesting to know how the hated Grocers came to be the bankers of their rivals.

The Clerk, who only a few days previously had received an extra gift of £5 for particular services, was evidently growing greedy. Appended as a note to the order to go to the Grocers, in his hand but in a different ink, we read "and he is to be considered for his paines."

Lord Mayors in those days had their pickings for services performed. Out of gratitude for reducing the corn levy, the Company presented his lordship with no less than "two hogsheads of clarett." This claret, a handsome present truly, was subscribed for by the Assistants at the rate of 9s. each.

A curious entry dated April 1, 1630, reads to the effect that some of the Company's papers and books had got into the hands of one Codder. Warden Edwards is thereupon ordered to pay him 20s. to redeem them.

The Company now contracted with one Anthony Ward, a citizen and haberdasher, to provide for £4 the city corn for one year. Ward entered into a bond of £40 to duly perform his contract.

"Mr. the Recorder of London" is now consulted in state by the Company on the question of "ranking." After tendering him their thanks "for his love expressed towards the Company at the Court of Common Council when the ranking of this Company was in motion," they proceeded to show him the opinion of the Aldermen Committee touching their place of rank. They appealed for advice as to how they should obtain a higher place than that which had been allotted them by the Act of Common Council.

On May 25, 1630, the term "Livery" is first used in an order that all "Livery" men should pay 20s. towards corn money and also a fine of £15 on admission. All "younger brethren" not being of the Livery are to pay 10s. towards the corn, 6s. 8d. to the Clerk, and 2s. to the Beadle, on their admission.

At the same Court "the pretended bezar stones (bezoar) sent by the Lord Mayor to be viewed were found to be false and counterfiet and fitt to be destroyed, and the whole 'table' (Court) certified the same to the Lord Mayor." The word table is still in use to designate the Court, but this is the first time it is met with in the Minutes. Shortly after, a jury composed partly of druggists and partly of apothecaries was empanelled solemnly at the Guildhall before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to determine the genuineness or falsity of the same bezoar

stones. The jury came to the same conclusion as the Court had previously done and adjudged the "stones" to be burnt; the entry tersely ends "and burnt accordingly."

This episode of the Guildhall jury is, however, written in a strange hand, not the clerk's, and has evidently been added at a subsequent date. And now, long lists of names appear in the Minute Book of those who "subscribed to be of the Livery," and of others who, refusing, were duly fined.

On July 20, 1630, the efforts of the Beadle to collect these fines having failed, the Lord Mayor's officer is appointed to perform the function of summoning offenders in contempt for the non-payment of fines. That same day a "motion" was made touching the provision of banners and streamers against the Lord Mayor's Day. This was, however, deferred till a full Court. On August 29, 1630, the Election Day, Mr. Christie was elected Master, Mr. Edwards Upper, and Mr. Hicks Renter Warden; and then a most important ceremony took place. The Master, assisted by Mr. Israel Wolfe, invested all the Assistants present into the Livery, "it being the first calling that ever was had for a Livery in this Company." When Mr. Edwards' account as Renter Warden was audited a spoon was found missing, and this he duly replaced on September 9, 1630. A payment (13s. 4d.) in lieu of a spoon is here found for the first time, the occasion being the taking up of his freedom by one Daniel White. A member of the Company who had fallen into evil plight now petitioned to have a certain subscription of £3 towards the purchase of the Hall returned to him. Such petitions occur more than once. The Court declined to accede, but the poor man was ordered "to have 30s. paid to him for the present."

On October 19, 1630, the five "most ancient" of the Company were desired to "settle those chosen into the Livery." It was decided that all Assistants and the Livery should meet at the Hall on October 28, clad "in their gowns, and to bring with them their hoods," to the end that they may be brought into the livery "according to the ancient custom of the Company." And it was also ordered that a convenient dinner should be provided from the common stock to "give the Company entertainment that day." This entry is rather of a puzzle. If the first livery dated only from August 29th, the "ancient custom" could not

have possessed much antiquity. Gowns, we know, were used by the Assistants, but hoods have never before been mentioned. A feast, too, is a novelty. Hospitality has been received by the Assistants from the Lord Mayors, but we nowhere previously read of their offering any to him or to anybody else. Two dozen spoons were esteemed enough to be retained for use—a fact which does not point to an extravagant amount of entertaining.

At the meeting held on October 28 the first question which cropped up was this : Mr. Delaune, a short time before, had been called to be an Alderman, though he had been excused from holding office for good and sufficient reasons. The Master of the Apothecaries now proposed that, as Mr. Delaune had so been honoured by the City, it was " meet for him to sitt at the table above the rest of the Assistants that had been before him in the Company." It will be remembered that though Delaune was one of the original Assistants, it was long before he became Warden. All consented thereto save Mr. Phillipps, who had lately been called to be Sheriff of London, and had fined for the same. To him Mr. Delaune, of his own accord, gave place, " in respect he was of the same rank with him, and had been first Master of the Company," and had been so created by his Majesty, and also because he had held the office " divers yeare hereafter."

The matter was thus for a time dropped, and the investiture of the Livery into their gowns and hoods took place. After the " solemnity" the Master and Livery repaired to church to hear a sermon preached by Mr. Valentyne, " an excellent divine and Lecturer," at St. Dunstan's in the West. The text was out of the 30th chapter of Exodus ; but, though it is not specifically given, a likely guess is easy to be made. We are told that the preacher " proved both the lawfulness and antiquity of the Apothecary and taught the right use of the Arte, wherein he gave good satisfaction to the Company and all the auditory." After the sermon they all " repaired to their repast, where they lovingly dyned together, and so departed."

One entry at this time of the method of settling a dispute is rather amusing. The parties were ordered to keep the peace, and neither directly nor indirectly to utter words of disparagement one of the other, and it was added that all accounts between them were closed from the beginning of the world till this day. But—and this is the

quaint portion—"for the better observance of this order they are to enter into bonds of £40 each to obey it"!

At the end of November, 1630, a small dispute occurred with the College of Physicians. It appears that during a search for bad medicines some "Brooke's powder" had been found. A small box of this was taken off to the College of Physicians, and the President and Censors sent an order to the Master and Wardens of the Apothecaries Company to attend at the College and bring the remainder of the powder with them. The Master and Wardens summoned a Court of the Company and discussed the matter. The Court refused to carry the powder or to have it conveyed, but said that as a Company they would attend the College. Accordingly, a deputation, accompanied by Mr. Brooke, the inventor of the powder, went to the College. The Physicians insisted on the powder being brought, and adjourned the "viewe" till it should be. Eventually they detained two boxes, but delivered the remainder "unbeeten upp" to the owner, Mr. Brooke.

On December 16, 1630, the Master was engaged in searching the house of one John Simson in St. Paul's Churchyard, where he found "something defective"—to wit, a "bad pill." He gently reproved Mr. Simson, who, it appears, "seemed offended, and gave the Master unbecoming speeches." For this offence he was summoned, rebuked, and fined, after submission.

A lengthy entry of some importance must now here be given in full. It runs as follows, and has an important bearing on the ranking of the Company: "About a week before the feast of the birth of the Lord God commonly called Xmas Day, word was left at the Paynter Stainers' Hall with the Clerk there that one Mr. Raven the Lord Mayor's officer had given notice to the Livery of this Company should attend his Lordship on Xmas Day in the afternoon to St. Paul's Church, as other Companies of the City anciently use to do. Whereof the Master enquiring a little after it, finds the notice then left was done only by the said officer *ex officio*, and therefore did forbear to summon the Livery on that morning. But afterwards the said officer came in the Lord Mayor's name and left notice the Company was to attend that day. Whereupon the Master before he would send to trouble the Company in respect it was not known

in what place this Company should stand, because it was the first time of their attendance. Thought fit that the Master and Mr. Warden Hicks and the Clerk of the Company should repair to the Ld. Mayor to know his pleasure concerning the said attendance; and also in what place they should stand. His Lordship resolved the Master, Mr. Hicks and the Clerk that he had caused the Company to be summoned to that purpose, and did expect their attendance. Whereunto the Master summoned the Livery to meet on Xmas Day at 2 of the clock in the afternoon at the Hall, where the greatest part attended the coming of the Lord Mayor's officer to bring them to St. Paul's. The Lord Mayor appointed the Company to attend at the sermon about 4, but his officer named Weaver was to wait on the Company to St. Paul's; and to place them in the seat of the Merchant Taylors, where they sat accordingly. After the sermon the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen, with all their attendance, came in most noble and courteous manner and saluted the Company, and seemed to accept of their attendance very respectively. In like sort the Livery attended on 12th Day, and were seated in the same place, which by the Lord Mayor's direction and Mr. Under Chamberlain Moss is appointed for their continual place upon any attendance in that kind." My Lord Mayor's condescension was recognised by the Company by presenting him with a tun of wine. This was paid for by a call of 9s. per man among the Assistants and a smaller contribution from the Livery.

And now in January, 1630–31, it was felt that a hired Hall was hardly becoming to the dignity of the Company, and consequently a committee was charged with the duty of looking out for a suitable building or else a suitable site. On February 25 a proposal was made touching the purchase of a house "now offered to the Company to be sold to make them a hall, and situate in Bucklersbury." It was agreed that such of the Assistants as had not seen the same should "take their time as soon as they could to viewe it," and give their opinion on it at the next Court. It was put to the vote whether the said purchase should be brought forward or not, and was decided that it could, as twelve were present who favoured the proposal. But there was some divergence of opinion, as it is noted

that "two only subscribed against it, and other two refused to subscribe at all."

By March 7 the business was in hand. A committee was empowered to treat with Mr. Draper, the owner, and to learn the price, investigate the title, estimate the repairs needed, rent and other yearly charges, and also the duties payable to the parish. The committee had full powers given to them, and by May 15 reported to the Court that they were that day to give the owner a final decision. They had appeared on the previous day at a Court with a similar statement, but a quorum was lacking, and the Court adjourned. The same happened on the 15th. However, by a stretch of authority, the Master directed the committee to go to the owner and buy the property. They went, prepared to do so, but in the interval it had been otherwise disposed of, and, as the minute concludes, "so that business there ended."

On June 7, 1631, Walter Meredith, the Clerk, petitioned for the loan of some money towards his expense in being "translated" from the Company, whereof he was then free, to another. He stated that it was "for his good and preferment" to be the Clerk of the Company of Scriveners. The Company advanced him £5 as a loan, taking his bill for repayment, but also stating their intention to annex his fees till it was repaid.

On the Search Day, August 11, 1631, the Physicians were politely invited to accompany the Apothecaries, and, for the first time, asked to dinner. The feast was appointed to be held at the "Myter in Bread Street," and, of course, "at the proper coste and chargde of this Company."

On August 19 the ordering and providing of banners and streamers for the Company is again noted. A committee is formed, to which the Clerk is added, and they are directed to "agree for all preparations for a barge and other things against the Lord Mayor's Day."

It will be remembered that hurried consent had been given at a previous Court meeting to the precedence of Mr. Delaune. This unfortunately bore evil fruit, and caused no little ill-will to Mr. Higgins. On Wednesday, August 24th, that gentleman duly appeared at a meeting, but on the "sitting down of the Court departed discontented."

The Minutes tell us that, "this being St. Bartholomew's Daie," it was appointed for the Election. It is somewhat strange to find Mr. Clapham elected Master, and more so that he accepted the place. Hicks became Upper and Cooke Renter Warden. After the Election the Court and Livery went to Bow Church, where a sermon was preached by Dr. Siballs. On return from church the matter in dispute between Messrs. Higgins and Delaune was considered. Mr. Higgins was understood to refuse to give place to Mr. Delaune. Higgins had held office in the Company before Delaune, and he was English by birth, whereas Delaune was an alien. Delaune, it is true, had been chosen Alderman of the City but had never served, and his fine for non-acceptance of that place had been remitted. Mr. Higgins was, however, held to be in the wrong, and it was ordered that "he shall sit no more as an Assistant until he hath conformed himself," and (this is probably the real reason) "brought in the moneys demanded of him by the Company." At the next Court, held Aug. 29, 1631, Mr. Delaune and a Committee were engaged on the business of providing banners and a barge against the next Lord Mayor's Day. On which occasion "Mr. Tailor did undertake to provide three banners, one with the Kinges Armes, another with the Cittie Armes, and the third with the Company's Armes, and two long streamers, with staves to bear them and rowling staves and papers to wrap them in, and to paint the bearing staves, for which he is to have £38," while into the bargain he is to "mend the patent of the Company's Armes, if there be any defect in the heraldry."

It is interesting to note that legitimate successors of these banners and streamers are still preserved at the Apothecaries' Hall. The mention of "papers to wrap them in" is quaint, but the concluding clause of the bargain is even more curious. The heraldic drawing of the original grant could hardly have required "mending" at so early a stage of its career had it been properly preserved, and how would a banner maker mend it! Next, "for the provision of a Barge and watermen and a cloth for the barge," one Athanasius Whyniard, a waterman, did agree to "find and provide for the Company on Lord Mayor's Day a decent barge, to carry fifty at the least, and to provide oars and steeresman and hearbes" (oh,

the odiferous Thames!) "and rushes, and to fetch the streamers and cushions to and from the barge, and find them then" (the watermen) "their breakfast, for which he is to have £3 10s., whereof by the way of earnest he received of Mr. Warden Hicks Xs."

On September 22, 1631, Mr. Delaune presented the Company with a "faire silver Colledg ..... pot," which Mr. Cook received and duly acknowledged.

At a Court held on October 17, 1631, the first business of importance was the consideration of a petition. This was presented by "Zacharia Brecknock, a poore brother of the Company," for restitution of the £3 formerly given by him towards the purchase of a hall. The Company refused to grant the request, but "on sight of the misfortunate case of the poore man, who seemed to be half starved, they gave him 20s. for the present."

It was also determined that in respect that the Company had resolved that the Livery should attend on the Lord Mayor's Day next, as other Companies were accustomed to do, two or more Stewards should be elected according to the ordinances (what ordinances?) for the providing of a dinner for the Company. Messrs. Sotherton and Reynolds were chosen, and were to be fined if they did not serve. Certain younger brethren were also named to act as "Bachelors" on that day, and on refusal to serve a fine of 20s. was to be imposed. The duties of the Stewards were to provide a dinner, to which a contribution of 2s. 6d. each was called for from the Assistants and Livery. It was settled that the "Myter" in Bread Street should be the scene of the festivity, and that Stewards and Bachelors should meet there as early as 8 a.m., the Bachelors being required to be "decently apparelled." The Clerk on each Lord Mayor's Day was to have an allowance of two dishes of meat or 5s. in money, at his choice. Mr. Higgins now referred his grievance about priority of place to the Lord Mayor. Mr. Delaune thereon had his case drawn up by counsel, and carried it to the Recorder, whose opinion was given thus: "I think no Commoner ever made question of precedency before any that had been elected Alderman, tho' he were discharged of it for fine or without fine, and without doubt Mr. Higgins is of too much discretion to contend in it, and he" (? Delaune or Higgins) "ought without question to have " (? give, or yield) "the place." This, ambiguously expressed

though it is, points to a belief that Delaune was adjudged to be in the right.

On October 18, 1631, Mr. Higgins, attended by Counsel, viz., Mr. Stone and Mr. Morse (the Under-Chamberlain of London), appeared before the Lord Mayor. The Master and Wardens of the Company were also present. Mr. Delaune was unattended by Counsel, but presented the written opinion of Sir Heneage Finch, the Recorder. This Higgins refused to accept. Delaune then asked for and obtained an adjournment to instruct Counsel. During the interval all kinds of negotiations were entered into to prevent the dispute from becoming a public scandal. These, however, through the obstinacy of Higgins, failed, and finally a case was drawn up by the Clerk, who thus quaintly words his performance thereof : "The Clarke with all the integrity he could as standing noe waie partiall drew up the case, and next daie delivered it to Mr. Higgins, being Friday, the 21st of October, 1631, but nothing more was done till Satterdaie night following." Then Higgins returned the case with additions and a summons to the Master and Wardens to appear at a Court of Aldermen on the following Tuesday morning. In the result, the question was decided in favour of Mr. Delaune, but with the following strange rider, viz., that "noe stranger borne can be an Alderman." Still Higgins refused to abide by the decision, and a few months later, in consequence of his obnoxious opposition, he was dismissed from being an Assistant.

On November 2, 1631, the Assistants and the Livery were summoned to meet to deliver an opinion concerning their going to dine with the new Lord Mayor, and also whether they should or should not send him a present of three hogsheads of wine. It was decided to make the gift and share the expense, one member alone, a certain Richard Holland, dissenting therefrom.

The early months of 1631–32 give no entries of interest till on April 12th we read of the expulsion of Higgins. The sentence was confirmed on April 27th, and Mr. John Lawrence was elected Assistant in his place.

On June 11, 1632, the beginning of a most serious matter is noted. It appears that a messenger arrived from the Lords of the Council summoning the Master, Wardens, and others of the Company to appear before them. A Committee was appointed by the Apothecaries

to attend as ordered, to know the pleasure of the Lords and what the business might be. From the Lords they heard, and speedily, that at the instance of the College of Physicians a new oath to be taken by all Apothecaries was proposed. To take this oath the Master and Wardens at once refused. How this matter ended we shall hear hereafter.

At the Election held on August 28, 1632, Mr. Bulwer was chosen Master, but being "lame" and living out of town he either could not or would not attend the meetings, hence a fresh Master was chosen in the person of Mr. Richard Edwards. Edward Cook became Upper, and Leonard Stone Renter Warden. For the ensuing Lord Mayor's Day Stewards were nominated and eight Bachelors also, the latter being carefully instructed "what to doe, howe to be apparrelled, and when to appeare." We have now reached a time in the Company's history when a hall was absolutely purchased, and of the events connected therewith we propose to deal in a fresh chapter.

CHAPTER V

THE PURCHASE OF A HALL

ON October 19, 1632, a proposal was made at the Court Meeting held that day that a house and ground in Blackfriars should be purchased for the Company. The Master, Wardens, and certain of the Assistants were appointed as a Committee to treat about the said purchase, and not only this, but to devise the means by which the needful funds should be raised. Rather more than a month later, viz., on November 27th, the Committee met at the Blackfriars with Sir Oliver Luke and Sir Christopher Darcy, Kt., Commissioners appointed by the Right Hon. Anne Lady Howard of Effingham, about the sale of the great house called Cobham House, in Blackfriars. Luke and Darcy on this occasion promised, on behalf of her ladyship, that she was prepared to come to terms, and the following sum was agreed upon : the Company was to pay £1,800, viz., £1,040 down, and £760 within six months " after the passing of the assurance such as Counsel shall devise." 20s. earnest money was thereupon paid in the afternoon, and the Master and Wardens at once departed to consult Counsel. They employed Mr. Tailor, of Lincoln's Inn, and Mr. Bryan, of Gray's Inn. Counsel found the title to be good, the only possible delay likely to arise being owing to the need for obtaining a license in mortmain. On this account it was arranged that the conveyance should pass to feoffees, and because it was dangerous to let the place fall into the hands of the mortgagee, Counsel advised that the money should be paid on the day. Accordingly, on November 23rd, £1,040 was paid in by the Company to Sir Oliver Luke and Sir Christopher Darcy on her ladyship's

account. But for repayment thereof in case the assurance should not pass, Sir Christopher Darcy gave his bond for £2,000. On that same day £425 was subscribed by the Company towards the payment in the future of the remaining £760.

On December 1st the Lord Mayor received a present of no less than four hogsheads of wine from the Company. Two days later Walter Meredith, the Clerk, entered and took peaceable possession of the newly purchased house in Blackfriars, and immediately afterwards delivered over possession to Warden Cooke, at the performance of which "divers of the Company and others were present."

On December 11, 1632, took place the first meeting of the "generality" of the Company at the New Hall, and the ordinances of the Company were read by the Clerk to the younger brethren.

As far as the Apothecaries Company was concerned, Walter Meredith's task was now completed. Having seen the purchase of the Hall through in a satisfactory manner he resigned, or, as he phrases it, "did surrender his clerkship"—probably to become the Clerk to the Scriveners, of which Company, it will be remembered, he had taken up his freedom. His successor was Thomas Tailor, who, on election, "promised that he would not for his service expect other than his fees for binding apprentice and making free and admission to the Livery and Assistants, but for the fees and stipends he submits to the free pleasure and good will of the Company." Having now a Hall, and consequently for their dinners no longer any need to frequent taverns, a cook was required, and one William Hobson was duly appointed. But though habitable in a way, much required to be done to the buildings in respect to repairs. The outlying houses attached to it were some of them let and others vacant, the waste land between the main building and the river also wanted looking after. Hence the old Committee which had carried out the purchase was reappointed, this time as a committee to see to repairs, tenants, and the property generally.

On January 10, 1632–3, various tradesmen were appointed to execute needful repairs. One Mills was the bricklayer, Owen Glendenen the mason, Clinson the carpenter, Nicholas Bannister the glazier, and Thomas Gilby the smith.

A minute of the repairs ordered is curious reading:—

"The house of office new planked, whited and glassed. The Kitchen Dore mended and a lock put to it. A dore made to the entry going to the Granary with a lock to it and another doore as you go from the cellar to the hall with a lock to it, and also barrs of iron for the windows neere the same doore . . . and the gate on the water-side dore to be underpinned and the lock at the O dore to be primed and the brickwall in the yard to be pulled down and the tileing of the house where need is to be amended."

On January 27th Mr. Delaune (whose private house, by the way, abutted on the Company's Hall) was requested to find out what house duty the Company had to pay to the *parson*, *scavenger*, and others! Sir Oliver Luke now became tenant of the Company for one of the houses, paying £30 a year and a fine of £50. Other prospective tenants soon made application. Lord "Hartford" wanted stables and a portion of ground on which to build them. It was offered to him at a rental of £30 and a fine of £10. Dr. Argent, the physician of whom we have already casually heard, required a cellar; but it was discovered that to make this, the risk of weakening the hall walls would be incurred, and the application was perforce refused. Still, several small plots of ground were let, existent tenants were in some cases warned to leave, and all granting of leases was deferred till the licence in mortmain had been obtained. One lease only was granted, and this was to a man named Lourkin, who paid a fine of £40 for the lease of his house.

On February 22, 1632–3, Mills, the bricklayer, was ordered to tile the "Gallary," at least "that part which is untiled." The staircase roof also was to be covered, and the cost was to be £9. Next, three roofs of the house lying north, south, and west were to be tiled at 12s. a square. After reconsideration it was decided to grant Dr. Argent's application as to renting a cellar hereafter, the present settlement of this matter being deferred till the licence in mortmain had passed. Next we read that the pew or seat of the Company in Blackfriars Church was ordered to be reserved for the "brothers of the clothinge of this Company," and that four keys were forthwith to be provided for the said pew. Three of these were to be in the possession of the Master and Wardens, and the fourth "at the hall or some adjoyning neighbours" for the use of any of the "clothinge." No stranger was to

be suffered to go into the said pew *until the sermon* be begun. The Company did not desire their devotions to be disturbed, though evidently not averse to strangers sharing the discourse of the parson. A proviso against the misuse of the keys is contained in the words "none of the Company are to send keys to any friends to make use of before the sermon."

Rough repairs having been completed, a battlement is, by way of ornamentation, ordered to be made "all along the west range of the roof of the hall and parlour," and about two "out windows" (? oriels) on the said west side of the said range. A "cornishe" throughout the range and over the windows is also to be constructed. The range is to be covered with tiles "well and workmanlike," and the said battlement and range is to cost £11 2s. The same entry includes an order for "whiting" the "sealing of gallory and parlour." Repairing was, however, still the order of the day. Two stacks of chimneys are directed to be pulled down at the "Barber's house" (one of the tenements). These are to be re-erected and made like the others. Mr. Mills, the bricklayer, is to make the three "Ganill" ends of the said house suitable to the others, mend the tiles broken by doing this, and mend and point the barber's house. He is to "newe hippe" one place at the south end of the "house of office," and also to new point and new joint all the courtyard, colouring the same with oker and size from top to bottom, and digging out all the rotten bricks, replacing them with new. Next he is to finish all the brick windows of the "Ganill ends" both inside and out, and to mend the stone windows on the outside. Lastly, the cornices and the arch of the gallery are to be completed and whitened, the chimneys on the east side of the hall are to be repaired, and a course of bricks is to be laid round the "Cante window," the slating above it and over the gallery window which looked on the street being entirely renewed. But all this work cost money, and funds were sadly lacking. The Company possessing none of its own, was compelled to borrow. There are entries of several sums of £300 and £400 which were raised both for purchase and repairs. These were borrowed on the Company's sealed bonds. Other sums varying from £5 to £35 were lent either for a period at a moderate interest, or were freely given by members of the Company.

The entry in the Minute Book under date June 7, 1633, is inter-

esting, as it gives a brief abstract of the long lost title-deeds belonging to the purchase of the Blackfriars Estate. Of these abstracts twenty are dated and three (evidently added later) are without date. They are as follows :—

1. 13th May, 2nd James. Grant to Charles Earl of Nottingham, the Earl of Suffolk, Sir John Levison and Sir John Trener (? Trevor), and their heirs at the petition of the Lady Frances Kildare.
2. 29th May, 7th James. Charles Earl of Nottingham, Earl of Suffolk, Sir Henry Hubbard, Sir John Levison, Sir J. Trevor, to Sir W. Howard and Lord Howard of Effingham and his heirs by direction of Lady Frances Kildare. Executed by Baron Trevor ; Francis Haris, Attorney.
3. 1st June, 7th James. The letter of Attorney from the Lord of Effingham to receive seizin.
4. 15th June, 7th James. Sir W. Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham, to Edward Lord Zouche, Sir Thomas Vavasour, Sir Oliver St. John and Sir Francis Englefield and their heirs in trust, to be at disposal of the Lady Howard.
5. 19th Dec., 10th James. William Lord Howard, the Lady Anne his wife, the Lord Zouche, Sir Thomas Vavasour, Sir F. Englefield, Sir O. St. John to Cuthbert Burbage and Richard Burbage a yard or piece of the waste ground part of the premises, to have to them and their heirs. These were the sons of Burbage of theatrical fame, and refer to the Blackfriars Theatre.
6. 29th May, 15th James. The pardon under the Great Seal for the alienation to the Lord Zouche, Sir Thomas Vavasour, Sir Oliver St. John, and Sir Francis Englefield.
7. 5th Feb., 15th James. The Lady Anne Howard, Dowager, Lord Zouche, Sir Oliver St. John, Lord Deputy, Sir Thomas Vavasour, Sir Francis Englefield lease to Henry Batson a parcel of the voide ground as then enclosed for 31 years, payment to be made after the first year to Lady Anne Howard, viz. £4 by the year. Sir O. St. John and Sir Thomas Vavasour, it is noted, did not seal this deed.
8. 25th Feb., 15th James. The aforesaid lease for 31 years to

William Fleid, Bricklayer, the other part of the void ground on the same terms.

9. 20th June, 15th James. The aforesaid lease for 31 years the Three Blackbirds to Mr. Thorne, reserving the rooms on the ground floor to the great house, paying a peppercorn a year.
10. 2nd July, 20th James. Lord Zouche, Sir O. St. John, Sir F. Englefield and the Lady Howard mortgages to Sir W. Russell under the hand and seal of the Lady Howard, but neither enrolled nor livery, nor seizin executed.
11. 1st July, 21st James. Sir O. St. John, Viscount Grandifont, Lord Zouche, Sir F. Englefield to Lady Howard of Effingham.
12. 27th May, 4th Charles. Power of Attorney to Sir W. Russell to give livery upon a deed by him supposed to be made the 11th March, 3rd Charles, of the premises.
13. 27th May, 4th Charles. Power of Attorney of Lady Howard to accept livery.
14. 22nd June, 8th Charles. Mortgage of the purchase to Mr. Wincke and the surrender.
15. 1st Nov., 8th Charles. A licence of alienation for Lord Howard and Sir W. Russell to Richard Edwards and others with two fines.
16. 26th Nov., 8th Charles. Lady Howard, Sir W. Russell, power of Attorney to give livery and seizin to Richard Edwards.
17. 1st Dec., 8th Charles. Sir W. Russell, his ratification of his former Acte by the title of Knight and Baronette.
18. — May, 9th Charles. The plea in the Chequer of the alienation and fine.
20. 4th May, 9th Charles. Mr. Floud and Mr. Roper, their assignment of release of parte of the ground at Waterside.

Undated. Part of a court roll concerning the whole purchase "sicut continentur in 7° parte original ac de anno 2 Jacobi, being parcel of the possession of the Lord Cobham and by his attainte 1 Jacobi came to the Crowne prout by the patente."

Ditto. Licence of Mortmain.

Ditto. A deed of bargain and sale or conveyance from the said Richard Edwards and others to the Wardens and Livery of the Company of Apothecaries of London.

Of these documents, now unfortunately missing, without doubt that numbered 5, which concerns the grant to Cuthbert and Richard Burbage, is most interesting from an historical point of view. The absolute connection between James Burbage, the father, and his sons Cuthbert and Richard with Blackfriars has been the subject of some controversy. The finding of this abstract, however, may be of interest to students of theatrical history, and will certainly increase our knowledge as to the facts of the holding of the Burbages.

All the documents named above were delivered by Mr. Delaune to Mr. Neal, to be kept at the Hall, in the chest, on 7th June, 1633.

One more tenant may just be briefly mentioned, this was John Lidford, a beaver maker, who had a lease of the tenement at the waterside for 21 years. He had to do all repairs, thus making the house habitable. He was bound by contract to lay out £40, and paid £30 per annum rent. In the agreement a passage or entry from and to the waterside "about 13 foot wide" is specially reserved for the use of the Company.

Finding plenty of tenements, large and small, attached to the Hall, the Beadle plucked up courage to apply for one "in respect that his wages were very small." His petition was refused, but he had a slight increase in pay, so that from the Company he now received £5 per annum.

From this time forward the Physicians were invited to be present at the examination of those made freemen. Possessed of a Hall, the Company now determined to turn its attention more thoroughly to botany. Hitherto the "simpling" days, as they had been called, had been botanical excursions in which medicinal plants were searched for and gathered, the search being solemnly conducted by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants. A determination to scientifically enter upon a fostering course towards the science of botany was now arrived at, and the excursions were arranged with far greater care, fines being instituted as punishments for those of the livery who failed to go "simpling." Stewards to manage the excursions were appointed, and a levy of 2s. each was imposed on the members of the Company to defray expenses.

At the election held August 21, 1633, Mr. Edwards was chosen Master, Mr. Cooke Upper, and Mr. Stone Renter Warden. Apparently

the figure cut by the Company at the Lord Mayor's Show the last year was not sufficiently striking to please their dignity, for on September 7th we find Messrs. Edwards, Cooke, Wolfe, Clapham and Stone promising a new banner each, Messrs. Hicks and Shambrooke shared the cost of one between them, while half the cost of another was presented by one of the Junior Assistants, by name Ralph Yardley.

Two days later one Henry Snow, on the recommendation of divers aldermen of the City, was appointed butler to the Company;—a sort of acting butler this, as the entry concludes with the words "at all feasts they need one, on reasonable terms."

On November 28, 1633, the nucleus of a library was formed by the generosity of Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Snow Hill. He on that date presented to the Company "as a guifte a booke called Gerrard's herbal." As a return Mr. Johnson was made free of the Livery, and presented with a gown and hood.

At length the licence of Mortmain was procured, and the feoffees were freed of their engagement at once. The veteran John Woolfgang Rumler was on the same date given precedence of all others in the Company after the Master, "for divers considerations digested," he being the sole Apothecary of his Majesty in Ordinary.

Another entry of the same date is curious, though brief. It announces that "Mr. William Goughe, Doctor of Divinity, prayed to be admitted freeman, and was so." A parallel case to this is the admission of a parson to be a Trinity Brother on account of the good sermon he preached one Trinity Monday.

CHAPTER VI

THE "QUO-WARRANTO"—LEGAL DISPUTES AND OTHER TROUBLES

ON January 3, 1633–4, the dispute with the College of Physicians advanced a stage. The demands of the College in brief were these. They desired to impose a far more stringent oath on the Apothecaries than the comprehensive one already in use, and also required some alterations in the examination of those who desired to take up their freedom. But these demands were not formulated apparently in such direct terms as the Company thought fitting, and consequently a committee was appointed to answer the somewhat vague objections urged by the College against the practice of the Company, and likewise to certify in precise terms to the objectors what the practice of the Company exactly was.

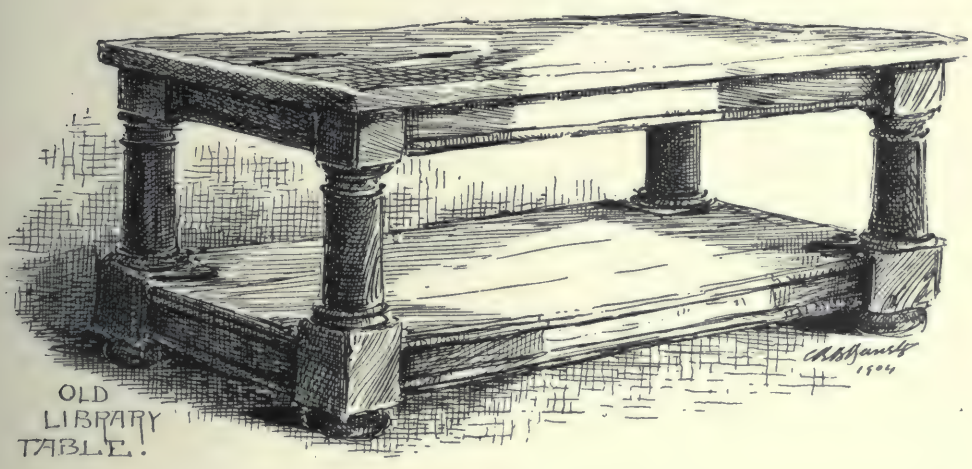
A good number of seizures of bad drugs took place at this time, and among others some defective medicines from Mr. Clapham's shop. These last were duly burned at the Hall. During this month the possession of a poor-box is first noted at the Hall, and 5s. is recorded as being given to the poor of Ludgate. The licence of Mortmain having been obtained the expenses thereof were paid, but the amount is not stated.

On March 5th an entry referring to the beadle is not without interest—"for his better encouragement he shall henceforth be allowed 4d. for each member" whom he shall summon to the Hall to answer for any delinquency. The beadle is, however, first to certify to the Master that he has so summoned a member. Violets were much used at this time for making "sirrop." It is curious to read that under a

penalty of twenty shillings no apothecary is henceforward to buy these flowers from any "huckster, hagler or forestaller."

A number of entries now describe the testing of a new process for the making of "Lac Sulpheris."

On May 14, 1634, a handsome gift of linen was made to the Hall by Mrs. Younge, the wife of one of the Assistants. The list given comprises : One large tablecloth eight yards long, one towel and one tablecloth for the round table, thirty napkins all of damask and a cloth to wrap all in. This was accepted gratefully. A new rule with



regard to the Election Day dinner was now made. In future half the cost of this feast was to be borne by the Company.

At the election held on August 18, 1634, Mr. Hicks was chosen Master, Messrs. Cooke and Fothergill Upper and Renter Wardens respectively. On the same day Richard Garle and John Pearce were appointed "painters on all occasions" to the Company, "so that they do their work well and workmanlike and at reasonable rates." Meanwhile the Physicians had not ceased their agitation. They despatched a document to the Master and Wardens formulating their demands regarding the examination of freemen. The Company sent no reply to this until they had taken counsel's opinion as to the right course to pursue. The payment of the Clerk's fees seems to have been somewhat irregular at this juncture, and it was found needful to make

a fresh order concerning the matter. Henceforward, every Assistant on election was appointed to pay him twenty shillings. Several members of the Company now became involved in lawsuits ; the cause in the brief entry referring to them is not stated, but it was decided that the Company should bear the charges of defending its individual members. Early in February, 1634–5, a letter was received from Archbishop Laud asking for money to restore St. Paul's Cathedral. To this the Company sent a reply of which the following is a digest : By the Physicians our Charter is now being questioned, and until we know what will be done therein and whether we shall subsist as a Company we must beg to be excused. Some of our members have, however, already privately subscribed to the restorations. If we should come out of our disputes with undiminished rights and privileges, we promise to do as much as we are able towards so good an object.

Following on this came a demand for Ship money, according to an assessment made on them. It was duly considered by the Court, and in reply a document was forwarded in which the assessment was stated to be too heavy, and, that it was so, the Company was prepared to satisfy both the Court of Aldermen as well as the Lords of the Council. The Company asks but for a reasonable abatement, and then states willingness to pay. A suit of a very serious nature was now entered into against the Company by the King's Attorney General in the Exchequer for "a breach of the Charter," and this it was unanimously determined to defend tooth and nail. That the Company to the best of its powers executed the supervision over apothecaries demanded by its Charter is evident from many entries. One at this time, March 24, 1634–5, when the Physicians were doing all they could to ruin the Apothecaries, showing that despite all their troubles the Company adhered to the right course, is worth note. One Biscoe accused of tampering with a Physician's prescription and making up a bad pill was, on the Physician's complaint, fined five marks, and in addition turned out of the Livery. This meant his ruin. He could neither carry on business on his own account, nor could he even act as journeyman to an established apothecary within seven miles of London. The man's defence was that he had not the particular drug, and so substituted some other. On April 24, 1635,

the widow and executrix of the late Mr. Christie (a former Master and Warden) presented to the Company, in accordance with her late husband's will, a "standing silver guilt cuppe" of the value of £10.

Meanwhile money was needed for defending the suit against the Company in the Exchequer. This suit is here first called by its proper name, viz., a suit of "Quo-Warranto." Subscriptions were demanded from all the Assistants and the Livery, and lists of the subscribers here and elsewhere are duly recorded in the Minutes. Mr. Christie, however, despite his gift by will to the Company of the silver cup, did not die a rich man. His will was the subject of a suit in the Spiritual Court, and this expense pressed heavily on the widow. An entry shows that the Company discharged the costs of the Proctor for her. A curious entry of the date, August 24th (the Election Day), brings the troublesome Mr. Clapham again before our notice, Mr. Hicks being the complainant. He charged Clapham with "pulling him by the beard and striking him on the breast" on the last search day. Mr. Hicks desired the Court to take this serious assault into consideration, and to punish Clapham according to the ordinances. In the event Clapham acknowledged his fault, and humbly apologised in public, whereon "Mr. Hicks freely forgave." For the ensuing year Mr. Harris was elected Master, Mr. Morecrofte Upper, and Mr. Bell Renter Warden; the three being duly sworn on August 27th. A paper dated September 4th to which are attached sixteen interesting autographs tells us that the Master and Wardens were appointed to wait on the President and former Censors of the College of Physicians and such other Physicians as they shall think fit, to try by enquiry to arrive at a basis of agreement. They carried with them for delivery to the President certain remonstrances "faire written under the hand of divers Assistants." The Company now petitioned the Council, who referred the matter to the College of Physicians. The reply of the Physicians was to the effect that they have no doubt that some of the Apothecaries are innocent of any malpractices, but that malpractices exist and that the declaration of the Apothecaries, though doubtless in part sincere, is not sufficient to lead them to concur in a stay of Mr. Attorney General's "Quo-Warranto." They add that while they are a Company, neither the College of Physicians nor the sincere part of the Apothecaries can give any guarantee that in future the abuses

complained of will not occur again. These abuses, they state, are dangerous to government as well as to the safety of individual subjects. As an additional reason it is averred that the number of Apothecaries has so increased since the granting of the Charter, shops having multiplied immensely and numerous hidden trading places existing as well, so that it is impossible for the Company to oversee them, still less for the College to govern the Company. Accordingly on December 4th the Council ordered the Attorney General to proceed on his Quo-Warranto. The Distillers now renewed their agitation for a new Charter, and were duly petitioned against. Next, the Court books of the Company were demanded to be produced. This demand was refused until counsel's opinion was taken on the matter. The Counsel, Sergeant Henden, advised that the Master and Wardens should carry the Court books to the Star Chamber Office, according to the orders of the Lords of the Council, provided that the College will be satisfied on the sight thereof. The Company is, however, to obtain a paper first under the hand of the President of the College to testify the receipt of the Court books and to guarantee their return within a week. At the election in this troublous year Mr. Wolfgang Rumbler was chosen Master, Mr. Stone Upper, and Mr. Yardley Renter Warden. On the 10th of November an extra-ordinary demand was levied on the Company by the Exchequer. This took the form of £598 16s. 8d. stated to be due on the lands of the Company as forming part of the lands of the late Lord Cobham. There was also an additional impost of £6 for two subsidies stated to be owing by the Lady Anne Howard. Such a preposterous attempt at extortion was resisted, and successfully. The very fact of resistance seems to have caused it to be abandoned. On January 25, 1636, a date for the hearing of the Quo-Warranto was appointed, and certain members of the Company were officially named to attend the Judges on the occasion. The case was not, however, then decided. On Election Day Mr. Delaune was again chosen Master, the strongest man, as far as influence and wealth went, in the whole Company. Messrs. Bell and Field were elected Wardens, but fined, and at a subsequent election Mr. Yardley was chosen Upper, while Mr. Shambrook became Renter Warden.

Nothing further of importance occurs during the year 1637 which

need be noted, except a curious change of term employed. The officials on Lord Mayor's Day hitherto called Bachelors or "Young men" are this year styled "Whifflers." A "whiffler" Nares defines as one who clears the way for a procession, and specially mentions "bachelor whifflers" in connection with the Lord Mayor's Day. On January 30, 1637–8, a somewhat novel claim was laid (as it turned out unofficially) by the College of Physicians. It appears that Mr. Shambrook had occasion to call at the College;—suit or no suit pending, business had to be attended to. There he saw Dr. Argent, who informed him that henceforward candidates for freedom would first have to be examined by the Apothecaries and then remitted to the College for further examination. This, of course, meant that all candidates would be indiscriminately rejected, and that thus the Company would be brought to an end. It was obvious that such a course could not be acquiesced in by the Company, and reference was at once made to the President. He, to his honour be it said, at once disclaimed any such regulation on the part of the College, and stated that Dr. Argent on his own authority had devised the matter. Again the Company petitioned the Council with regard to the matters pending between them and the College. The Apothecaries also complained of the delay in the settlement of the dispute. To this the Physicians made answer that the delay was caused not by them, but was owing to the sickness (plague). They stated that the dispute had been going on since February 6, 1636, and that unless compelled the Apothecaries had stirred not one inch.

To four grievances annexed to the petitions by the Apothecaries they answer:—

I. That no fellow of the College keeps an apothecary in his house, although by law they might do so.

II. In 40 years not more than eight physicians have been "discommoned," and of these, five were brought for judgement before the Star Chamber, whereby the Lords may discern whether the College had not good cause to do so.

III. That the physicians never searched for nor destroyed any drug but as by Act of Parliament prescribed.

IV. That unknown names are sometimes given to known things, lest the patient might suffer sometimes in his fame, and some-

times for other causes. The Physicians seem to have been specially wrath at this last charge, reflecting as it did on their prescriptions and practice, for they add that the Apothecaries cannot be grieved on this account but merely insert it to show "even before the Lords their respect to the College to be none at all."

The Lords of the Council now came to a very wise decision, had it but succeeded in its object. This was to refer all matters in variance to the two Lord Chief Justices, that is to say all matters between the Company and the College. It was, however, specially appointed that matters depending between certain Physicians and certain Apothecaries in the Star Chamber should not be meddled with by the referees. These were to take their course and to be held no impediment to the entire agreement.

Through the Election on August 14, 1638, unpleasantness occurred. In the first instance Mr. Rumbler was re-elected Master, and accepted office. Mr. Shambrook was chosen Upper Warden after both Mr. Young and Mr. Field had been chosen and paid fines. Mr. Glover was elected Renter Warden and accepted office. The election of Mr. Rumbler, however, gave umbrage to Mr. Hicks, an old Past-Master, and he consequently went out of the Court Room because he considered that Mr. Cooke ought to have been elected. He said, so the minutes tell us, "the Court should answer for it, and that he would not come any more amongst them," adding that "they had done vilely." Owing to this unhappy incident Mr. Rumbler on August 22nd forwarded a letter in which he stated that he was unwilling to be Master unless Mr. Hicks, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Edwards would, in writing, consent thereto. They did not happen to be present, and consequently after a new election the former troubler of the peace, Mr. Higgins, was elected Master. After various delays, the Distillers had at length received a Charter of Incorporation, and this charter the Apothecaries, unwisely as one cannot but think, determined if possible to get revoked. They accordingly petitioned the Council, and as a matter of courtesy informed the Physicians of their petition. This was decided on September 21, 1638. It was presented to the Lords of the Council on the following Sunday; objections to any petition against the Charter by the Apothecaries having already been lodged.

Now it appears that Mayerne (now Sir Theodore), who had been one of the moving spirits in obtaining a Charter for the Apothecaries, was equally desirous to incorporate the Distillers into a Company. He therefore in association with Sir William Brouncker and Dr. Cadiman was ordered to reply to the petition of the Apothecaries. The position was this. Sir Theodore had been most active in getting the Charter for the Apothecaries which separated them from the Grocers, and which according to the letter of the law gave them complete power over distillation of all kinds. He had now been as industrious in obtaining a Charter for the Distillers which would free them from all control from the Apothecaries. The reply to the petition of the Apothecaries is dated September 30th. In it he, Brouncker and Cadiman indite a document full of detail. Its main points, however, were these. The Charter granted to the Apothecaries they opine was limited (or intended to be) to the preparations in the Pharmacopeia Londinensis and such others as physicians should prescribe. Distillers, however, as a trading body had existed long before the granting of this Charter, and also it was averred that the new Charter was granted for new inventions.

Mayerne & Co. call upon the Lords of the Council to admonish the Apothecaries to content themselves with their proper trades, to speak with reverence of the Lords (what has this to do with the matter ?) to acknowledge their teachers and superiors the physicians "after a more respective manner," to think of nothing more than to furnish their shops well, and to use diligence about their patients. This answer was ordered to be delivered to the Company, and the Lords appointed October 24th as the day on which the said differences should be discussed before them, on which occasion all papers were to be produced. Meanwhile the questions of the Quo-Warranto and the Star Chamber suits remained unheard and therefore unsettled. After appearing before the Lords of the Council the decision was unfavourable to the Apothecaries, and the Distillers henceforward possessed their Charter in peace, save that early in February the next year a petition was sent to the King by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen urging various reasons why they should not enrol the Charter. The reasons, however, are but frivolous and need not be recapitulated. More amusing it is to read an undated paper which professes to be

a statement of the manifold and dangerous abuses committed by the distillers of strong waters. It is therein asserted that the material ingredients of their distillations are principally the emptyings of brewers' vessels, droppings of alewives' taps, and washings of beer hogsheads, which "they call a low wine"; adding thereto spices, seeds, and herbs, and "dulcifying it with the refuse or dross of sugar fit only for hogs' treacle." To this is added a list of "the barabarous names" of thirty-three of these pretended strong waters. To the Lord Mayor the King replied that the Charter of the Distillers was to be enrolled, and this was accordingly done. Matters seem meanwhile to have quieted down between the Physicians and the Apothecaries; the decision was never absolutely given one way or another. Some mention of further arbitration occurs in an Order of Council dated January 29, 1639–40: two clerks of the Council, by names William Beecher and Edward Nicholas (both afterwards to become distinguished), were appointed arbitrators, but the fact is, far more important issues were then vexing men's minds and the unseemly quarrel was allowed *pro tem.* to lapse. How it broke out afresh we shall tell later on. The events of the year 1640 are devoid of interest; the Company was sadly in debt, its stock had greatly diminished owing to the costly law charges incurred, and some attempt was made to retrench. One entry dated July 2, 1640, deserves notice as being directed against the sale of poisonous or dangerous drugs, such as Antimony, Hellebore, and Mercury Sublimate. Offenders against this order are to be fined at the discretion of the Master and Wardens. In this same month the old kitchen copper was sold to buy a new leaden cistern, the wainscot of one of the old rooms being thrown into the bargain.

At the Election in August there were an extraordinary number of refusals to hold office, and in fact it was with the greatest difficulty that a selection of men who would hold was made. Mr. Cooke became Master, Mr. Glover Upper, and Mr. Webb Renter Wardens, with the proviso that all expenses should be for that year borne by the Company. On October 1st, a precept arrived from the Lord Mayor requiring the Company to supply four barrels of powder, with match, bullets and shot, and two muskets for the use of the Company. To effect this each Assistant was called on to pay 6s. and each livery

man 3s. Next, the unfortunate Company was compelled to lend £300 to his Majesty, for which they took a bond for repayment. Unfortunately for their own finances they had to give their own bond at a good rate of interest to raise the cash for the loan. A note in the Minutes tells us that the copper, when sold, fetched £3 8s., the wainscot £3, and that some sheet lead, the sale of which was evidently an afterthought, realised 70s. Money troubles and debt pressed hard on the Apothecaries; this must have been the case, for we find on November 4th, the Hall was let to Lady Darcy and her family at a rent of £40, "to dwell therein." By the agreement the Company were permitted to hold their Courts or Festivals in the Hall, and Lady Darcy also promised "not to meddle with anything in the Clerk's rooms which he hath in his custody, without providing him other rooms for his own use elsewhere." Lady Darcy was also to pay one half of the parish dues. We now find an election for the Clerkship—the old Clerk, Thomas Tailor, being opposed by a new candidate one Richard Love. The latter was elected and immediately sworn. Mr. Bell was chosen Master, Mr. Webb Upper, and Mr. Southerton Renter Warden for 1641–2. All sorts of changes in the various tenants of the tenements attached to the Hall are now mentioned. The "low gallery," until this time open, was to be made up with brick so as to be included in the yard, and then to be let. The Master himself proposed to take some of the land at the waterside on a building lease. This was agreed to, and the then tenant received notice to quit. At this depressing time, Mr. Cooke made a proposal which marks an era in the annals of the Society.

On October 12, 1641, he offered to expend £500 of his own money to erect a laboratory for the Company on the waste ground by the waterside. Next there seems to have been trouble with the outgoing Clerk, and it became needful to eject him from the rooms he occupied and to secure the goods of the Company. The hard times affected others besides the members of the Company. Hitherto a stipend of four nobles had been paid to one Hodges, the Lord Mayor's officer, in consideration of certain services in the way of summoning people which he performed. This henceforward was no longer paid. Still, when the Lord Mayor entertained the King, Queen, Princes, and nobility, the Company could not avoid very con-

siderable expense; this, however, was met by a levy of 6s. on all the freemen, those not of the livery paying half that amount.

Dated January 27, 1641, is a long list of payments against names. The City seems to have been divided into four divisions for the purposes of collection, and the payments are made under three heads, viz., quarterage 2s., ryding money 3s., powder 6s. Irregularities are now hinted at very plainly—the Hall appears to have become a kind of rookery. The tenancy of Lady Darcy terminated at the end of a year, and various unauthorised persons seem to have taken up their quarters in parts of the buildings. These had to be forbidden by special order. Next the practice of making copies without authority so to do of the Company's books and ordinances required to be sternly repressed. Debts weighed heavily on the Society; the money borrowed when the Hall was purchased was still unpaid, and collections specially made for that purpose were singularly barren of results. With a view to retrenchment the Quarter Day and Simpling Day feasts in July, 1642, were given up for that year. The elections came off duly in August, and resulted in Mr. Yardley being chosen as Master, Mr. Southerton Upper, and Mr. Reynolds Renter Warden.

It was a few days after this election that Mr. Delaune presented his portrait to the Company, a portrait which has survived till this day, and adorns the Court Room wall. Another gift was received about a month later in the shape of a "lowe silver trencher salt." This was presented by one Thomas Warner on taking up his freedom, and as a somewhat welcome variation from the usual "spoone." Some opposition seems now to have been offered to the right of search enjoyed under their Charter by the Company. Not long previously one Virot had offered violence; he was only an apprentice, but is stated to have "assailed the Master and Wardens in a very ill manner." A new form of resistance was now met with, and this consisted in actions at law for trespass. Naturally, in self-defence, the Company felt obliged to defend these actions as a Corporate body. On February 15, 1642, an acquittance was received for money lent "upon the public faith" and several ordinances of Parliament concerning the matter. The sum extracted from the Apothecaries amounted to £600. The documents in question were ordered to be "put into the black boxes with the purchase of the Hall." In

addition to this heavy sum the Lord Mayor by precept ordered fifty quarters of corn to be procured and held in readiness. This was done, the corn being stored in the gallery.

How hard pressed financially the Company now was can easily be understood by the next extract.

On April 20, 1643, "in regard of the great and extraordinary taxation and payments laid on this Company, and in regard of their debts and disabilities, It is ordered that all gratuities and extraordinary payments to any person or persons shall be suspended till further order." At this date it is recorded that four successive Courts of Assistants failed to fill. The whole outlook was hopeless, the Company practically bankrupt and the political state of affairs outside not one calculated to bring about any improvement. So matters dragged on, till August 14, 1643, when it became absolutely needful to raise money somehow. Accordingly, immediately after the election of the new Master, Mr. Webb, with Mr. Lawrence Upper and Mr. Harrison Renter Warden, a request for a loan of £300 from the City for the Parliament required instant attention. "Whereupon," to quote the Minute Book, "and for that they have no moneys to lend the same, it is ordered that the plate belonging to the Company shall forthwith be sold towards the raising of £100 thereof." A wealthy member of the Company, Mr. Young, offered generously to lend the remaining £200 on the bond of the Company. Luckily at this juncture the aged Delaune came to the rescue, and, advancing the £100, saved for the time the sacrifice of the plate. Matters remained in this state for the entire year. The Election Day again came round, Mr. Young was chosen Master, but refused and was fined, upon which Mr. Shambrook again accepted the office. Mr. Reynolds was elected Upper and Mr. Shelton Renter Warden, Mr. Hoare being excused, "owing to his frailty," from serving. On the 3rd September a receipt was received by the Court of Aldermen for the sum of £10,000 lent to Parliament "to release and preserve the Kingdom of Ireland, and for urgent affairs of this Kingdom." Of this the Apothecaries had contributed £600. According to the receipt, the entire loan was to be repaid, and was to bear interest at 8 per cent. A list of those members of the Company who lent money to make up the sum from £300 to £600 is also given, the amounts contributed being from £5

to £40. It will be remembered that a sum of £300 had previously been lent to the King, and, hopeless though the task may have then seemed in 1644, attempts were made to obtain its repayment. From the Chamberlain of London, on November 22nd, the Apothecaries succeeded in getting no less a sum than £30! On June 26, 1645, it was ordered that "some of the spoons and some of the cups" shall at the discretion of the Master and Wardens be exchanged for "salts." For some reason unknown at this period there was a great influx of spoons into the Company's plate chest. This is all the more curious considering the state of the nation. Possibly, however, many of these were second-hand, the former property of persons whom the trials and troubles of the war had forced to realise on their plate and jewels.

In July, 1645, seventy-eight freemen were warned to take the livery. Of these only thirteen obeyed, but from all the rest a fine of £3 6s. 8d. was duly exacted.

On the Election Day Mr. Glover was chosen Master, Mr. Walsham Upper and Mr. Holland Renter Warden. Immediately it was necessary to formulate a complaint "concerning the great rate put on the Company for Sir Tho. ffaire fax advance."

Four days later Hobson, who was still acting as cook, was in trouble before the Court of Assistants for abusing Mr. Webb (Master in 1643–4). Hobson alleged that Webb owed him for dressing a dinner given at the Hall to the Lord General. Mr. Webb said this was false. It was put to the vote whether Hobson should or should not continue cook, and decided that "he should and dress the forthcoming dinner." This naturally did not satisfy Mr. Webb, who on August 21st loudly demanded justice. Again it was put to the vote and decided that the abusive cook should be retained. A hardly creditable episode this either to Hobson, Webb, or the Company generally. But such was the political state of the City, that one can hardly wonder at any odd occurrence at that date.

CHAPTER VII

MAINLY OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

THE officials for the year 1646–7 were Mr. Southerton Master, and Messrs. Harrison and Hicks Upper and Renter Wardens respectively. With regard to the buildings proposed to be erected on the waste ground near the waterside during this year various proposals were put forward. It was suggested that the Company should themselves build on the ground, but corporate funds were lacking and it did not seem likely that they could be provided. Next, the plan of putting the land out to build on at a "reserve rent" was proposed. Somehow this last did not find favour, and the former alternative was adopted. Leave was, however, given to the members of the committee in charge of the business to personally bid for the right of building on the ground to the amount of £150. Any advance on this sum required to be referred to the Court of Assistants for confirmation.

At the Election held on August 17, 1647, Mr. Lawrence was chosen Master and Mr. Spelton Upper Warden. Mr. James was elected Renter Warden and fined for the place. At a second election on September 10th he was again chosen, and again paid a fine of £13. Mr. Buckner was then elected in his place. Mr. Delaune was now put into an uncomfortable position through the action of his nephew, Peter Delaune, who some years previously had been apprenticed to him. The generous old Past-Master made a special request to the Court that his nephew should be made free without paying any fees, and this was granted as far as freedom went, but the young man had not served his full time and refused to pay the £10

fine imposed as an alternative, consequently "nothing done" as the Minute Book tersely puts it. A new official was now appointed who is called the "Surveyor," and whose fees as entered varied from 25s. to 40s. He was probably either clerk of the works or architect, but as neither his name nor his functions are definitely expressed this is merely conjecture. Mr. Delaune's ruffled feelings—for he must have been not a little annoyed at the episode of his nephew's refusal to pay a fine—were now solaced by a handsome vote of thanks from the Company, in which the many benefits received from him are recounted and ordered to be thankfully acknowledged and recorded in the Minute Book. On the Election Day, August 15, 1648, a contribution of 40s. was ordered to be paid towards the "repaire of the Bridge." This was probably an assessment from the City, and was levied to mend London Bridge, then somewhat out of repair. Proceeding to choose officers, Mr. Reynolds was elected Master, Mr. Holland Upper Warden, and Mr. Stephens Renter Warden.

At a meeting held on December 17, 1648, the Court sat "to advise about their plate, writings, goods, and their security." The writings were ordered to be put into a trunk and delivered to Mr. Webb to keep, "if they may not be secured at the Hall." What had become of the "Black Boxes" before mentioned? Next so much of the small plate and spoons are to be sold as shall come to about 100s. (? £), "and so much debt as can be paid with it shall be paid forthwith." The duty of superintending the sale was committed to the Master, Wardens, and two of the Assistants. The remainder of the plate is to be committed to the charge of the other Assistants to be kept on behalf of the Company, due inventories being taken. Lastly, and this is a rather curious entry, £50 (? s.) is to be allowed to Mr. Lufkin (a hitherto unmentioned name) "as the gifte of the Company." On April 3, 1649, all the beds in the Hall are ordered to be put into one room and the Hall to be made clean, and notes to be taken of the beds by the Master and Wardens, or some of them.

The officers for the year 1649–50 were Mr. Walsham, Master, Mr. Smith Upper and Mr. Martin Renter Warden.

On August 25, 1649, John Lorymer, whose uncle's picture is now in the Great Hall, was bound apprentice, after examination,

to his kinsman of the same name for nine years. He was the son of a Somersetshire man who lived at Riversden. It is curious to note that the shield and crest in by no means modern glass which is to be seen still in one of the staircase windows, and which has painted beneath it, and part of the original, the name of John Lorymer, does not belong to that family. The arms of Lorymer are argent, a chevron sable between three spur rowels azure; crest, an arm couped at the shoulder in a maunch embowed and resting on a wreath. The arms in the window are those of Lowman, a Devonshire family, and are as follows :—Argent, three escutcheons sable each charged with a dexter gauntlet or, back affrontée. Crest, a lion's gamb erect erased sable, holding a battleaxe or. How this curious error originated cannot, however, now be traced. Three days later, the question of the payment of four nobles to the Lord Mayor's officer was debated. This payment had been intermitted by order. It was resolved that though "he has done nothing yet he may, and so paid."

On December 7th one Lembrick, a "singer," was summoned, seeing that he kept an apothecary's shop within the limits of the Corporation. He appeared, and, confessing his guilt, desired to be admitted to the freedom of the Company. It is not, however, stated whether the request was granted.

The officers for 1650–51 were Mr. Harrison, Master, Mr. James Upper and Mr. John Thomas Renter Warden. It must be assumed that the Parliamentarian party on the Court were in the majority now, for a week after the election the "Kinge's Armes" were ordered to be taken down from the Hall.

And now, for the second time, the Hall was let, at least partially. The tenants were the Company of Feltmakers, who took the premises simply to hold their Courts in. The rent is stated to be 12s.; but this seems hardly likely to be the correct amount, and is probably another clerical error of shillings for pounds.

On July 31st it was determined that £10 should be allowed to the Master and Wardens for the Election Dinner, "in that the Livery has so increased in numbers." The Wardens had to find fire and water and all other charges, in addition to the feast itself. The fee of the preacher of the sermon, "if there shall be any," was also

included. All extra expenses were to be paid for by the Master and Wardens from their private resources.

The officials for 1651–2 were Mr. Samuel Shelton, Master, Mr. Leonard Buckner Upper and Mr. Michael Markland Renter Warden. No entry of importance occurred during this year, except that fifty shillings annually was to be spent "on apparel for Lythall the Beadle on Lord Mayor's Day." The Master for 1652–3 was Richard Holland, the Upper Warden James Martyn, and the Renter Warden James Clarke.

On going into an account of the sums lent by the Company to the State, it was found that only £153 had been repaid out of £1,666, thus leaving a balance of £1,513 still owing. The account was ordered to be sent to the Committee of the "twelve companies" at the Irish Court in the Guildhall. On December 31, 1652, the Master and Wardens were ordered to carry the Charter to the Committee of Corporations. They, however, to "gaine time," ask leave to have it first transcribed and translated. Alterations and amendments in the Charter were in the wind, and apparently these were descried by the Company, for we read that a Committee was formed of the Master, Wardens, and certain Assistants "to meet every week to expedite the business."

A power was granted on February 11, 1652–3, to the Master and Wardens to mortgage the lands and tenements of the Hall to those who had lent the Company any money, or who should hereafter lend any. Mr. Clarke, the Renter Warden, having died, a new election was held, Mr. Shelbury being chosen.

On August 12, 1653, the beadle's wife was appointed "Charr-woman," to clean and look after the Hall, at a wage of 6s. 8d. per quarter.

The officers for 1653–4 were Mr. Smyth, Master, Mr. Thomas Upper and Mr. Richards Renter Warden. A petition was received in December of this year, forwarded by the "Physic-herb-women" in Cheapside. Unfortunately the subject thereof is not stated, but a note of the reply is as follows: "The Company promise to assist them as they shall be advised, when they see their Indictments." On August 15, 1654, Mr. John Lorymer (senior) was chosen Master, Mr. Stephens Upper Warden, and Mr. Lyons Renter Warden.

The granary was at this date found unfit for the storage of corn, owing to the weevils which bred there.

On January 16th (called in the Minute Book "Perambulacon Daie") a warrant was received for the sale of "soe much of the lands in Ireland as was allotted to this Company for their Xth part of the money by them lent towards the £10,000 for worth there."

The granary being useless, in reply to an order from the Lord Mayor to store corn the Company excuse themselves at present. A note on the same day tells us that "Chirurgeons that sett to sale medicines that are only to be sold by Apothecaries are to be prosecuted henceforward." Freemen also on admission are to be compelled to pass their examination first before the Master, Wardens, and Assistants at the Apothecaries' Hall, and afterwards before the President and Censors of the College of Physicians. This, it will be remembered, was demanded a few years previously by Dr. Argent, and formed the subject of some difference of opinion.

At the Election on August 15, 1655, Mr. James was chosen Master, and Mr. Collins Upper Warden. The latter fined, and Mr. Michael Markland was elected in his place, Mr. Michael North being chosen Renter Warden. By general consent, as we read, on this day it was forbidden henceforward to smoke in the Court Room while dining or sitting, under penalty of 2s. 6d.

A quaint entry runs as follows, and is worth quoting. Mr. Lorymer, it seems, as Master, decorated in paint and gilt the white room, known as the Queen's Chamber. The Clerk goes on to state that "having performed that place (the Mastership) judiciously and well in all things, yet to add thereto (though noe thing needed to have been added) he did freely of his oune accord and at his oune chardge paint and guild" this room; "which I purposely here insert for that it was done so freely that there was not by him any other note of remembrance thereof."

A note, apparently added later, states that "Since, this free guifte was denoted in paint in the same roome by the succeeding Master and Wardens." Mr. James, perhaps moved thereto by the perusal of the above minute, in order "to initiate his mastership," as a free gift gave 1½ dozen of "faire turkis worke chaires and

stooles to furnishe the white painted roome." These probably perished with the building in the Great Fire.

For the Lord Mayor's Day this year the old watermen and the "olde musicke" are engaged at "£4 and 30s., the old rate." An extra 20s. is allowed to the watermen towards "the gravelling of the causeway at Blackfriars Staires."

On October 25, 1655, water was ordered to be "taken into the Hall," and the present Master promises to superintend the work. In matters of livery dress the Assistants appear to have become very lax at this time, and a special order, dated November 20th, enjoins the regular wearing of gowns on Court days.

The officers elected for the year 1656–7 were Mr. Burkin, Master (? Buckner), Mr. Shelburne Upper Warden and Mr. Clarke Renter Warden. A large number of "supernumary spoones" were ordered to be sold, only reserving six or eight dozen for use. The account of the sale is appended, and is interesting. Three dozen and nine spoons were sold and six dozen and five gilt spoons were reserved. The spoons weighed nearly 75 ounces, and realised £18 14s. 4d.

Mr. Buckner did not long survive his election to the Mastership. On November 20th, owing to his illness, Mr. James was appointed Deputy Master, and on December 16th his death caused a new election, at which Mr. Marlin was chosen. An entry of the same date mentions several sums paid to two "informers," by name Mark Fletcher and one Corfield. These men, it seems, were employed to spy out places where bad drugs were sold or defective medicines made. Mr. Buckner, who had been a tenant of the Company, died it seems in poor circumstances; at any rate, "as a free gift," an addition of eight years is made to a lease recently granted to him. This is entered as being "for the benefit of his younger children, who petitioned therefor after his decease."

On August 27, 1657, Mr. Thomas was elected Master, Mr. Richardson Upper Warden, and Mr. Heartley Renter Warden. The events of this year are unimportant. The gallery and great cellar at the Hall were rented to certain of the Livery for the storage of drugs. A new beadle, one William Garnett, was appointed and sworn. A prosecution was instituted against a certain chirurgeon

by name Harris, for selling drugs. Water was again ordered to be laid on to the Hall. A demand made by the preacher on Election Day for an increase in his fee of 40s. was peremptorily refused by the Company. Lastly, the funeral expenses of Mr. Lythall, the former beadle, amounting to £4 4s. 5d., were paid by the Company to his widow, and she was to be allowed a pension of £1 per quarter during her widowhood.

The officers for 1658–9 were Stevens, Master, Collins, Upper Warden, and Banister Renter Warden. A note this year on the question of precedence shows germs of the curious ritual used on Confirmation Day later. To this we shall draw attention in detail hereafter. Another change is also noted, and this is in the designation of the "Bachelors" or "Young Men" on the Lord Mayor's Day. Hereafter they are called "Gentlemen Ushers." This year it was determined to build a barge, and subscriptions towards the cost thereof were called for from the Assistants and Livery.

On Election Day, 1659, Mr. Markland was chosen Master, Mr. North Upper and Mr. Fige Renter Warden. It is somewhat strange to find that the death of Mr. Delaune should not have been mentioned at the time. The first hint we get of this event is that "£200 owing to the late Mr. Delaune" is ordered to be paid to his executors."

On February 9, 1659–60, an entry of great interest with regard to the plate is met with. Firstly, two dozen and ten spoons, weighing 60½ ounces, are ordered to be sold. Next, a quantity is pledged to one Mr. Peter Herringhookt, merchant, as part security for £200 owing to him. A bill of sale was to be given, and it is also explained that this £200 is part of a sum of £400 borrowed. The plate was estimated to fetch £100. Mr. Fige had £100 in hand, which he paid in to Mr. Herringhookt, and thus the Company owed £200 on its bond, and had given £100 worth of plate as security for the remainder.

The plate list is here quoted: "Eight dozen and seven gilt spoons, weighing 200 ounces; four gilt cups, with covers, weighing 92 oz. 1½ drams; one standing white cup, with a cover, weighing 34 ounces; two white large salts (62 oz.); five small salts (5¾ oz.); four tankards (76½ oz.); one beare bowle with come (?) cupps

(15¼ oz.); one beaker and two small sugar dishes (19½ oz.); one large sugar box and two caudlecups (38¾ oz.);" in all, rather over 251 ounces.

It was found that the two "college potts," weighing 68¼ ounces, had been omitted from the inventory, and a note also states that the Clerk has in his hands as well, a tankard weighing 25 ounces, the gift to the Company of a certain Mr. Thomas Moseley. Not a single item of this list of plate is now existing.

CHAPTER VIII

THE SOCIETY UNDER CHARLES II

WE have now reached the date of the Restoration, and it may be remarked in passing that mention of the great political events of the last preceding years is most singularly absent from the recorded Minutes of the Company. Of the occurrences which followed the Restoration there is hardly more to be gathered from the same source, still, a few interesting particulars as to the domestic history of the Company are to be extracted. On May 3, 1660, the Apothecaries were called on to share in the present of £12,000 which the City had determined to make to the King on his Restoration. Towards this handsome sum the Apothecaries contributed £72. An interesting precept received from the Lord Mayor, and dated May 22, gives details as to the part which the Company was designed to play in the Reception of the restored Monarch. I extract a portion :— "The full number of twelve persons of the most grave, tall and comely personages of the said Company" were to attend, "every one of them to be well horsed and in the best array or furniture of velvett, plush or sattin and chaines of gold, and that both yourselves and they may be attended with one footeman apeece in decent habit, and also that you have in readiness and filled the railes, standing clothes, banners, streamers and other ornaments of triumph belonging to the Company. And that as by a former precept (missing) you had information you take the Commonwealth's Armes out of all things used by the Company and provide speedily that his Majesty's Armes may be putt in their stead, that so the Company be ready when required to do their service in reception of his Majesty to his great contentment and

the honour of this Cittie. And herein I hope you will not faile." Fifteen names were called over of those appointed to ride. The Company agreed to provide "habits" for their footmen and the Company's colours for the horses and footmen, an allowance being made of 5s. 6d. each for shoes. From this date, possibly because feasting, etc., was the order of the day, there is no entry in the minute books till July 30th.

At the Election held on August 14th, Mr. Shelburie was chosen Master, Mr. Heartley Upper Warden, and Mr. Retherick Renter Warden. On October 11th we find the new barge yet unbuilt, so recourse was had to the old hired one; the bargeman provided barge and "light horsemen" for £5 10s. A "light horseman," be it observed, in those days signified a light boat or gig. The account of "Smith the Herauld Paynter" was this day paid for providing decorations on the occasion of the Royal Reception; he received no less than £20. At the meeting held on February 23, 1660–61, Major Rousewell, a royalist and once an Apothecary, but who had declined to become an Assistant "in those p'illous tymes" or to "putt himself forward in the Companies busnies," offered now to resume his connection therewith. His offer was accepted at a fine of £23 13s. 4d. Two months later the King sent a letter to the Company containing a request that this Major Rousewell should be elected Master. This letter stated that his nominee had been a Major and was a member of the Company. He had lost everything in the service of the King and his father (Charles), and was now merely an officer in the trained bands. The King recommends him to the Company as Master without holding any other office or paying any fine. The Company in consideration of their Charter, which gave them a right to choose a Master and Wardens, but only in August, at once determined to make Major Rousewell free of the Livery, and to elect him there and then as Assistant. This was done, and it was promised that he should be put in election for Master at the ensuing election, and the promise was scrupulously kept. Strangely enough, Rousewell turned out as good an official as the Company ever possessed—at any rate up to that date. On August 22nd Major Rousewell was then duly elected Master, Mr. Bannister being Upper and Mr. Layton Renter Warden. A rather curious dispute now arose regarding precedence in the Court. As far

back as 1645, forty men had been called to the Livery, and of these only twelve accepted. Among these twelve were four by name Pelling, Battersby, Palmer, and Stonehouse. Among those who refused to hold were two, Messrs. Hollingsworth and Johnson. These two had since paid fines and become Assistants, thus taking precedence of the others. The four petitioned the Lord Mayor for redress, and the petition was forwarded to the Company for reference. The four stated that they were then and had been long willing to serve as Assistants, but could not get put in election. Eventually the case was argued at the Guildhall by counsel on both sides, and the decision was adverse to the Company, who were ordered to elect and give seniority to the complainants. But the Court of Assistants was full, and so, in reply, they state "they do forbeare a while to putt this order in execution." When an election for a vacancy arrived shortly after, Pelling and Battersby were warned to attend and did not; no election was therefore held, and the matter was referred to the Recorder for advice as to the next course to be taken, all elections to the Court of Assistants being in the meanwhile held over. Another case which cropped up at this date is also worth note. It was that of a man, an apothecary, who had taken, from motives of charity, a destitute boy into his house, feeding and clothing the waif. This boy, the Company alleged, was an apprentice, and they duly summoned the man to appear. He did so, and after stating the circumstances, as the easiest way out of the trouble "did confesse his error and crave forgiveness!"

At the Election held on August 28, 1662, Mr. Richardson became Master, Mr. Fige Upper and Mr. Chillingworth Renter Warden. A month later Pelling was elected an Assistant, but refused to pay his admission fee. A payment that to the "bookebynder" is interesting from the quaint terms in which it is entered. He is to have "as much more added thereto as will make 8£ to defray the cost of the Parchment Book with the Charter and Ordinances in it." On the Lord Mayor's Day it was ordered that the Watermen, Music and Butlers alone were to have ribbons, and not the sons or servants of freemen. At the general feasts, many abuses having crept in, it became needful to exclude all servants (journeymen) from the Hall except those of the Assistants and Stewards. On December 9, 1662, Mr. Battersby was

chosen Assistant, and in the entry which follows the first mention of the term "Yeomanry" occurs. The entry is "William Firmin of the Yeomandrie." These yeomen of the Company were in future the grade below full livery men. It would be interesting to know if this William Firmin was related to either Thomas Firmin the Philanthropist or to Giles Firmin his brother the Nonconformist preacher of Ipswich, both of whom were distinguished men.

And now troubles with the College of Physicians began afresh. On April 14, 1663, a copy of the Physicians' Charter was ordered to be obtained, and a committee was formed "to defend the business of the Phisitians" as well as to consult and pay the charges. Early in May it was ordered that an endeavour be made to put a proviso in the Physicians' Charter "that according to the Statute of 14th Henry 8 whereby the Physicians are to call the Apothecaries to their searches," the Apothecaries may have reasonable and convenient notice to go with them. Harris, the "free chirurgeon" who had been prosecuted, now finding further resistance useless, made his submission and prayed to be admitted as a member of the Livery. This was refused. At the Election on August 19, 1663, Mr. North was chosen Master, Mr. Retherick Upper and Mr. Litlar Renter Warden. On this day Mrs. Lorymer, widow of John Lorymer (senior), sent the picture of her husband as a gift to the Company. This picture still hangs in the Hall. Mr. North, the newly-elected Master, was, it appears, ill and could not attend the election. It was proposed to administer the oath to him at his house, but this he refused, urging that there was no authority for such a course. In consequence there was a new election, and Mr. Bannister was chosen Master. Two of the four complainants who had put the Company to the trouble of appearing at the Guildhall in 1661, now quarrelled among themselves as to their relative precedence. It was settled that they should rank in the following order after Mr. Hollingsworth and Mr. Johnson, viz., 1, Pelling and 2, Battersby. The scheme of the Physicians was now propounded. They desired to insert a clause to the effect that no composition contained in the Pharmacopeia Londinensis or any "physical" prescription should be fraudulently falsified, but all to be truly made and prepared. A very proper clause, too, and one to which the Company neither could nor did offer any

objection. But what they demurred to was the intention to impose an oath and a fine on free sworn apothecaries.

On May 24, 1664, the draught of the Act of Confirmation of the Physicians' Charter was read, and also the proviso of the Chirurgeons. The course to be pursued by the Company was to be advised upon by Sergeant Maynard and Sergeant Glyn. When duly drawn up on paper a copy was ordered to be shown to the Physicians with a view to obtaining their approval.

Mr. Litlar then drafted an Act of Parliament and read it to the Court, who ordered it to be shown to the veteran Mr. Phillipps, who, after perusal, was to forward it to the Speaker, duly furnishing the College of Physicians with a copy. But the Physicians utterly refused to consent either to the proviso which concerned themselves and the Apothecaries, or to that which related to the Apothecaries and the Chirurgeons. Hence matters were again at a standstill; nevertheless the Company determined "to push their proviso by all possible and regular means, but privately, till the bill be committed." On April 20th the Physicians' Bill was read in Parliament and the Apothecaries' proviso was neglected. Nor could they obtain any promise as to its consideration at a future date. What they required was merely to safeguard the rights contained in their Charter, and had not the least desire to trench on the liberties of the College of Physicians. Hence they still used every endeavour to carry their measure. Mr. Ayliffe was therefore retained as counsel, to whom was added "Sir W. Scruggs if disengaged, or if not, Mr. Mathew Palmer." Counsel doubted the validity of the proposal contained in the proviso, and forthwith amended it. Mr. Ayliffe then withdrew from the case, and Mr. Palmer was appointed in his place. On April 30th a modest request was forwarded from the Company of Druggists. They desired the Apothecaries to furnish them with a copy of the Charter of the College of Physicians. Rightly the Company "asked to be excused" from supplying the document, and sent them to Sir John Berkenhead. It would appear now that the Physicians made some efforts to have all future negotiations conducted in private, as the dispute bade fair to become a scandal. To this the Company demurred, their view being that the College were the aggressors and in the wrong, while the Apothecaries by openness had nothing to fear.

At the Election held on August 26, 1664, Mr. Chase was chosen Master, Mr. Layton Upper and Mr. Williams Renter Warden.

On September 1, 1664, Mr. Bannister "presented the Kinges Armes but mentioned it not." The Clerk therefore informed the Court, who returned thanks for the gift, and ordered it to be duly registered in the Minutes. At the same Court a proposition for sharing a barge-house with the Chirurgeons was mooted. Meanwhile Major Rousewell, at the instance of the Court of Assistants, singly approached the College of Physicians with a view to an amicable settlement of matters in dispute. On his return, after an interview with Dr. Merrett, he reported that the Physicians were determined "to stir no further" in the matter, and that therefore no treaty would be needed. Sleeping dogs were to be allowed to lie. On November 8, 1664, a very curious letter was received from the Lord Mayor, the subject being the lending of £10,000 to the King by the City. Of this sum he asks the Apothecaries to furnish one-tenth. It was subscribed by eight of the Court, whose names are duly entered in the Minute Book with their respective contributions.

The proposal to share a barge-house with the Chirurgeons had, in consequence, to be abandoned. The latter estimated a half-share in the cost to be £289 18s. 11d., besides the expense of painting and glazing. On receipt of a letter to this effect the Apothecaries politely returned "all thanks to the Company of Chirurgeons," and add as excuse, "they should be very glad could they conveniently join with them, but the intervening accident of the loan of £1,000 hath soe put them out of stock that they cannot at present think of providing a barge." "Intervening accident" as an expression is distinctly precious.

It should be mentioned that each of the subscribers to the loan received a bond as security under the common seal, while Government security for repayment of the entire sum was given to the City authorities.

An entry otherwise unreferred to, and not to be explained without, is as follows :—

November 24, 1664. Fearing that the Company may "entrench" on the Distillers, the Clerk and Mr. Litlar, Mr. Fige, and Mr. Hollings-

worth are to search the Public Rolls for the Distillers' Charter. Was this copy required merely to keep by them in case reference at any time should be advisable, or were the Company intending any proceedings ?

But the Physicians, despite the assertion of Dr. Merrett, had not determined to "stir no further." On February 27, 1664, through their solicitor, the College proposed that three Physicians should meet three Apothecaries and come to an amicable agreement. To this the Company assented, and named as their representatives Major Rousewell, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Litlar. On the part of the College the deputation consisted of Dr. Micklethwaite, Dr. Warton, and Sir Richard Napper. The Company, on its side, proposed—nay, insisted—"that the College considers no D^rs^, fellowes, Licentiates, Permiss, or Honorari fellowes that keep Apothecaries in their shoppes." The Physicians proposed—(1) That Apothecaries should not practice, and (2) that they should give assurance faithfully to prepare prescriptions. A partial agreement was arrived at, but the matter was not finally settled when the plague broke out. Of this terrible epidemic the only notice in the Minute Book is as follows : "22 June, 1665. In regard to the sickeness this yeare it is ordered that there be no herbarizing meeting this yeare."

The only entry for the month of August is undated, and announces the election of Mr. Chase as Master, Mr. Litlar Upper and Mr. Hollingsworth Renter Warden. No other entry occurs till February 13, 1665–6. On March 22nd the beadle petitions for a rise in his wages, but this is refused. A debt of £3 which he owed to the Company is, however, remitted, and a present of £7 is made to him "in regard of his long services and povertie in the Contagion."

On July 13, 1666, the Clerk petitions for an increase of salary, but is refused. The Company, however, present him with £20. The Minute Book contains no entry of the Great Fire, in which, partly or entirely, the fabric of the Hall was destroyed. This is even more to be wondered at than the absence of any notice of the Plague. On December 16, 1666, one Smith is elected as Beadle, consequent on the death of the last holder of the post. At a Court held at some place unnamed on June 4, 1667, a committee is formed "to treat about

the building of the Hall and consider for raising the money and to compute the charge."

No feast was to be held that year, according to a vote taken on the day of election, it being the intention to save the money and apply it to the rebuilding of the Hall. But on October 18th the new Master Mr. Darnelly, the Upper Warden Mr. Hollingsworth, and the Renter Warden Mr. Johnson were fined £3 2 for not providing a feast. The absolute election on August 15th was held at the "Cooke's Hall."

CHAPTER IX

THE HALL REBUILT

IT would nevertheless appear that the destruction of the Hall in the Great Fire exercised a most considerable influence on the Company. The strenuous efforts required to rebuild their home had the effect of spurring the Court of Assistants on to make greater exertions than hitherto to extend the scope of the Society. It became larger and more powerful in numbers, and during the next half-century increased in wealth. Still, at no time could the Company, by any stretch of imagination, be considered rich. At the election held on August 13, 1668, a contest for all three places is first noted, there being three candidates for the Mastership, out of whom Mr. Litlar was chosen. A similar number were put up for both the wardenships, Mr. Pelling being elected Upper and Mr. Battersby Renter Warden. On October 1st the Master, Mr. Litlar, read the Ordinances which had been made in and since 1622. These were duly confirmed. In the Minute Book a detailed list of these Ordinances is given, but they present few points of peculiar interest, and may be therefore briefly touched upon. Punctuality at meetings was enjoined. Assistants were forbidden to leave the Court Room without the Master's leave. All business was to be propounded by the Master and Wardens, the proposed motions of Assistants having been submitted to them in writing previously for consideration, with a power of veto if deemed unadvisable. The Assistants were ordered to "hearken attentively," forbearing to interrupt one another, and "according to the decencie of all Courts of Companies." They were to speak in order of precedence, and be silent "when the

Master hammers." Swearing, scornful, reproachful, or unbecoming speeches were forbidden ; spleen, hatred, or malice were rebuked ; and every one was to comport himself "according to his dutie towards God and for the honourable reputacon of the Court" in all modesty. Freedom of speech, provided it be not contrary to the Ordinances, was invited, but every Assistant was enjoined when speaking to stand, "having his hatt off and to deliver his reasons orderly, modestly and discretely." None were to speak more than thrice on any business. When anybody required to be defended on account of alleged fault, such defence was not to be urged without good proof of innocence. In all difficult, ambiguous, or unusual business the aid of the Clerk was to be called in, and he was enjoined carefully to show precedents if any such be registered in the Hall book, or failing such, to satisfy the Master that none existed. Fines were, after warning, the penalties in all cases for a breach of the Ordinances.

It was now determined to sell all the plate save the "gifts of benefactors" only, which were to be reserved. Subscriptions towards the building fund were invited, and these came in with a fair amount of rapidity, though not in nearly sufficient amount to carry out the work. It was now resolved to prosecute with vigour all "interlopers." An interloper would appear to have signified both any Apothecary who was not free of the Company, or any Chirurgeon who trenched upon the chartered rights of the Company. From a note we are led to conclude that the main architectural design of the Hall was the work of Mr. Cook. This is explained in the following order, viz., that the hall be "built flatt (roofed) contrarie to the modell and leaded and the other part finished as Mr. Cook proposed."

The Company, and it is hardly to be wondered at, found itself, however, too poor to build more than the Hall and offices. To rebuild the tenements was out of their power, and consequently the land was "to be lett out to build as deere as can bee." Mr. Hinton then took the ground, paying £600 as fine. When this decision was arrived at, he offered to lend £20 to the Company for the building fund. Election feasts were again proposed to be abandoned until better times, and a similar rule was considered with regard to the Quarter-day feasts, the dinners of the Courts of Assistants, and those after the Private Courts. These rules were made, but were never

kept. Mr. Fige was now spoken of as Master for the following year. In an almost pathetic letter he writes to excuse himself from holding the place. He has had losses, is ill, the fire has nearly ruined him, and he has left London. Infirm in body and of advanced age, he begs £10 to be accepted by the Company as a gift and not as a fine. Lastly, he recalls to the Court how he has "never shirked either office or purse" in their service. His offer is registered as accepted by the Company. Mr. Symon Williams was then chosen Master for 1669–70, with Mr. George Johnson Upper and Mr. Anthony Hinton Renter Warden. When the beautiful old chesnut chest was presented to the Company by William Clark was not mentioned in the Minutes. The

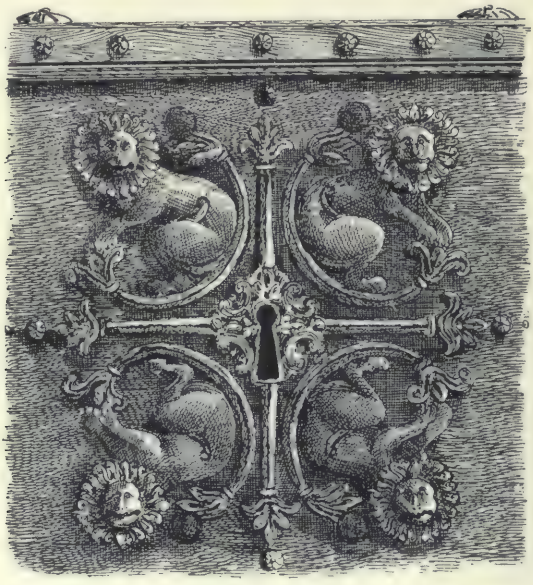


THE MVNIMENT CHEST.

date on the chest is 1668. Composed of only six planks of great size, decorated with brass studs, heavy bronze handles, and a singularly ornate key scutcheon, this chest is one of great interest. The lock is original, though it was slightly damaged by burglars a few years since. The chest stands at what is now the upper end of the Great Hall, beneath the bust of Gideon Delaune. In October, 1669, the building operations were in full swing. On that date, a cellar 14 feet square, was ordered to be made beneath the "great staircase." At this meeting "the weather was cold and dirty," so the Assistants, because there were "several businesses to be don," determined that notwithstanding the order to the contrary, the Company should pay for their dinner. Spoons continued to be almost regularly given up to this

date by apprentices who took up their freedom, but henceforward in nearly every case we read, "and gave 13s. 4d. for (or in lieu of) a Spoone." A drop in value this, 15s. to 25s. having been not uncommon in time past.

Under date January 18, 1669–70, we read that Mr. Young, the stonecutter (he was a tenant of the Company, and is elsewhere called the "freemason"), sent by his son the draft of the door-case to the Hall with the Company's arms. The son stated that the cost



KEY SCUTCHEON OF MUNIMENT CHEST.

would be £35, but that an alternative design, "the playnest," would come to £5 less. The cheaper door-case was ordered. One Edward Salter seems to have been employed in rubbing and cutting bricks, the work when done proving useless. His bill amounted to £17 7s., to which the Company demur, but "for quietness' sake" offer him £15, which he declines and ultimately obtains an additional pound.

On February 22nd, at a full Court, Dr. Merrett's book was publicly read. This book, the work of Dr. Christopher Merrett, physician, botanist, and miscellaneous writer, was entitled "A Short View of

the Frauds and Abuses committed by Apothecaries, and of the only Remedy thereof by Physicians making their own Medicines." It was published in 1669, a second edition appearing in 1670. Other works of a similar nature were published by Merrett, viz., "Self-Conviction, or an Enumeration of the Absurdities and Railings against the College and Physicians in General" (1670); and "The Honest Apothecary and the Skilful Chirurgeon delecting their necessary connexion and dependence on one another. Withall a Discovery of the Quackery Empirick, the Prescribing Surgeon, and the Practising Apothecary" (1670). At the Hall the reading of this book raised a storm, and it is hardly to be wondered at. A deputation was sent to the Physicians asking them to call a College, and this was agreed to. Considerable discussion took place at the Hall on the course to be pursued. Some proposed to ignore the book, others to hear what the Physicians proposed to do with respect to it; a third—and this the cleverest view had it met with acceptance—was to take no notice until the Physicians "had owned the book" and then to come down on them for explanations. Finally a polite message was sent to the College "greatly desiring the continuance of the ancient love and amitie, etc," but complaining of the injuries which were done the Company by some scandalous books which some members of that Society had written against the Company, and to know if the College would disavow such books. It seems that in addition to Dr. Merrett's attack, Dr. Jonathan Goddard had published something similar in the way of a book entitled "A Discourse Concerning Physick" (1668). Goddard subsequently, in 1670, followed this up with a "Discourse on the Unhappy Condition of the Practice of Physick." Both were, of course, directed against the pretensions of the Apothecaries, but Goddard is reported to have written "of this matter more warily and with greater prudence" than Merrett.

In reply the College stated that it desired the continuance of the ancient love and amity, etc., but as to the rest it was a question not fit for the Apothecaries to put to them or for them to answer, as the persons had put their names to the books in question. Various polite communications passed on both sides, during which the College was informed that "the Company, far from infringing

their just rights and honour, preferred them before their own, and held their interest was endangered and wrapt up in ours, and that they were wounded through our sides, and if our Company did fall, then the College would not long stand."

A meeting between four Physicians and four Apothecaries was then arranged to take place, and in the intervening time nothing on the subject was either to be written or printed by the request of the College. Drs. Goddard and Merrett were specially excluded from the four physicians named to treat of the matter. Prior to the meeting with the Physicians, the Apothecaries determined to hold private consultations at the Queen's Head in Paternoster Row, and "under the Chapel at Lincoln's Inn." Unfortunately, there is no record of how the dispute ended to be read in the Minute Books, or what resulted from these meetings.

We will now return to the building of the new Hall. Fearing fire, and probably evil odours, a clause was inserted in the building agreements of the tenements that "no tenant should be either a blacksmith or a tallowchandler." On July 19, 1670, Mr. Hinton reported to the Court that a private individual proposed to take young men abroad for two or three years (April 30th to August 1st) for the purpose of botanical study. The party was to be "under a good government and free from drinking." The Company promised to promote so good a work in every way they were able.

For the ensuing year, 1670–71, Mr. Hollingsworth became Master, Mr. Hinton Upper and Mr. Pilkington Renter Warden. On June 24th, Mr. Young, the "freemason," being asked what rent he was willing to pay for the occupancy of some of the Company's ground, promised to make the Great Staircase to the Hall "for his own credit and gratefully for the Company," and he promised to shortly furnish a model thereof. On July 14th, Robert Burges and Roger Davies were paid £117 12s. for executing the wainscot of the Great Hall as far as the screen. A few days later the same persons were paid £75 for the screen itself. At the same meeting it was ordered that a "course be taken to prevent the smoke coming into the Hall up the little stairs." Where these stairs were does not seem now to be known, but the probability is, and measurements point in this direction, that they would be found in the thickness of the wall on

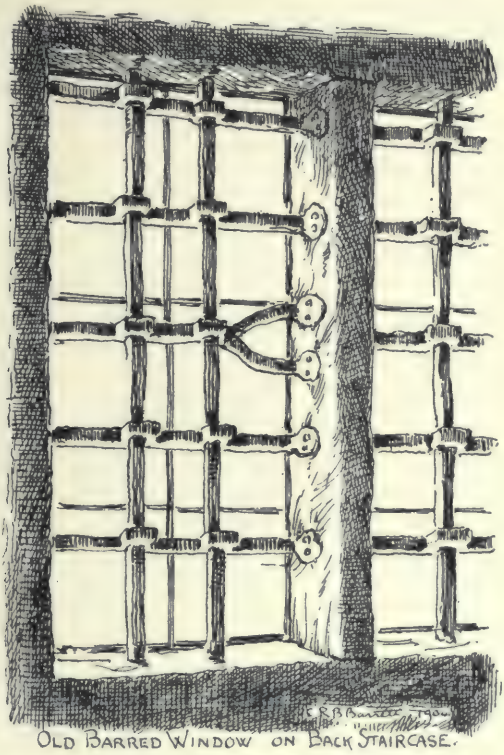


Upper Portion of Staircase

the left-hand side of the passage leading to the factory. By this means access from the kitchens beneath the Hall would have been gained to the present lower end for the purpose of conveying thither dishes, etc.

On September 8, 1671, it was ordered that a "Laboratory be erected and finished," the Assistants contributing 25s. each, the Livery 15s., and the Yeomanry 10s. For the year 1671–2 Mr. Pelling was Master, Mr. Hunter Upper and Mr. Butler Renter Warden. Prior to the Lord Mayor's Day an order arrived desiring the attendance of the Company on the occasion "by land." It was determined that as the Company had only a "few banners and no railes" they "would make what show they could that year, and provide better for the next." On January 29, 1671–2, the first "Operator" was elected for the Laboratory. There were two candidates, Messrs. Samuel Stringer and Samuel Hall, and of these the first-named was chosen. Mr. William Browne was the first Treasurer of the Laboratory. At the same meeting it was ordered that the ovens should be pulled down and set up in the late intended kitchen and the place be converted into a laboratory. The conditions under which Mr. Stringer was engaged are hardly comprehensible. He was to be provided with half the working stock, half the wages of the journeymen and labourers, to have a house of the rental of £20, and no salary. The engagement was for three years, but where his profit came in is not apparent. It was at this date that the "King's Arms," now in the Great Hall, were ordered to be made and set up, but they were "to be done by any other than the lace carvers." On April 1, 1672, it was debated whether the "selling place" for the Operator of the Laboratory should be in the Hall or the tenements, and it was settled to establish it in the latter. On the same day an offer made by the Feltmakers Company was discussed. This Company, having no Hall, desired to hire two rooms over the kitchen from the Apothecaries, and to have one Dinner per annum in the Hall. The events of the year until November are not very important. Mr. Stringer having made a catalogue for the Laboratory—a sort of trade price list or circular this —presented it to the Company, and was requested to furnish a copy to the College of Physicians. An amusing entry refers to ill-blood

between the Clerk and the Beadle, and is as follows: "Whereas this Court are very sensible of the greate animosities that are between the Clarke and the Beadle, which tend very much to the hindrance of the proceedings, it is ordered that except they doe agree they are resolved to casheire them both." Once in this year the Hall is noted as "let for a funerall." On October 22, 1672, the courtyard was ordered



THE OLDEST WINDOW REMAINING.

to be paved with flat stone, and a garden in the rear of the Great Hall to be enclosed, Mr. Johnson or Mr. Litlar being requested "to proceed to gardening." There was some irregularity in the election this year, for until this date there is no mention of any change in the officers. Mr. Gape was, however, the new Master, Mr. Pilkington Upper and Mr. Michell Renter Warden.

On November 30th a very serious matter occupied the Court. Mr.

Burton, the Clerk, was called in and examined touching the information which had been exhibited against the late Master and Wardens. The Clerk confessed that he had heard of it, and that one Robert Hull, his son-in-law, was the informant, but that the information was laid without his (the Clerk's) consent. He was asked for his advice, "at that time not being suspected of ill-doing." His reply was, to plead not guilty to the information and "taking a licence from a judge to compound with the informer, and whatsoever the informer compoundeth for he makes oath the King should have no more." It was, however, determined to take Counsel's opinion, and £100 was borrowed to defend the suit. Major Rousewell and two others were deputed to wait on the King in connection with the matter. This they did, and possibly the question of penalty was "squared," as we hear no more of it.

On January 14, 1672, the Clerk was absolutely discharged for divers misdemeanours by him committed against the Company. He petitioned for reinstatement, and his petition was rejected, but a quarter's salary was paid to him. Five charges were laid against him and, presumably, proved. 1. Conspiring against the Company by abetting Robert Hull to lay information against the late Master and Wardens on a penal statute involving £2,760 forfeiture; to do which he had permitted the Company's books to be carried out of the Hall and copied, in manifest breach of his oaths, and thereby putting the Company to great trouble and expense. 2. Antedating divers apprentices' indentures without the knowledge of the Master and Wardens, against his oath and the benefit of the Company. 3. Abuse of trust in not going into Kent to take a fine of lands purchased by the Company, "though he had £3 for that purpose, and said he had been." What lands were these?—there does not appear any trace of them elsewhere. 4. For removing the Company's books from the Hall, and refusing to redeliver them to the Master and Wardens when requested, without the warrant of Lord Chief Justice Hall. 5. For railing at, reviling and abusing Mr. Walter Pelling and others of the Court of Assistants, for not submitting himself according to orders, and for saying he would sell the Company man by man for 2s. 6d. apiece, and slighting and neglecting the conservation of the Company. A formidable array of charges, truly, nevertheless Burton

had the impudence to offer himself for re-election as Clerk. There were two other candidates, and Mr. John Meres was chosen. An order touching a barge at this time is rather interesting. "Whereas on the last Lord Mayor's Day divers good men of this Society, visibly perceiving the inconveniency and unhandsomeness of that and the other hired barges of former times, did voluntarily subscribe towards the building of a barge and purchasing of a bargehouse, being most useful for all herbarizing days besides the necessity of the Lord Mayor's Day, which members expressing thereby their goodwill towards the honour and reputation of this Society. It is hoped they will also use their further endeavours and incouragement to the rest of our brethren, and therefore this Court doth give them their hearty thanks and do desire their members hereunder written to go and solicit the said members of each degree to subscribe." Here follows a list of names, and a committee was formed to find a convenient place for a bargehouse. The ex-Clerk, scamp though he was, was treated with great magnanimity. "Out of charity" £50 was given him in two payments, half on leaving his rooms in the Hall, the other to follow on the next Michaelmas Day, provided he gave up possession without damaging the property of the Company, and till then demeaned himself properly. This year at the Lord Mayor's Dinner Mr. William Standen, a liveryman, abused Mr. John Chase, an Assistant, in the presence of the Lord Mayor. The Beadle was ordered to summon the offender, who duly submitted and was fined.

Fifty-one acceptances had been received for a dinner on Lord Mayor's Day, but of these a large number absented themselves, and not having paid their quota were ordered to pay at once to his lordship. Mr. Stringer finding, as was likely, his Laboratory contract was the reverse of profitable, resigned, and on being requested to continue to act as "Operator" refused point blank. On June 5th complaint was made at a Court meeting by the Wardens, that the Beadle was continually presenting bills and making demands for money which he pretended was due to him for services rendered to former Masters. It was ordered that if he in future troubled the Court with any arrears he should be discharged. His accounts were henceforth to be paid monthly.

On July 1, 1673, a precept was received from the Lord Mayor, and read at the Court meeting. It concerned the taking of the Sacrament and the oaths ordered to be taken by the Act for "preventing dangers which may happen from popish recusants." The Lord Mayor invited the Assistants to comply therewith in order to avoid penalty.

Consequently, the Master and Wardens, accompanied by the Clerk, did so in the King's Bench, and the Beadle was ordered to summon the rest of the Livery to do the same. On July 22nd a contract for building a barge was signed, but it was stated that no convenient bargehouse could be found. At the election held August 14th it was first put to the vote whether Mr. John Jones, the Apothecary to His Majesty's Household, should be nominated as a candidate for the Mastership. The proposal was negatived, and proceeding to an election Mr. Johnson was chosen Master, Mr. Butler Upper and Mr. Warner Renter Warden. Mr. Jones, however, "if it be agreeable to those liverymen who are his seniors," was to be made an Assistant. The keys of the Hall and rooms therein were henceforward appointed to be in the custody of the Clerk, from whom the Beadle was required to fetch any that might be needed. The rooms in the occupation of the Clerk are at the same time set down. He had the use of four lower rooms, a cellar and pantry, three rooms over the gallery and the rooms over the Court Room, lastly the little closets above the study. He was forbidden to take lodgers or other inmates save his own family. The Beadle was allowed the two rooms below stairs "wherein he now is, and noe more." If, however, either "he or any of his be sick," he was to be permitted to use the little closet at the "stayre head next the garretts." To the Master are allotted the garrets over the kitchen on the north side of the Hall "for his lodging and to lay up rosemary and other herbs." On September 4th we read that the fine for refusing the place of Steward on the Lord Mayor's Day was raised to no less a sum than £12. The first mention of a garden at Chelsea occurs in the next entry, coupled with a statement that a Mr. Gape promises to wall it in within five years at his own cost. There was at once some legal dispute concerning the ground, and one Mr. Dering took action against the Company, pretending a forfeiture. The Company retaliated by bringing in a bill in Chancery against him. On April 28, 1674, we read that the

Laboratory shop is ordered to be moved to the end of the walk under the gallery, "unto the first pillar and further if there be occasion." It now extends to the third pillar. A new Laboratory operator, one Mr. Hull, was now engaged at a salary of £40 per annum. At the annual election, August 18th, Mr. Battersby was chosen Master, Mr. Michell Upper and Mr. Skynner Renter Warden. The Tallowchandlers Company now made an offer for some of the waste land by the waterside, on which they desired to build a bargehouse. They asked



The Long Garret.

for a lease of forty-one years, and offered 40s. annual rent. The beadle was continued in office "on his good behaviour and promise to free the parish from his charge of children," being admonished by the Court to behave himself towards all the members of the Company with "better respect than formerlie." This admonition seems to have had but little effect, for on October 8th both the beadle and his wife were summoned before the Assistants for using abusive language to Mr. Hull, the Laboratory Operator. For this offence the pair were turned out of their rooms, being (subject to his future good behaviour)

allowed 20s. a quarter lodging money. On November 12th ground for a bargehouse was taken on a fifty-one years lease from Sir John Sheldon and Mr. Charleton at a rental of 40s., but its locality is not stated. The Weavers Company now offered to become tenants for ground for a bargehouse, asking a forty-one years lease and proposing a rent of from £2 10s. to £3 per annum. Then the Tallowchandlers requested a double plot, and this was granted. Having got rid of the abusive beadle and his rooms being vacant, Mr. Meres, who already



had the use of nearly the whole of the premises, made a request for the two vacant apartments, and this also was granted.

On February 25, 1674, four dozen and five spoons are ordered to be sold. A Mr. Whitworth, then just deceased, left a curious legacy to the Company. It was £30 for the purpose of lending sums of money for three years to poor widows of members of the Livery, after which it was to revert to the Company. Security for repayment was, however, a condition imposed before the loans were to be paid. The

whole legacy was void unless twelve Assistants and twenty-two of the Livery went to his funeral in gowns and hoods. His executors fixed the funeral for April 14th, and it was announced to start from Artillery House, Horsely Down, proceeding thence to the grave in St. Olave's Church, Southwark. An entry of the same date mentions the setting up of "Mr. Lorrymer's coate of armes in the glass window." This we have already noticed as being spurious.

On May 18, 1675, Mr. Litlar's executor brought "a silver tankard with his coate of armes upon it, with the inscription 'ex dono Richardi Litlar hujus societatis . . . magistri dignissimi,' and a note in writing of "soe much of his will of his own hand as concerns their Company." This tankard is no longer in the possession of the Society. The barge was now completed and was ordered to be paid for, but its cost is not stated.

CHAPTER X

THE "DISPENSARY" DISPUTE

ON the Election Day, August 24, 1675, the celebrated "Dispensary" dispute began between the College of Physicians and the Society of Apothecaries. The new Master was Mr. Hinton, the Upper Warden Mr. Warner and the Renter Warden Mr. Standen. The Master as his first act read a document from the College which ran as follows:—

"The President-elect, Censors and Commonalty of the King's College of Physicians do give notice that besides every collegiate cheerful readyness to advise and prescribe for such of the poore who shall apply themselves to them at their several respective habitations. We also have constituted and appointed two of our number, or more if occasion shall require, who shall from ten o'clock till twelve successively attend at our said College all such poor who shall bring certificates with them from either any of the Aldermen, Deputies, Common Council men, Churchwardens, or Overseers for the Poor that they are fitt objects of charity, to direct for and take care of them gratis in their several maladys and distempers. Not doubting but that the Company of the Apothecaries will suitably comply with our just and real intention and designe of serving the public in affording medicines prescribed by us to such poor at rates answerable to the lowness of their condition."

To this was appended a list of thirteen names, that of Dr. Mickelthwaite appearing first. A second paper states that the Company of Apothecaries is to be consulted to know if they have made any vote for the providing of medicines for the poor, and if not, that they may

be desired to meet the Committee at the College in Warwick Lane to consult. Both papers were read, seriously considered and debated. It was then decided that there was a want of formality about the documents, in that the signatures of the President-elect and the Censors were lacking. This was laid before the College after a preliminary meeting between certain Apothecaries and Drs. Allen and Hodges, at the Mitre in Stockmarket. The Physicians averred that it was contrary to the practice of the College to sign such orders or votes. They stated that the papers were merely copies made by their beadle, and so for a brief space the matter rested. How from this beginning much bitter strife arose will be related hereafter ; for the present, in order to retain some chronological order, it will be needful to return to the ordinary domestic history of the Company. Still, at this stage it may be mentioned that the Apothecaries agreed to make up prescriptions for properly accredited poor at as low rates as possible. But there was evidently ill-blood, for almost immediately it was agreed that "not more than six physicians" were ever to be present at any of the Company's feasts.

Late in 1675 we read that "a pew" was to be built in the "Tabernacle," an entry which, in the absence of any explanation, is somewhat puzzling. On November 9, 1675, the barge-master was granted an allowance of £4 yearly, lodging money, until the Company can build him a house. The conduct of some of those present at the dinners led to the exclusion of women from the feast held in the Hall on Lord Mayor's Day. Mr. Smith, the beadle, was, together with his wife, complained of by Mr. Pelling as using abusive language to one Fage his tenant. It seems to have been a dispute, really, between Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Fage. The two husbands were, however, ordered to mutually enter into bonds within a fortnight under a penalty of 40s. to keep the peace. If Smith failed to do this he was to be discharged. On May 23, 1676, owing to a fire which had burnt some of the wainscotting of the great Hall, and which was caused by the overheating of the laboratory chimney, we find eighteen fire buckets ordered and two hand spouts as well. These were to be kept in the Hall against such accidents. The monetary rewards paid to those who extinguished the flames are thus entered : "x^{s} to labourer, xx^{s} to Mr. Meres his mayd, and Mr. Mere he paid xi vi^{d} out of purse, and

the other viij^{s} vi^{d}. XL to be distributed among the men who worked at the fire." Repairs were ordered, the chimney wall was to be made secure against fire, and the wainscot also. Hence it is that that portion of panelling in the great Hall behind which the laboratory flue ran projects some inches from the wall.

The Court on the same day decided that "Mr. Delaune's head be sette upp in the hall before the same (repairs) be finished, and an inscription made." Mr. Jones, the Apothecary of the King's Household, on that occasion presented the picture of Charles I. to be hung in the Hall. This gift was in lieu of his Livery and Steward's fines. In June, 1676, the Company rented Mr. Gape's garden and the plants therein at Chelsea for one year and a quarter at a rental of £16. An Assistant, Mr. Gover, now offered to "gild the King's Armes in the Hall" in proper heraldic colours, and his offer was gratefully accepted.

It appears that the measures taken to compel the beadle to keep the peace and behave himself with decorum were hardly successful. Ejected from the Hall, he now quarrelled with his wife, who laid an action against him in the Ecclesiastical Court, and succeeded. The beadle then petitioned the Court to pay his fees! and seemingly with success, as £5 is awarded to him on condition that he and his wife "live in peace with their neighbours." From another extract it is gleaned that Mrs. Smith and her maid-servant were so abusive that their neighbours complained. Both are hereafter forbidden to set foot within the precincts of the Company's Hall, their occupation of washing the rooms and scouring the powder (? pewter) being transferred to a charwoman whom the Renter Warden was directed to engage and pay. On the Election Day, August 15, 1676, Mr. Pilkington was chosen Master, Mr. Skinner Upper and Mr. Rand Renter Warden. The garden wall, having been measured, was announced to be seventy-six rods. On the occasion of his election the Master presented the Company with eighteen "Turkey work chaires," which were received and accepted with thanks. Dated October 10, 1676, is a payment to Mr. Snelling the Limner, of £15 for "drawing King James's picture," and 28s. is granted to him for "the charge of procuring the copy to draw it by." This picture, a full-length, still hangs in the Hall; it is of no merit, still this entry is not without interest.

On February 14, 1667, the Company, by the will of Mr. Darnelly, deceased, received a tankard value £10, brought to the Hall by his executor, Mr. Pott.

The officers for 1677–8 were Mr. Butler, Master, Mr. Rand Upper and Mr. Robert Phelps Renter Warden. A Mr. Hall, who lived in the country, was first elected Upper Warden, and the Clerk was sent to him to his house in a coach to announce the fact. Hall refused office, and paid the fine.

The top of the Hall (*i.e.* the parapet) was now ordered to be coped with "oake or stone" at the discretion of the Master and Wardens. Certain apothecaries having this year been charged by the Physicians with practising (prescribing), it was brought to the notice of the Court. The following entry concerns the matter :—After a lengthy debate, which was once adjourned, it was decided that "greatest care should be taken to admonish all Apothecaries not to practise, but on all occasions to advise their patients to call in a physician."

The garden at Chelsea now became a source of great trouble and endless expense to the Company. Mr. Morgan, the gardener (a name hitherto unmentioned), asked for increased "consideration" for "keeping the garden and for *his* plants." After a debate, from which it appears that the Company believed itself to be wronged and cheated by its employés, a reference is made to a previous order dated June 13, 1666. No order is, however, recorded in the Minute Books of that date which concerns the garden. A certain Piggott, employed at the garden, seems to have been a great offender, charging for work not done, etc. He was discharged, and ordered at once to deliver up the spades, shovels, and other utensils in his custody.

On December 4, 1677, a serious complaint was made by one of the tenants of the Company near the Hall to the effect that the stench of the fumes arising from the preparation of "sulphur bells" was so bad as "to be ready to suffocate them, and makes them soe sicke they are not able to endure itt." Mr. Meres, the Clerk, and several neighbours corroborated the statement, and the nuisance was ordered to be abated instanter. The post of gardener was evidently a good one, the wages being £30 per annum and a house, and numerous applications were received from candidates who desired to fill the vacancy. The Lord Mayor at this time sent a letter of inquiry to the

Master to know what charitable bequests for prisons and prisoners were or had been in the distribution of the Company. There being none either then or in the past, a reply to that effect was returned.

For the year 1678–9 the officers were Warner, Master, Phelpes Upper and Clerke Renter Warden. After the election a serious complaint against the beadle was investigated. He was charged with delivering tickets at Masters' (apothecaries) houses to the servants (journeymen and apprentices) to go "herbarizing," and with demanding 8d. apiece from them, saying that "it is their right," and that herbarizing was "instituted for that end," no matter what occasions their masters may have for their services at home. There were other complaints as to his having exacted 1s. each over and above the real fees due on apprentices when bound and when made free. It was put to the vote whether he should be discharged, and negatived; but the scamp received a severe rebuke, and was warned that on a repetition of the offence he would be discharged. We read that his coat and hat at this period cost £4. On October 28, 1678, the garden was ordered to be planted with "nectarines of all sortes, peaches, Apricockes, Cherrys, and plums of several sorts and the best." The barge having been employed to take soldiers down the river from the city to the fleet, was ordered to be surveyed to estimate the damage thereto. On the same day it was decided to make a "water-gate" over against the pond in the garden. From the Lord Mayor a letter was read, asking a subscription towards providing coal and corn for the poor. Could this have been in any way connected with the charitable scheme of a like nature initiated by Thomas Firmin in 1670? The officers for 1679–80 were Michael, Master, Standen Upper and Herne Renter Warden.

It would seem that despite the numerous applications for the post of gardener, it was not easy to find a suitable man. At length, one Mr. Watts presented himself, but asked £50 a year for three years. He promised economy, and to attend to the planting, if the Company will bear the contingent charges of two or three men to dig, carry dung, water the ground, and weed. He estimates the cost of glasses, pots, mats and dung as probably amounting to from £40 to £50 additionally each year. This offer was discussed, and the question was asked, why the garden should be so expensive, seeing that there

were said to be 1,200 plants there ?—a question of which the drift is not easy to see. Watts, however, was ordered to make a new catalogue of the plants, and to estimate their value. Here it is first called the "Physick Garden." On March 26th a greenhouse is ordered to be built, this expenditure being moved by Mr. Phelpes "as very convenient." An entry this year mentions that a present of no less than £30 was made to the City Swordbearer, "being the fine paid for the freedom of one Athmontie," a foreigner. It is not easy to comprehend the reason of this lavish expenditure under the circumstances. On May 1, 1680, the catalogue of the plants appeared, and out of 1,200 specimens supposed to be in the garden according to the list furnished by Mr. Pratt, no less than 400 were missing. The greenhouse was still unfinished, but the works were ordered to be surveyed by a committee. Officers for 1680–81 : Skynner, Master, Clerke Upper and Pott Renter Warden. The Clothmakers Company now offered to hire the Hall for the first Monday in each month and on Michaelmas Day, and the parlour for their four "Quarter Days," at a rental of £10. This offer was refused, after some debate. A physician (Dr. Garrett) offered £10 as a fine for all offices, and in addition a piece of plate value £20 "besides the fashion and will have the Company in his thoughts." This offer was accepted. From the Company of Pattenmakers now came an offer to rent the Hall on certain days. Its acceptance was moved by the Master, but "nothing done."

On January 4, 1680, Mr. Skynner, the Master, having died, Mr. Rand was elected, but paying fine, Mr. Phelpes became Master for the remainder of the term. A note tells us that this day a tankard valued at £20 arrived from Dr. Garrett as promised. The overcrowding of the Hall on the "Public" feast day having become a nuisance, Assistants' wives were henceforth excluded, but had admission to the dinner on the First Election Day, after which they were to be entertained on the river in the barge. On August 5, 1681, the Company was found to be heavily in debt. A note tells us that on the motion of the Master, the ornamental stonework was ordered "for conveniency" to be taken away from the Laboratory. Mr. Gover is recorded as presenting the King's Picture to the Company, a gift gratefully accepted; but this picture has vanished. The officers

for 1681–2 were Standen, Master, Underwood Upper and Warren Renter Warden. When the Laboratory accounts were audited, it was found that the profit for the year amounted to no less than £30 per cent. The Laboratory therefore was a paying and valuable asset. Its "stock" had been raised by bonds, partly the private property of the Assistants and Livery, and partly of the Company as a Corporate body. It was now mooted that the Company's interest should be parted with to individual members in order to pay their debts with the proceeds. The sermon (we have not heard of an election sermon for years) was this year preached by Dr. Nathanael Mather, the least celebrated of the three Congregationalist divines of that name. His discourse, however, so pleased the Apothecaries, that, in tendering their thanks, they urgently requested him to print it.

The barge, which seems to have been very badly built, was now in a state of disrepair. The garden, from which the plants were perpetually being stolen, was a constant source of expense, and much trouble was caused thereby. Still, this did not deter the Company from a further attempt to increase the utility of their garden, nor was the improvement of the Laboratory neglected. Crippled in funds as they were, it was on October 6, 1681, determined to "contrive a Library" for the use of the Laboratory and Garden. At a Court held on October 18th, the Master moved a most curious proposal. This was no other than to let the Hall to a "Dancing Schoole." Being debated, several members said, and rightly, that "it was not for the reputation of the Company to deny to let it to a Company of the City of London and to let it to a dancing school." For the time, then, the matter dropped. Later, however, the Master again made a motion on the subject, to the effect that it should be let to one Mr. Richardson for a dancing school for young ladies. The dancing master had interest in the Court, it seems, for he and one of the Assistants, a Mr. Bradford, happened to be natives of the same place. Mr. Bradford averred that Richardson was an honest man. To this another Assistant rejoined that honest man or not, it was not only a dishonour to the Company but a detriment. The matter being put to the vote, it is somewhat surprising to read that the letting of the Hall was agreed to. Mr. Richardson was to use it for two



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or three mornings each week, and for one evening from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. He covenanted to make good any damage, and never to admit any apprentices to the dancing. For rental he was to pay £20 per annum, an agreement to this effect being duly drawn up. On the same day an entry mentions the allowance of £20 for the clock. Could this be towards the large clock in the courtyard? Mr. Underwood being now reported by his wife as suffering from "weakness in the head," she prays another Warden may be elected in his place. Mr. Sambrook, after some opposition, was chosen, but refused to serve and fined. Mr. Barrow was then elected. It is curious to note that the opposition was not directed against Sambrook, but against permitting the retirement of the "weak-headed" Warden. A "Repositorie" for the proposed Library was now ordered to be made at the end of the gallery. This Repository still exists in the shape of some exceedingly deep cupboards on either side of the fireplace. At the same time the sides of the gallery were ordered to be lined with wainscot, and a panel was executed as a specimen. Mr. Smith, the abusive beadle, died this year. A curious note dated August 11, 1682, tells us that a compassionate allowance of £5 was, on August 11th, bestowed on him "for his extraordinary services in the hot weather, beyond his strengthe whereby he got a fitt of sickeness to the hazard of his life." He was buried at the expense of the Company.

The officers for 1682–3 were Mr. W. Clarke (Clerke), Master, Edward Herne Upper and James Gover Renter Warden. The business for October, 1682, consisted in electing one Boys as beadle, and ordering him a suit of clothes at a cost of £4 "against Lord Mayor's Day." Certain repairs, for the second time this year, to the barge were effected at the cost of £4. On October 24, 1682, the first mention of a ballot-box occurs in the Minutes, votes hitherto having been by voice or show of hands.

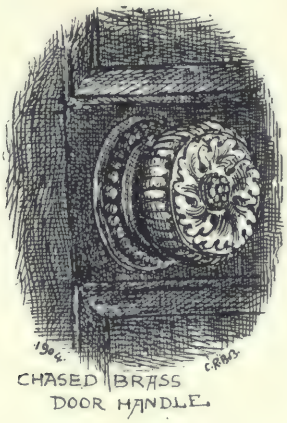
On the same day, important Laboratory business was decided. The Company, as a company, was henceforward to hold no more than a quarter share in the undertaking. It was ordered that "no chemical preparation may be sold to any person whatever, except to Physicians, Chirurgeons, Druggists, and Apothecaries of this Corporation, and not to foreigners." Apothecaries who had shops outside the seven-mile limit were designated as "foreigners." The

shares in the Laboratory were to be equalised as far as possible to a limit of £25 a man, neither more nor less, and no subscribers to shares were to be admitted, even from among the Livery, unless "voted in" by a majority of the subscribers. These rules were objected to most strongly at the meeting held on November 9, 1682. It was urged that they were to the "total detriment of the original intention of the Laboratory," which was designed for the honour of the Company, the overplus after the Company's debts were paid being intended to be devoted to the relief of the poor. In December, 1682, Mr. Watts complained that the garden payments were in arrear, and begged for more regularity therein. He was met by a question as to why so many men were employed in the dead season. His reply not being deemed satisfactory, he was informed that these extra men being employed for his profit, the Company ought not to be called upon to pay the charge. It appears that provided the gardener kept a certain botanical physical stock in the garden, he could dispose of all beyond to his own advantage. On February 6, 1683, a present to the Repository was received of "Dr. Greene's Museum" per Mr. James Houghton. Mrs. Smith, the widow of the beadle, received 20s. as a gratuity "provided she never more troubled the Company." Two doors in the Chelsea garden were stopped up, for which the carpenter charged the exorbitant sum of £20. A boy who desired to be bound apprentice was rejected "for insufficiency in the latin tongue." This is worth notice as the first mention of Latin being a subject of examination.

On June 19, 1683, the great expense of the garden was so manifest that it was proposed to abandon it altogether. It had cost £119 for contingent expenses even after an original demand of Watts for £140 had been taxed. In the debate which ensued, Mr. Chase "affronted" the Master and was desired to withdraw, "which he refused to doe." On Election Day, August 23rd, Mr. Sambrooke was chosen Master, Mr. Benjamin Dunne Upper and Mr. John Arrowsmith Renter Warden. Mr. Watts appeared at the Court to get a settlement of his pretended claims. He was offered in future a salary of £80, with £20 for an extra allowance for that year. This he at first refused, but ultimately accepted £100 per annum inclusive

on a seven years agreement; a clause being introduced to the effect that the Company was to buy an iron roller, while he provided shells for the garden walks! North, the cook of the Company, who had been appointed on June 20, 1676, now appeared before the Court charged by the Master with "reflective language." His dismissal was asked for, but a compromise was arrived at, and in this way—the appointment was henceforward to be annual. Such was the financial condition of the Company, that when the accounts for this year were audited it was found that the expenditure, £721 19s. 7d., had exceeded the income by £58 19s. 2d. On December 11, 1683, the Hall was proposed to be insured against fire for thirty-one years for £2,000. The premium was computed to be £45 16s., and this course was agreed to.

Early in February, 1683, the garden "stoves" were furnished and paid for, the plasterer, Mr. Sparkes, receiving £7 10s. and the glazier £7; the plumber, one Windes, receiving two sums of £4 and £3 10s. for his share of the work. Finally the catalogue of the garden plants is presented and ordered to be printed. The compiler, one Mr. Stophurst, offered to do this at his own cost, though as he had been engaged to make the catalogue, it is difficult to understand why.



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CHAPTER XI

THE SURRENDER OF THE CHARTER



N April 10, 1684, the Charter of the Company was again assailed by a Quo-warranto. It was decided that a petition should at once be addressed to his Majesty. Meanwhile, a *sub-pœnâ* was served on the Society to appear in the King's Bench. The petition was presented, and in reply the King demanded the surrender of the Charter, seeing that it contained a clause which gave the Company power to elect Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Clerk. The Attorney General then ordered the Clerk to come to his office and receive the requisite surrender form. This was obtained, and certain copies thereof were made "engrossed on parchment."

At the Special Court called in consequence, this document was thrice read and debated on. Eventually it was ordered that the seal of the Company be set to a deed of surrender. A petition for a re-grant of the Charter was then attached, and these two documents were forwarded to the Attorney General. The Clerk, who acted as messenger, was by him informed that a special petition must be forwarded for exemption from offices, juries, etc. This was done, and in reply came the brief sentence "that it could not be granted." A new Charter was, however, to be given to the Company. The Election for the year 1684–5 was held under difficulties. Practically no Charter existed under which officers could be chosen, though a new one was being prepared. It was doubtful whether any election would be valid, nay more, whether penalties might not be incurred by those who participated therein. Eventually Mr. Barrow was

chosen Master, and Mr. Garrett Golding Upper Warden. Dr. Frances Bernard, on being elected Renter Warden, wisely paid fine, in that by his office he would have had responsibility for the funds of the Company. Mr. Rolfe, who was then put up for the post, had at first no fears and accepted office. Subsequently he also paid a fine, and in the end Mr. William Bradford became Renter Warden. The day when these three entered office and took the oaths is in the Minute Book styled "Confirmation Day," the first time the term occurs in any document.

On October 16, 1684, a list of forty-one names was submitted to the Attorney General, that he might choose therefrom the Assistants, under the new Charter, and for insertion therein. He is, however, to be responsible for the fines of any who refused office! The fines were to be used for the repayment of £100 which had been borrowed for the expenses of the new Charter. Mr. Richardson, the "honest man," finding the Company in trouble, at once declares his rent of £20 too high and demands an abatement of £4, the which he obtains. On February 16, 1684, the new Charter was read, and several of the members of the Court of Assistants named therein took the oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and also "the oath made in the 13th year of the late King Charles II.," and they also subscribed to the declaration made in the same year for the well-governing of Corporations, "all being performed according to the direction of His Majesty's new Charter." Mr. Edward Hearne replaced the former Master, Mr. Pott the old Upper Warden, while Mr. William Bradford retained his place as Renter Warden. Mr. Meres, the Clerk, was discharged, and a Government nominee, one Fleetwood, was appointed in his place. Meres was ordered to leave his rooms by Midsummer at latest, and a Schedule of the Company's goods therein, or in his charge elsewhere, was ordered to be made.

The old Livery, it may be stated, had been entirely done away with by the surrender. On May 6, 1685, a precept was received from the Lord Mayor stating that the King desired the Company to have a Livery, it being one of the Companies which he had decided should have one; and hence it was requested that a list of possible candidates should be sent to the Guildhall. To this (referring

to the names) the note is appended: "to be approved loyally." The Queen being reported desirous of visiting the Chelsea Garden, "convenient" seats are ordered to be placed there for her accommodation. At the first Court held by the Assistants, one of the new men, a certain Sir John Clarke, claimed precedence for his rank of knight, and was asked to sit next the Master. Repairs to the battlement of the Hall were now, it seems, already required, and this was ordered to be newly coped, with a rail and bannister set up next the Court-yard—a decoration which has now been removed. The first list of Assistants contains thirty-nine names, forty-one others furnishing the new Livery. That the Company had merely now become a Court engine for electoral purposes, is clear, from an entry of names on the date of the City Election, May 14, 1685, "all the above persons are very loyell and polled right." Still the Assistants had yet some little spirit left, despite the strong leaven of Court nominees which had been infused into their ranks. The old Apothecaries among them rebelled against the assumption of precedence by Sir John Clarke, and challenged the Master's invitation to him. The Master professed that he had yielded to Sir John Clarke's demand "being taken by surprise." It was therefore settled that the interloper should "give place." Mr. Meres now attempted to cling to his dwelling-place in the Hall, but much as the old Assistants would have liked to retain him, they were compelled to force him to leave, extracting a bond from the wretched man of £50, to be forfeited if he were on the premises after July 13th. The bargemaster was the next delinquent. He came to the Court with a story that his silver badge valued at £20, and the property of the Company, was lost! So matters went on till the Election held on August 20, 1685. Then Mr. Benjamin Dunne became Master, Mr. Warner Upper and Mr. Hall Renter Warden. The bargemaster appeared at the Court about his lost badge, and was promptly bound over in £20 to produce it on demand. Mr. Pott, who had been acting for some time as Treasurer of the Laboratory Stock, was this year presented with a piece of plate value £10 "for his greate paines." He became Master at the Election held in August 1686, the Wardens being Mr. Gover and Mr. Danson. Continuing, notwithstanding his Mastership, to hold the office of Laboratory Treasurer, he in

May, 1687, received another similar gift of plate. At the Election, August 18, 1687, James St. Amand was chosen Master, John Arrowsmith Upper and William Phillipps Renter Warden. The last-named was a son of the first Master of the Company. On October 7, 1687, the King removed several Masters, Wardens and Assistants of several Companies; the Apothecaries suffered among the rest. A list of twenty-five names is given of those who were thus removed, among them being Mr. Pott, Mr. Arrowsmith, Sir John Clarke, and nearly every past Master then alive. A document received from the Lord Mayor announced the news, and was followed by an order to hold a new election to fill up vacancies in the office holders, the Court of Assistants, and the Livery generally.

On October 22, 1687, the cowed Company determined to forward an address of thanks to the King for his Declaration of Indulgence, the which was presented on the 26th and graciously received by his Majesty, who in his reply observed "that when we should think fit to call a Parliament they ought to choose him such members as would concur with him therein." But the bolt of James II. was nearly spent. In vain he attempted to undo the work he had done, and by a tardy reconstruction of the old Livery to regain popularity. With his restorations to other companies we have nothing to do. To the Apothecaries he gave back eight Assistants and nine of the old Livery on March 3rd. The document of restoration came through the Lord Mayor, and in it the taking of oaths is dispensed with, and the fact ordered to be entered in the Company's book. On June 27th a new beadle was elected, the post having been vacant for a considerable length of time; the new official was one Humphrey Stourton. The Master and Wardens for 1688–9 were James Chase, Henry Sykes, and Thomas Fige. On November 28, 1688, a Grand Court of the old and new Assistants met in the Hall, and the sealed surrender of the Charter lately delivered up being read, the same was ordered to be cancelled. This was thereupon done, and the new Assistants dissolved the Court. There were ten only of the old Assistants alive, but these, acting on the old Charter of James I. which was restored, proceeded to fill up vacancies. A Master for the rest of the year was chosen in the person of Mr. Chase, the Wardens being Mr. Sykes and Mr. Fige. John Meres, the old Clerk of the Company, was reinstated, the Court

nominee Fleetwood being summarily dismissed. This in brief is the story of the surrender of the original Charter of the Apothecaries, of the granting of a new one, and of the subsequent restoration of the original document. By this restoration it comes that the Company at the present day holds under its original Charter of 1617. Twelve days after the restoration of the Charter, James II. had abdicated.

CHAPTER XII

THE SOCIETY AND THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS



E now find a renewal of the troubles with the College of Physicians. Complaints reached the Company on January 29, 1688, that the Physicians had taken to searching the files of bills and account-books of certain members of the Apothecaries, "to the prejudice of the Corporation and also of many patients." This search was a somewhat arbitrary proceeding, in good sooth, and was instituted to endeavour to obtain documentary evidence of illegal "practice." The Company, who did not consider that such a search ought to be permitted, determined to prevent it for the future. This was the decision arrived at by a Common Hall "of great appearance," *i.e.*, largely attended. Mr. Richardson, the dancing-master, took this ill-timed occasion to ask for an abatement of rent. He declared that he had lost pupils through the guard kept at the Hall during the political crisis of late. His application was at once refused.

On hearing of the opposition to their search by the Company the Physicians took the matter to the House of Lords, and we read that Mr. Meres was ordered by the Apothecaries to attend there and to watch the proceedings on the Company's behalf. According to the Company some bye-laws of the Physicians made under the late Charter granted to them were a genuine grievance, and this they desired redressed.

The officers for 1689–90 were Thomas Warren, Master, William Bradford Upper and Mark Stratton Renter Warden. For the last-

named office Spenser Piggott was originally elected, but refusing to serve, paid his fine.

Here in the Minute Book follow some interesting entries with regard to the plate of the Company. At the end of July the Renter Warden had been ordered to sell as much of the old plate as he shall think fit to buy a silver "Monteth." A Monteith is a bowl made in the ordinary shape, but which has a detachable ring fitting round its edge to increase its depth. The edge of this ring is usually scalloped or ornamented. As plate, Monteith bowls came into fashion about 1674.

On September 3, 1689, we read that "from old use plate and spoones" the Renter Warden brought into the cupboard of plate "a silver Monteth and two dozen of forks." The Monteith, which is still in the possession of the Company, weighed 64 oz. 12 dwt., and cost 6s. per ounce. To this was added 18s. for "fashion and graving," the total being £19 11s. 6d.; but it has not the usual detachable ring, and never had one. Two dozen forks weighed 40 oz. 18 dwt., and cost 5s. 2d. per ounce, their fashion and graving amounting to £1 16s.—value, thereof, £12 7s. 3d. The new plate therefore cost £31 18s. 9d. As a set-off he sold thirty-eight spoons, two "canns," and one salt, weighing 120 oz. 5 dwt., at 5s. 2d. per ounce, and producing £31 1s. 3d., the balance being 17s. 6d. additional to be paid.

On September 12, 1689, Mr. Chase, the late Master, presented the Company with two pieces of silver plate as his free gift, viz., a "Monteth" and a silver salver.

On October 15, 1689, there is a note of the present of a few books to the Repository, followed by an announcement that Mr. Watts, of the Garden, is missing, and has been for near three months! Clearly the Committee had not been attending to their duties at the Physic Garden of late.

A serious attempt seems to have been made in March, 1690, to settle the differences between the Physicians and the Apothecaries, and also between the latter and the Surgeons, who had been dragged into the quarrel. A series of proposals were drawn up by a Mr. Langham, and were based on mutual concessions. The Physicians were to treat the Apothecaries fairly (that is, not to have shops of

their own), and the Apothecaries were to recommend the faculty and to abstain from practice themselves. After a debate, the matter fell through. It was, in fact, precisely the arrangement proposed years before. The Apothecaries then insisted on the abrogation of certain harmful clauses from the new Charter of the Physicians, and, according to the Minute Book, obtained their way, making, in return, most stringent laws against Apothecaries practising, the penalties heretofore decreed for that offence being doubled; and so again for a time the dispute slumbered.

The officers for 1690–91 were Mr. J. Gover, Master, Mr. Thomas Soaper Upper and Mr. Thomas Elton Renter Warden.



A RELIC of the OLD BARGE COURT ROOM.

There is a curious entry of the son of an Assistant, by name Mores, being appointed to act as his father's deputy, though not on the Court or Livery. The father was sick of asthma, and was obliged to live in the country during the winter.

In June, 1691, Mr. Meres, the Clerk, died, and his son (evidently brought up to be a clerk, if his handwriting is any criterion) was elected in his place. The officers for 1691–2 were Mr. Bradford, Mr. Danson, and Mr. Traveis; those for 1692–3 were Thomas Hall, Thomas Fige, and Thomas Langham. No event of interest occurs; the few entries mainly concern garden expenses.

On August 24, 1693, we read with pleasure that the Company is "nearly out of dette." Mr. Sykes was Master, Mr. Phillipps Upper

and Mr. Gelsthrop Renter Warden. Mr. Rawlins was elected to the latter office, but fined. It would appear that the possible solvency of the Company led to great jollification at the Election Feast. At least, on the Election Day August 23, 1694, when Mr. Danson, Piggott, and Sir John Clarke were chosen, we read the following:—"Owing to the disorder in the Hall at the last Master's feast no more than one woman per Assistant be admitted unless invited by the Master and Wardens, and no livery man be admitted without a ticket." Mr. Danson, however, objected to serve as Master, and so Sir John Clarke was put up and chosen, Mr. Gardner becoming Renter Warden in his stead. Towards the end of this year a Bill in Parliament was promoted by subscription to exempt Apothecaries from parish offices, etc. It seems that there was a similar one for Physicians and Surgeons. A clause enabling the Apothecaries to search more widely for bad and defective medicines was designed to be tacked on to this measure. It was, however, decided that such a clause "would be asking too much." The Act passed in a few months' time. On July 18, 1695, some expense was gone to both in repairing and beautifying the interior of the fabric of the Hall. The staircase seems, though not thirty years old, to have needed extensive repairs, while some of the other rooms were panelled. Eleven days later a committee of the Company was appointed to meet the Physicians at the Guildhall to concert measures for the "relief of the poor"—that is to say, to discuss the proposed Dispensary.

The College had projected in 1675, as has been related, the establishment of a system for prescribing gratis for those duly certified as unable to pay fees, and had called on the Apothecaries to dispense at some unstated rate, but presumably at either cost price or below it. The Apothecaries agreed to dispense at as low a rate as possible, and at the meeting now held expressed a willingness to "accept such payment as the Physicians should direct." They, however, complained that "one old Mr. Day had been surreptitiously dealt with," and persuaded by their ancient opponent, Dr. Goodall, to sign a paper in favour of the scheme—a paper which they averred Day had not been permitted to read until his signature had been attached.

The three points they laid before the Physicians were these: Firstly, Who was to recommend fitting objects for the charity? Secondly, Who should be appointed to make up the Physicians' prescriptions in the various wards of the City? Thirdly, How the prices of the medicines should be fixed?

To these queries the answers were as follows: The ministers, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor are the best, as knowing the poor and their necessity. In the second case it was suggested to leave to each parish to name whatever Apothecary or Apothecaries it pleased, who were to be freemen of the Company. If no freeman dwelt in the parish, then they were to go to the nearest outside its limits.

The third reply was not satisfactory. It suggested that "Every man in his own way is best able to make out his own bill;" but assuming that members undertook to be moderate, any disputes that might arise should be arbitrated by the Master and Wardens. This threw the chance of incurring odium on the Society. The Apothecaries met this by offering to sell and dispense medicines to the needy when prescribed "at their intrinsic value." This was as much as could be expected, but an additional offer they made, under the circumstances, was unwise. This was that "if summoned by the Churchwardens or Overseers in the absence of the Physicians to give assistance," they would do so gratis "as they are capable." A kindly intention, no doubt, but one which the College looked on as an attempt to get in the thin end of the wedge for "practising."

Matters now rested for a few months. At the Election, August, 1695, Mr. Danson, Mr. Stratton, and Mr. Baker were elected Master and Wardens. No further event of importance is recorded for the remainder of 1695, except a trifling dispute with the Water Bailiff at Chelsea.

On May 22, 1696, the Master entered into preliminary negotiations with Lord Cheyney touching the purchase of the garden at Chelsea. Lord Cheyney, however, had only a life interest in the ground, and was unlikely to outlive the thirty years' lease which the Company held. It was after discussion agreed to treat with him. In the Minute Books Lord Cheyney is once or twice styled "Mr." simply.

The Master and Wardens for 1696–7 were Fige, Elton, and

Bearcroft. A long paper, dated December 6th, needs to be given in full. It is as follows:—"In future, no fellow or member of the College of Physicians shall write a direction for the use of the medicines by him prescribed, in the Latin 'bills' that are to be sent to the Apothecary, except such 'bills' as shall be prescribed for the Royal Family and except such 'bills' as shall be prescribed for the hospitals. But shall order only the medicines so prescribed to be marked with such titles as he shall think convenient to distinguish them, and shall leave direction for the use of them in English with the patient, or take care to send them sealed up to his dwelling or place of abode or residence. Nor shall any of them by any way hinder or forbid any Apothecary to show or deliver his 'physical prescriptions' or 'bills' to the Censors when required, and that every fellow or other member offending herein shall for every offence forfeit or pay 20s. to the Treasurer of the said College. And every fellow or other member offending herein three times over and above, the said fellow shall incur and suffer such incapacity and disabilities as are by the laws and statutes of the said College appointed and ordained for such of the fellows, candidates, etc., of the said College to incur and suffer, as shall refuse to execute the said laws and statutes appointed by them to be executed in their admission, in such manner and form as is therein for the purpose particularly expressed. And further that no fellow or other member of the College shall hold any correspondence familiarly with such person or persons as shall be declared by the Presidents or Censors in the public meeting to have wilfully endeavoured to break or 'inviolate' the honour, privilege or rules of the College or Commonalty given or established by the laws of the Kingdom or by the private Statutes or by the laws of the College. Nor shall any fellow or member of the College prescribe or let his 'physical bill' be sent to any Apothecary whom the President after having, together with the Censors, examined the matter shall in the public meetings declare to have privately undervalued any of the same fellows or members of the College before any person so as by that means to hinder any of them from being called to any patient, or by sly insinuation to have caused any of them to have been dismissed in order to call other of their own recommendation."

The plain English of which declaration on the part of the Physicians was this : You Apothecaries must, it seems, make up our prescriptions, but we will take good care you don't know how they are to be taken by our patients. If any Physician contravene this order, woe betide him. And as for the Apothecaries, we mean to employ those we choose, and have devised a method of boycotting those whom we dislike. The fact was that on the Dispensary question the College was divided, and so was the Company. A minority of the Physicians were allied with some of the Apothecaries' in an endeavour to throw cold water on the scheme. That all the Apothecaries viewed it with disfavour is distinctly negatived, but so harried had the Company been in the eighty years of its existence that it was hedgehog-like, all prickles on the slightest notice. That the establishment of these Dispensaries was popular with the Company cannot be believed. The arrangement as an arrangement was too one-sided. True, the Physicians gave their time and knowledge gratis, but they were a wealthier body. The apothecary who had in old times been so sternly told to "mind his shoppe," had (being forbidden to do aught else) nothing but his trade profits to fall back upon. The issue of this regulation of course greatly embittered the feeling, already bad enough, which subsisted between College and Company. This year the Beadle died, and a new one, Mr. John Brewster, was elected. The officers for 1697–8 were Mr. William Phillipps, Mr. Thomas Elton and Major Angier. The rent of the Chelsea Garden seems to have been increased, though how or why is not stated, to £75. Abuses at the Confirmation Dinner having occurred, members were ordered in future not "during dinner to give away meat off the table to any person, under penalty of 2s. 6d." The beadle's wife and others who had a right to be there are in future forbidden to bring a "pack of children and servants to wait on them." There were jerry-builders in those days, it seems. Already two rooms required new floors, and the sash windows of the parlour were worn out! On November 15, 1698, when the King made a public passage through to the City, the Livery met in gowns and hoods and went to their station in St. Paul's Churchyard, being placed next before the Distillers, which was not their place, being "by order of the Common Council to be placed before

the Painter Stainers." The Company therefore protested, in order that this misplacement might not be prejudicial to their right. On this day it was reported that several members of the College had set up Apothecaries' shops in the College itself and also in Suffolk Street by Charing Cross, employing "foreigners" therein. The matter was debated, and it was resolved to wait before taking any proceeding, but if any further complaints reach the beadle he was to desire the persons injured to reduce their complaints to writing, and to furnish written proof thereof in order that the Company may have just ground on which to proceed. The officers for 1698–9 were Mr. Spencer Piggott, Master, Mr. Thomas Dalton Upper and Sir John Clarke Renter Warden. The last-named paid a £20 fine for refusal to serve, and Mr. George Stockdale was elected in his place. Certain economies were then ordered, and a number of useless feasts were dropped. Mr. Piggott died almost immediately, and was replaced by Mr. Thomas Elton. For 1699–70 Mr. Elton continued in office as Master, Mr. Gelsthorp as Upper Warden, and Mr. Thomas Hotchkiss Renter Warden. Hotchkiss soon died, and was succeeded by Mr. Stockdale. But the Dispensary dispute, prolonged and undignified as it had been, was now at an end. It was killed by the efforts of Dr., afterwards Sir Samuel, Garth. In his poem of the "Dispensary" published in 1699 he ridicules both the Apothecaries and those of the College who sided with them. Written in the style of mock heroics, it makes fun of the whole fight. Harvey, or rather his shade, is finally summoned from the Elysian Fields to quell the disturbance and to effect a reform. He is specially hard on Dr. Francis Bernard, who had once been an Apothecary, and whom he designates as Horoscope. Others of the anti-college faction pass under such names as Querpo, Umbra, Carus, Mirmillo and The Bard. Dr. Goodall, a strong partisan of the College party, figures as Stentor. Many pens and much ink and paper had been expended on the quarrel; one Dr. Badger, an "Apothecaryite," having been actively employed in this direction. He, however, wrote on his own initiative, and when later he endeavoured to saddle the Company with the cost, was quickly and rightly suppressed. Fitfully now and then the dispute flickered, at one time the Physicians arresting an Apothecary for alleged practice,

at another the Apothecaries endeavouring to obtain sufficient evidence to retaliate. The most troublesome was that of Mr. Rose, who was an Apothecary. He passed many anxious months, and finally, after trial before the Lord Chief Justice, was condemned on November 10, 1703. The officers for 1700–1 were Mr. Thomas Dalton, Master, Mr. Gardiner Upper and Mr. R. Melmoth Renter Warden. This last gentleman presented the fine panel portrait of James I. which is still preserved in the Court Room. For 1701–2 Mr. Rawlins was elected Master, but fined, when Mr. Peter Gelsthorpe was chosen. Major Angier was Upper Warden. Mr. Warner was Renter Warden, but fined, and Mr. Arthur Reeves took his place. This year the Dispensary at Bishopsgate was started, the Apothecaries undertaking to dispense gratis to the poor there for three years. This was expensive, as may be supposed, so the Livery, by subscription, raised funds to purchase the requisite drugs. Their benefaction was ordered to be inscribed "in letters of gold" on the tables of the Benefactors to the Corporation for the Poor by the Governors thereof. Journeymen who had not taken up their freedom, though qualified, were this year forbidden to be employed by any of the Livery.

On September 23, 1702, Mrs. Brewster, the wife of the beadle, was given the charge of the silver and pewter; she had also to clean the rooms and to attend the dinners as "butler"! The officers for 1702–3 were Messrs. Gardiner, Hotchkiss, and William Rouse. Mr. Hotchkiss died shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by Mr. Rouse, Mr. Warner being elected to the place thus vacated. On December 3rd a new seal was ordered to be cut for the use of the Corporation, and an iron chest was bought for the keeping of the plate.

CHAPTER XIII

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NAVY STOCK

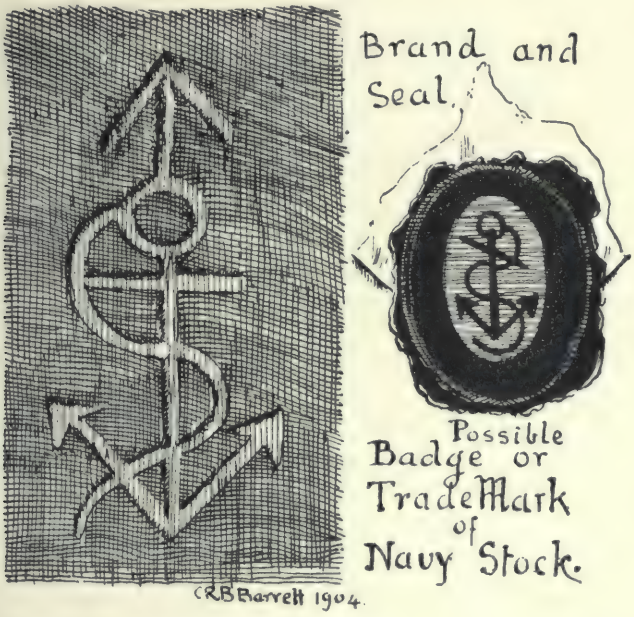


E now arrive at a new phase of the Society's work. On January 5, 1702, it was reported to the Court that the Physicians of the Bishopsgate Dispensary, through Sir Thomas Millington, had procured from the Queen a letter directing them to provide the medicines for the Army and Fleet then going to the East Indies. To prevent this the Master had waited on Lord Nottingham and others, and had stated the case of the Apothecaries. It was a manifest and most outrageous breach of the Charter. Matters had, however, then gone too far for remedy. In the future it was hoped that justice would be done. Meanwhile Mr. Sergeant Bernard and Mr. St. Amand had promised to wait upon the Queen herself and acquaint her with the facts. Death had at this time been very busy with the Court of Assistants. Mr. Warner died before he was sworn, and was succeeded by Mr. Gelsthorpe. He refused, and eventually Mr. Reeves was chosen. The Company had become very diminished in numbers, and great efforts were at once made to remedy this. Sergeant Bernard and Mr. St. Amand were fortunate in their audience. They obtained for the Society the privilege of serving the Fleet with medicines. All surgeons in her Majesty's service were to be obliged to purchase their drugs and medicines from the Hall, and the mixing of all stock drugs for the Navy was to be actually viewed by the Master and Wardens. This led to the establishment of what was called the "Navy Stock." Practically a company and distinct from the Laboratory Stock, the funds were raised in a similar way, that is

by money borrowed on bond and by shares taken to a fixed amount by the Livery. The first order for a supply for the Fleet is dated July 13, 1703. It required the complete filling of all the surgeons' medicine chests. The case of Mr. Rose, previously alluded to, was decided on a point of law. The decision in its consequence affected the whole Company. The Lord Chief Justice in court termed the prosecution extravagant, though obliged to convict. In consequence the Society of Apothecaries considered that they ought to appeal. They determined on two courses of action, firstly to apply for a writ of error in the Exchequer Chamber, and secondly to try and obtain redress through Parliament. The Common Sergeant advised them to exhibit a petition to the Commons for liberty to bring in a Bill to explain the "Physicians Act." The Attorney General thought that a writ of error would be best in the House of Lords, and gave it as his opinion that a reversal of judgment would result. This advice it was determined to follow. On June 9, 1704, as the term of three years was nearly over, the Company renewed their promise to provide medicines gratis at the Dispensary for at least another year. The rule which forbade the employment of "unfreemen" was now rescinded, it being found impracticable and detrimental. The officers for 1704–5 were Mr. Arthur Reeves, Richard Malther, and Mr. Thomas Bromfield. The last-named was first chosen as Upper Warden, but declining and paying fine, Mr. Malther was elected. The Court then at once elected Bromfield Renter Warden. A Mr. Daniel Malthus, the Queen's Apothecary, had, prior to the proceedings, been called on to the Court of Assistants in virtue of his position. He was then immediately elected Master, but pleading pressure of business was, after paying a fine of £50, "excused at present." Could this man have been the father of the Daniel Malthus born in 1730, whose son, Robert Malthus, born 1766, subsequently became notorious as a writer and political economist? The "Navy Stock," as using the Hall and premises of the Company, was, though a part really of the Company, this year charged a rental of £40.

On September 3, 1704, when the Queen went to St. Paul's to give thanks for the Victory at Blenheim, the Company attended as on

former occasions. October 30th, Mr. Underwood, whose father and grandfather had been Apothecaries, was, after debate, appointed to be recommended as an Apothecary for the Hospital at Bishopsgate. The officers for 1705–6 were Mr. Rouse, Mr. Drewry, and Mr. Dandridge. Mr. Reeves, the son of a late Master who had preached on the Election Day both in 1704 and 1705, was requested, when thanked, to print his discourse, receiving two payments of £4 4s. towards the cost. At stocktaking and after audit in January, 1705, the store of



drugs was found to be very low, the uncollected debts owing for medicines supplied being very heavy and difficult to get in. A dividend had, however, been announced and thus had to pass, still it was agreed that it was too high and that the funds of the Laboratory would be seriously crippled for some time in consequence. By February 7, 1705, the proposed Bill in Parliament was progressing. An agreement had been come to with the Master of the Surgeons Company, who were desirous of inserting certain clauses which were unfavourable to the Apothecaries, and a proviso was drawn to prevent

the Company from being harmed. The cost of the drugs and medicines supplied free to the poor by July 4, 1706, amounted to £357 16s. The Apothecaries were gratefully thanked by the Committee, and an account of the benefaction was again ordered to be inscribed in gold letters at the Office. The officers for 1706–7 were Mr. Bromfield, Mr. Malther, and Mr. Fox.

The only events during this period which are worth note are the thanksgivings for Hochstadt and Ramillies. "Lord" Cheyney demanded eighty years purchase for the garden, a price deemed exorbitant and forthwith declined. For 1707–8 Mr. Malther was Master, Mr. Dandridge Upper and Mr. Biscoe Renter Warden. Nothing of importance took place save that a "stone for the seale" was bought for £5 5s. The garden was found to be in a very bad state, and "as an expedient" was leased to several members of the Company. A Mr. William Ellis was appointed agent, by agreement with the Commissioners of the Navy, to go to Lisbon and reside there to superintend the affairs of drugs and medicines. Master for 1708–9 Mr. Frank Dandridge, Upper Warden Mr. Biscoe; three paid fine on election as Renter Warden, after which Mr. Thomas Wyth was chosen, and served.

On October 3, 1708, Mr. Richard Lawrence having abused the Master in his place and duty of attending the Physicians Dr. How and Dr. Chamberlain on the search, by calling him "villain and other opprobrious names without any provocation, amongst other things saying that the Company were all rogues and on the Navy Side made their Gascoyne Powder with flos. sulp. and bought Jesuits bark at 3/- per lb. which they sold to surgeons at 20/-," was summoned and did not appear. He was in consequence not to be permitted to have any apprentices until he submitted.

On March 3rd, the beadle being dead a new one was chosen in the person of Mr. Benjamin Giles, a member of the Court of Assistants. Before being sworn, he made it his request to be discharged from the Court, and this was granted; he then took the oath in due form. Perhaps there was some truth in the allegations of Mr. Richard Lawrence, at any rate at this time complaints as to the inferiority of the drugs compounded at the Laboratory are not infrequent. They are stated to be insufficient both in quality and quantity, and that the stock itself was by no means complete.

On June 30, 1709, Mr. Swordbearer Harle was chosen on the Court of Assistants, but begged to be excused. He promised a handsome present of plate in lieu of fine. This he gave a few months later, and it consisted of a large and very heavy silver coffee pot. The officers for 1709–10 were Messrs. Dandridge, Jonathan Lee, and John Jay. In February of this year a book was ordered to be kept in which to enter "dispensations," as hitherto no regular account had been preserved of the dispensations viewed by the Master, and mistakes had occurred through the omission. The dates of viewing are ordered to be strictly noted. The election for 1710–11 resulted in Mr. Walter Drewry, Master, Mr. Lee Upper and Mr. Edmund Hunt Renter Warden. With a view to improve the management of the Laboratory a series of seven articles were drawn up at once, various fresh officers and a new committee being elected.

While, however, there was no dividend paid on the Navy Stock this year, the Laboratory Stock was found to have £1,280 in hand. Nothing of importance happened during 1711–12. Mr. Biscoe was Master, Mr. Samuel Birch Upper and Mr. Thomas Shaller Renter Warden. For the last office Mr. Broughton, Mr. Smith, and Colonel Gower were in turn first elected, but all paid fines and were excused.

The seal was for the first time ordered to be kept as it is now, in a box with three keys.

On Election Day, 1712, Mr. Lee was chosen Master, with Mr. John Blackstone and Mr. Thomas Robinson for Wardens. The Committee which had been investigating the affairs of the Navy Stock made its report, and found its total value, when all liabilities were paid off, to be £7,213 6s. As the Navy Stock had invested some funds in South Sea Stock, it was proposed to sell half of this and with the proceeds to redeem bonds. It was agreed that when the South Sea Stock rose to 80, all should be at once sold.

On December 4, 1712, two spoons were reported as missing since the Lord Mayor's Day. This was accounted for, by the Stewards having introduced people of their own into the Hall and having refused admission to the servants of the Assistants. The Stewards were ordered to pay for the spoons, and the admission of strangers was henceforward to be stopped—"not a porter at the door even," unless authorised by the Master and Wardens.

South Sea Stock of the value of £2,200 was successfully sold at 83 and upwards, and it was decided at once, "with speed," to sell the remainder. Wise indeed were the Apothecaries. One is glad to read by a later entry that the rest fetched an equally good price. The place of beadle being vacant, a locum tenens, one Joseph Hill, was elected for a few months. About the end of April there was some little scare as to the validity of certain clauses in the Charter which gave power to act against "foreigners." Some debates ensued as to whether motion should be made to obtain confirmation. It was, however, decided that such a course was needless, the Charter being already comprehensive enough. The officers for 1713–14 were Mr. Thomas Compere, Mr. John Jay, and Mr. William Finch. Mr. Finch, however, paid fine, and for two months Mr. Robinson, the late Renter Warden, acted, when on a fresh election Mr. James Siddall was chosen and held. After the election a proposal was made to increase "quarterage," binding fees, fines, herbarizing fees, and Laboratory Stock, the proceeds to be devoted to the garden, now sadly in need of funds. Some slight additions were made by which the fees now totalled £90 if all exacted. It is curious to note that for the Election Sermon, Dr. Bradford, the preacher, is ordered to be gratified by "two Jacobuses."

In October, 1713, the agitation for a confirmation of the Charter was renewed. Some members of the Company held that the Charter "had not the force of law." Why, none can quite understand. Anyhow, the minority obtained their wish, and expensive proceedings were instituted in Parliament.

On March 18, 1713, South Sea Stock to the amount of £537 7s. was sold to advantage. The officers for 1714–15 were Mr. Samuel Birch, Mr. John Broughton, and Mr. Robert Catteral. On the occasion of the public entry of the King into the City, the Company were stationed, according to the Act of Common Council, just before the Painter Stainers. Their stand, which was 125 feet by 250, extended from the end of Old Change in Cheapside upwards towards the Nag's Head. In October, 1714, negotiations were entered into with the Goldsmiths Company for the purchase of a barge. Mr. Catteral having died, Mr. Nicholls was elected in his room. On

January 19th a Public Thanksgiving at St. Paul's by the King was announced, and the Company were to attend. The new arrangements for the Navy Stock had borne good fruit. This year a dividend of 20 per cent. was paid. The officers for 1715–16 were Mr. Jay, Mr. Henry Smith, and Mr. James Pitson. For Renter Warden, Mr. Christopher Tod was first elected, but he paid fine and was discharged.

The barge being unfit for use, the Company attended the Lord Mayor's Show on land only. There was thus no use for a barge-master, and his salary was consequently suspended until further order. For the years 1716–17. Mr. Simon Andrews was chosen Master, Colonel Robert Gover Upper and Mr. John Broughton Renter Warden. The Navy Stock was now in so prosperous a state that its capital was found to be too large, and consequently more redemption of bonds and shares was ordered. In 1717–18 Mr. Broughton paid fine as Master, and Mr. Smith accepted office. The Wardens were Mr. Shaller and Mr. Oliver Gaynes. October 28, 1717, the barge without its oars and anchor was to be sold for £5 ; "for more if possible." At the Court held May 13th, the great disorders at the feasts were discussed. So large was the number of unauthorised intruders, that those who had a right to be present were crowded out. When the Laboratory Stock was audited, a balance in favour was found amounting to £997 18s. 1d. On June 26, 1718, the Master announced that he had attended Sir Hans Sloane, who testified himself very willing to settle the garden on the Company according to his former intention, and he referred them to his counsel, Mr. Webb, and requested that a meeting should take place between Mr. Meres, the Clerk, and Mr. Webb at the Grecian Coffee House. The officers for 1718–19 were Mr. Thomas Shaller, Mr. Thomas Robinson, and Mr. Henry Sheibell. Colonel Robert Gover was first chosen Master, but fined ; Mr. Shaller accepted and held. A gown was this day (August 27th) ordered for the beadle ; the colour, shape, and price thereof being left to the option of the Master and Wardens. The year 1719–20 was uneventful. The officers were Colonel Gover, Mr. Siddall, and Mr. Thorpe. A similar lack of incident characterises 1720–21. Mr. Siddall was Master, Mr. Joseph Nicholson Upper and Mr. John Smith Renter Warden. In the following year Mr.

Nicholson became Master, Mr. Charles Fowler Upper and Mr. Charles Angeband Renter Warden. This year an attempt was made to get an act of exemption from all offices, and subscriptions were invited for this purpose. For the first time medicines were ordered to be sealed with the Company's seal. Five hundred pounds of Venice Treacle publicly made and potted were then duly sealed.

On November 2, 1721, the Draft of an Act relating to Pharmacy was read and approved. The Physicians were to be approached on the subject with a view to forming a joint committee to discuss the proposals in the Act. The deeds of conveyance of the garden from Sir Hans Sloane were reported as ready for sealing on February 8th.

A committee to actively attend to the garden was forthwith appointed, and a new gardener, by name Miller, was chosen. The old gardener, Mr. Charles Gardiner, was paid £12 10s., a quarter's salary, in lieu of notice. The officers for 1722–3 were Mr. Nicholson, Mr. James Pitson, and Mr. William Jones. On March 14, 1722, the Ironmongers and others having offered to rent the barge-house, it was determined to let it for five years to the highest bidder. According to the donation of Sir Hans Sloane, fifty botanical specimens were to be presented at some public meeting of the Royal Society each year. These were on this day reported ready, and a letter referring to them was prepared for forwarding therewith. These specimens (the first exhibit) were duly presented before the Royal Society.

Mr. Allen, one of the Court, now moved that a repository for drugs and materia medica should be established, it being to the honour of the Company. It was decided that the Repository should be in the gallery, and £50 was granted from the funds of the Laboratory to equip it.

An entry regarding the garden expenses is curious: "Five loads of fresh bark, one dozen large pots, four hundred penny and four hundred halfpenny pots, a water pot, and a ground line" are ordered to be procured.

Mr. Nicholson, the Master, having died, Mr. Charles Fowler was elected, but paid fine, when Mr. Henry Smith became Master for the

end of the term. Mr. Jones, the Renter Warden, died, and was succeeded by Mr. Robert Huntingdon.

Several entries now occur regarding garden expenses, such as repairs to the wall, gate, and wharf. These required money, and hence the Quarterage fees were increased from 1s. to 2s. 6d. to supply the needful funds.

CHAPTER XIV

THE PHYSICIANS BILL AND OTHER MATTERS

THE officers for 1723–4 were Mr. Pilson, Master, Mr. Gaynes, Upper and Mr. Biscoe Renter Warden. On February 12, 1723–4, a copy of the Act designed by the College of Physicians was obtained and read to the Court by the Master. Certain portions thereof which enlarged the powers of search by the Physicians concerned the Society of Apothecaries, and a Committee was therefore appointed to consider the question, and if possible prevent any clause becoming law which would be detrimental to the Company. A petition was consequently carried to the College by the Master and Wardens, in which the amendments desired by the Apothecaries were set forth. The College, however, refused to admit the objections raised to the Act. It was consequently determined to petition the House of Commons. The Bill, however, passed the second reading. The opposition of the Company was nevertheless continued, and a petition was forwarded to the House of Lords. In the Lords the Bill and the petition were read and debated on, after which the matter was adjourned. It became known, however, that the Bill would pass with the addition of a clause to this effect, that in case the Censors or Wardens did not agree on the result of a search, then the medicine in dispute should be sealed and taken to the College. The College was to be then the judge, and to have a power of imposing a penalty of £5 if their decision was adverse to the medicine seized. At which, as was natural, the Company felt much aggrieved.

At the election held August 20, 1724, Mr. Joynes was chosen Master, Mr. Andrews Upper and Mr. Cruttenden Renter Warden.

Lambkin, the bargemaster, being dead, was succeeded by his brother.

On October 15, 1724, the Company entered into treaty with the Stationers Company for their bargehouse at Chelsea. This same month a brief of an Act was prepared for presentation to Parliament, giving power for a "generall view of Medicines over all England." This year the Laboratory was in a flourishing state, having a balance in its favour of £1,894 4s. 5¾d., when all liabilities were cleared off. Applications for admission to the Company's pension list at this time now often appear. These pensions were devoted to the assistance of widows and sometimes daughters of deceased Apothecaries. On February 25, 1724–5, a long and exhaustive report was read from the Garden Committee, in which its present condition was described and certain proposals were made for its still greater improvement. An engraved map of the ground had been made, Mr. Isaac Rand's new catalogue was ready, and he was proposed to be at once called to the Court of Assistants as Director of the Garden with a salary of £50 per annum. These propositions were forthwith carried into effect. On June 17, 1725, the allowance to the Master on Election Day was increased from £35 to £50. The officers elected for 1725–6 were Mr. Andrews, Master, Mr. John Smith Upper and Mr. William Lilley Renter Warden—a Mr. William Hammond, first chosen for this office, paying fine and being excused.

June 16, 1726, Mr. John Meres, the Clerk, having died, a Mr. Cornelius Dutch was elected to the post.

The accounts of the Company being audited, it was found that £283 was the amount of the excess of income over expenditure, of which £45 was due to the Garden account. The Audit Committee give some curious particulars of overcharges by the beadle's wife for ribbon and favours on the Lord Mayor's Day. The coach hire they report to be excessive on Herbarizing days, and advise its reduction. Passing to domestic matters, they suggest that the "Andirons in the parlour be disposed of and a pair of Doggs be bought and used." Lastly it was announced that the Physicians Bill was "expiring," and that the College intended to renew the same next sessions, hence the Company were urged to watch the proceedings of the College with great care.

The officers for 1726–7 were Colonel Robert Gower, Master, Mr. Charles Angeband Upper and Mr. Ralph Forster Renter Warden. To this office Mr. Withers had been elected, but paid his fine and was excused. This year the Apothecaries of Bristol and York applied to the Company for copies of the Charter, and the request was in each case granted. The old clock belonging to the Company was this year disposed of, and a new one bought. On April 6, 1727, a new barge was ordered to be built at a cost of £230. A petition was now forwarded to the House of Lords to oppose the renewal of the Physicians Bill for extended powers of search. The opposition by the Company on June 16, 1727, had already cost £104 4s. A curious case concerning the taking up of the freedom of the Company occurred this year. One Mrs. Read, the daughter of a late Apothecary, applied to the Company for her freedom by patrimony. She was refused as unable to pass the requisite examination. The Company, however, agreed to pay all expenses connected with her obtaining the freedom of the Company of Glass-sellers.

The officers for the next year were Mr. John Smith, Master, Mr. Robert Huntington Upper and Mr. Patrick Crow Renter Warden. For the last office, Mr. James Sherrard paid fine and was excused. Mr. Huntington, however, within a month became so seriously ill that he had to be discharged and a new election ordered, when his place was filled by Mr. John Biscoe. Mr. Forster, to whose exertions the raising of the money for the purpose of building the new barge was due, was on September 21st presented with a piece of plate value £10. The barge, however, cost considerably more than was estimated; in fact, instead of £230, the sum of £361 4s. was paid before the whole work was complete.

So frequent now were the applications for pensions, that it became needful to limit the number of pensioners to six. In March, 1727–8, a serious fire happened close to the Hall, by which the Company's property was considerably endangered. It appears to have occurred in places where timbers had been built into the walls without leave, and the fabric narrowly escaped destruction. A claim for recompense was made by the parish fire engine, and a guinea was sent through the Churchwardens of the parish. About this time some alterations

were made in the methods of holding the Laboratory Stock, more liberty in transfer being permitted henceforward. Dated March 22, is an order to the carpenter to take down "the Wainscott in the Hall under the Musick Gallery." It seems that there were apprehensions as to the safety of the Great Hall from fire. So an order was given to take down the wainscot in front of the Laboratory flue, and to examine the brick arch behind it. This was done, and the arch was ordered to be filled up. The Laboratory furnaces were then allowed to work for the manufacture of hartshorn, but the vitriol furnace was not permitted to be used. It was now proposed to build a wharf at the Chelsea Garden. To effect this a committee was named, to which powers were given to raise £1000 at 4 per cent. On the Election Day, August 22, 1728, Mr. Charles Angeband was chosen Master, Mr. Huntington Upper and Mr. James Albin Renter Warden. Mr. Meres, the old Clerk, having bequeathed £200 to the Company, this sum was duly invested. The officers for the following year were Mr. John Biscoe, Mr. Josiah Cruttenden, and Mr. Zechariah Allen. For the office of Renter Warden Mr. Charles Bale paid fine and was excused. In September, 1729, casements were first ordered for the windows of the Great Hall.

It will be remembered that Mr. Delaune's house adjoined the Hall. These premises, then in the possession of one of his descendants, a certain Colonel Delaune, were held by the Company on lease. This lease was now about to expire, and some little dispute arose in consequence. The matter is of no importance, save that it locates Delaune's property as "part of the garden next the Hall and the Elaboratory yard." On July 27, 1730, the Great Hall being much out of repair, several works of renovation were ordered. A hatch was made at the lower end of the hall to admit dishes, and casements were fitted to the upper part of the lower row of windows in front and to one in the back. The officers for the next year were Mr. Cruttenden, Mr. William Withers, and Mr. Benjamin Teale. For the office of Renter Warden, Mr. Zechariah Allen fined and was excused. The first business of the new Master and Wardens was to buy two dozen leather chairs for the use of the Hall. Mr. Teale was, however, found to be too ill and infirm to serve as Renter Warden, and consequently paid £30 to be excused all offices. At

a new election Mr. West was chosen, but fined; and at length Mr. Hume, being elected, accepted office. On February 10, 1730, it was found that the Physicians were renewing their application for an alteration of the Act regarding the viewing of medicines, and this the Company had, as of yore, to oppose. Accordingly, a Committee was formed for that purpose. What they felt was that for the Physicians to be the sole court of appeal would be hardly fair, and as an alternative suggested that Apothecaries should be joined with the Censors. To obtain this concession, which seems on the face of it reasonable, a petition was prepared and duly presented. All efforts were unavailing, and the Bill passed the House of Commons. The Company then petitioned the Lords. In the event success attended their efforts, and a clause was agreed upon by which the Court to judge questions of confiscated and seized medicines was composed partly of Physicians and partly of Apothecaries. The cost of all these proceedings amounted to upwards of £116. At this time from an order limiting the number of tickets issued by the Master to ten, by the Wardens to five each, and by the Assistants to two each, it would appear that on the Confirmation Day an annual ball was held in the Great Hall. The officers for the next year were Mr. Withers, Mr. Ralph Forster, and Mr. Robert Harris. On September 15, 1731, it was ordered that the Company's wharf at Blackfriars Stairs should be let by tender, advertisements of the fact being inserted in the *Daily Journal* and the *Daily Post Boy*. Early in May, 1732, the subscriptions for a new greenhouse amounted to £750, and it was then determined to borrow an additional £500 and commence the work. For 1732–3 Mr. Ralph Forster was elected Master, Mr. James Albin Upper and Mr. Robert Hume Renter Warden. For 1733–4, Mr John Warren Master, Mr. Zechariah Allen Upper and Colonel William Beale Renter Warden. On October 18, 1733, Mr. Jackson presented the Company with a "brass branch" (chandelier). This year a watchman was first employed to keep the Hall gate, his salary being shared by the Laboratory Stock and the Navy Stock.

Two handsome stoves were, on March 14, 1733, ordered to be bought, and fixed in the Court Room and Parlour. An entry dated June 20, 1734, tells us that a "portable feeding engine, with proper

pipes," was ordered to be bought for the use of the Company in case of fire. The old fire-buckets were to be mended and new ones bought, so that there might be two dozen in all. The General Herbarizing this year was held at the Bowling Green House, on Putney Common. On August 22nd Mr. James Albin was elected Master, Mr. Robert Hume Upper and Mr. Joseph Miller Renter Warden. The beadle having died, a successor was chosen in the person of one Mr. John Staples. The elections for 1735–6 resulted in Mr. Zechariah Allen Master, Mr. Robert Harris Upper and Mr. Benjamin Morris Renter Warden. For the office of Upper Warden Mr. Isaac Garnier fined, and for that of Renter Warden Mr. John Salter and Mr. Robert Nicholls. The new Master, however, died in the course of a month, and after a new election Mr. Robert Hume was chosen. Mr. Allen by his will left the Company £50, of which one-half was devoted to the Garden and the other to the purchase of a piece of plate, a heavy, square, silver salver still in the possession of the Society of Apothecaries. On June 24, 1736, Mr. Warden Morris was ordered to pay Mr. "Ricebank," the sculptor, £100 towards the statue of Sir Hans Sloane, which they intended to erect in the Physic Garden. On Election Day, August 19, 1736, Mr. Benjamin Rawling (elsewhere Rawlins), recently chosen one of the Sheriffs of London, was elected Master; Mr. Joseph Miller became Upper Warden. For the office of Renter Warden, Mr. Joseph Marston, Mr. Richard Cheek, and Mr. James Wall all fined. Ultimately, Mr. Joseph Richards became Renter Warden for the year. Early in January, 1736, the Master was knighted. The officers for 1737–8 were Mr. Robert Harris, Mr. John Salter, and Mr. John Lyde. In October, 1737, Rysbach the sculptor was paid the remainder of the money due to him, viz. £180, the statue having been finished and fixed to the satisfaction of the Master, Wardens, and Court. This year the Weavers Company gave up their tenancy of the barge-house which they had rented, and were succeeded by the Coopers Company as soon as some needful repairs had been accomplished.

The Master for the year 1738–9 was Mr. Joseph Miller, the Upper Warden Mr. Robert Nicholls. For the office of Renter Warden, Mr. Job Mathew, Mr. John Harris, and Mr. Thomas Sheppard fined in succession; after a fourth election, Mr. Robert Gamon was chosen

and accepted office. The arrangement with the Coopers Company regarding the bargehouse was not apparently of long duration, as, in 1739, the Vintners Company took it over for 21 years at a rental of £10 10s. per annum. The officers for 1739-40 were Mr. John Salter, Mr. Benjamin Morris, and Mr. John De Raffen. On October 18, 1739, Sir Benjamin Rawlins, who had some time previously given to the Company the handsome brass twenty-four candle branch which still hangs in the centre of the Hall, paid into the hands of the Renter Warden the sum of £50. This was to be put out at interest, the said interest to be applied for ever for providing wax candles for the said branch. With this sum of money an India Bond was purchased. Thanks were of course duly rendered to the donor. At this period there was some trouble with the City authorities. It seems that a lack of freemen in the Company existed, and some Apothecaries were compelled in consequence to employ "foreigners" as journeymen. These the City Chamberlain promptly prosecuted, thereby almost causing some of the Apothecaries to close their shops. It will be remembered that by a byelaw a second apprentice was forbidden unless the master paid a fine of £15. This it was that caused the dearth. Upon representations from those of the Livery who suffered in consequence, the byelaw was suspended. The officers for the year 1740–41 were Mr. Robert Nicholls, Mr. Richard Cheek, and Mr. William Lake. In January Mr. Cheek died, and was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Richards. On August 20, 1741, it was ordered that in future all Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Chemists applying to the Hall for "Galenical" medicines be supplied therewith by and out of the Navy Stock at the most reasonable price possible. The officers for the ensuing year were Mr. Benjamin Morris, Mr. John Lyde, and Mr. John Pocklington. There were no events during the year which call for mention. For 1742–3 Mr Joseph Richards was elected Master, Mr. Job Mathew Upper and Mr. Nathaniel Rokeby Renter Warden. Within a month, however, Mr. Mathew died, and was succeeded by Mr. John Harris. An entry tells us the name of the maker of the brass sconces still existing in the Court Room. He was a certain Thomas Norris, and to him an annual payment of 10s. 6d. was ordered to be made for cleaning the same and keeping them in repair. Mr. John Harris,

the Warden, also died, and in consequence, on April 7, 1743, Mr. Robert Gamon was elected to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term. The officers for 1743–4 were Mr. John Lyde, Mr. John De Raffen, and Mr. Nathaniel Green. On June 14, 1744, a Committee was appointed to examine into what alterations would be needful to convert the Gallery into a Library. Hitherto the books had merely been stored there. At the same Court Mr. Reuben Melmoth presented



the Company with a long oil-painting representing the entry of King William into Exeter, and having been thanked for his gift, the picture was ordered to be hung in the Parlour, where it may still be seen.

At the election, August 23, 1744, Mr. Robert Gamon was chosen Master, Mr. William Lake Upper and Mr. Christopher Marshall Renter Warden. For the last office Mr. Reuben Melmoth was elected, but

paid fine. Mr. Marshall died in March, 1744–5, and was succeeded by Mr. William Elderton. On May 22, 1745, the order permitting Physicians and others to be supplied with drugs out of the Navy Stock was rescinded, and in future that stock was only to supply goods for the use of the Navy or other public service. The officers selected for the following year were Mr. John De Raffen, Mr. John Pocklington, and Mr. John Addis. For the office of Renter Warden Mr. Robert Maddox fined.

On January 9, 1745–6, a subscription was made in aid of a fund raised by the Lord Mayor for the benefit of the soldiers employed against the Jacobite rebels. To this fund the Company contributed £200. In the same month a Mr. Shirley, a member of the Company who was about to settle in Virginia, waited on the Court and asked for a diploma that he was an examined and free Apothecary. His request was granted, and the diploma was made out and sealed with the Company's seal. The officers for 1746–7 were Mr. William Lake, Mr. Nathaniel Green, and Mr. Thomas Northey. In October, 1745, a Committee had been appointed to carefully consider how the expenses of the Company might be cut down, it being found that the cost was increasing while the receipts were diminishing. Having most carefully gone through the accounts, the Minute Books, and the Ordinances, the Committee presented its report on August 19, 1746. The document, a long one, is clear and most explicit. As a business paper it is far ahead of any other document hitherto to be found in the Books. Every possible retrenchment is duly considered, the history and the fluctuations of all amounts payable or allowed by the Company are narrated in full, and various most proper suggestions of an economic value are made therein. These, one after the other, were adopted by the Company. A curious expression is met with in the Minutes dated October 16, 1746. A Mr. Charles Bernard attended the Court and desired to be admitted to fine for all offices "to the parlour door." This was allowed, and he compounded for £22 10s.

Still, the decline of the Company in its numbers caused anxiety, and on December 8th we find a strong remonstrance from the Livery and Yeomanry sent to the Court, representing that to such a degree were the rights of the Company being encroached upon, that if

something was not done to strengthen the Charter and thus to make it worth while for "worthy gentlemen" to join as members, in a few years the Company would become extinct. Accordingly at a full Court the Charter was read, and it was decided to promote a Bill to compel all Apothecaries and other persons who made and kept medicines for sale within the limits of the Company to present themselves for examination and to join the Company. Liberty was to be given to those who felt themselves aggrieved to appeal to a Committee composed of the Master, or one Warden and five of the Assistants. Any encroachment on the rights of the College of Physicians or the "Surgeons Company" was at the same time to be most carefully avoided. Shortly after, it was decided to petition the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to suspend the City byelaw by which "foreign" journeymen were prosecuted. The officers elected for 1747–8 were Mr. John Pocklington, Master, Mr. Reuben Melmoth Upper and Mr. John Clare Renter Warden. The College of Physicians now stated their dissatisfaction with the Bill which the Company proposed to introduce into Parliament, and after a debate the Court determined at first to abandon the proposed measure. This determination was subsequently changed, and it was settled to proceed with the Bill. Funds for the purpose were therefore collected.

On December 7, 1747, Mr. Melmoth requested that the portrait of his grandfather, Mr. Johnson, and also the panel portrait of James I. which he had presented, should be removed from the Court Room and hung in the Library, promising to clean them and repair their frames if this was done. The matter of the Bill in Parliament does not appear to have prospered, and the next move of the Company was to present a petition to the House of Lords praying for the revival of an Act passed in the 10th year of George I. "for the better examination" of drugs, medicines, etc. The officers for 1748–9 were Mr. Nathaniel Green, Mr. William Elderton, and Mr. Stephen Jenkin. An important proposition was made on the Election Day by the Livery. This was that as a general peace was expected, and that consequently the demand for drugs and medicines would be very much less, the Company should, as a Company, open their drug trade at the Hall. The Livery averred

that this would be greatly to the advantage of the Company, but suggested that the opinion of the Attorney General should be taken as to the legality of the proceeding. A Committee being appointed to consider the question, shortly after reported favourably on the matter with one exception only. This exception was that if the Apothecaries of London were mainly supplied from the Hall, the apprentices would learn very little of their business. The report was duly considered and debated on at a Court held February 23, 1748–9, when it was decided that it was inexpedient, because injurious, to entertain the scheme. On June 15, 1749, an anonymous donor, through Mr. John Allen, presented the Company with £200, which he desired to be put out at interest and the income devoted to charitable purposes. An old Assistant, Mr. William Matthewes, lately deceased, by his will, in the same month bequeathed £100 to the Company.

A Committee was now appointed to concert measures how the private herbarizing meetings might be made more useful. As an appendix to their report they suggested the revival of a proposition made years before by Mr. Zechariah Allen, viz., that botanical lectures should be instituted at the Hall. For 1749–50 the officers were Mr. Reuben Melmoth, Master, Mr. John Addis Upper and Mr. John Markham Renter Warden. Mr. Staples, the beadle, having died, his successor was chosen in the person of Mr. Benjamin Mace. Mrs. Staples, the widow of the late beadle, was continued in her place of butler, a place she had held for many years. At the Court held September 20th, Mr. Lancelot Burton Jackson, a member of the Company, attended and presented the Company with a portrait of Dr. Mead, which he begged might be hung in the Court Room. His gift was accepted with thanks. On October 2, 1750, Mr. William Elderton was elected Master, the Wardens being Mr. Thomas Northey and Mr. Samuel Berkley.

CHAPTER XV

1750 TO 1758

AT a meeting held on March 14, 1750–51, it was reported by the Clerk that the "arms of the Company over the gateway in Water Lane had fallen down and was broken to pieces." The officials for the next year were Mr. John Addis, Mr. John Chase, and Mr. Thomas Moore.

One or two interesting entries this year are worth mention. A Latin inscription was prepared for the statue of Sir Hans Sloane in the Physic Garden, and it is curious to note that a sailcloth was ordered to be provided for the purpose of protecting the said statue from the effects of bad weather.

A second picture of Gideon Delaune seems to have been bequeathed to the Society by Mr. John Barnard, then lately dead, and this is ordered to be hung in the Hall, with the donor's name written thereon. It appears that this was a condition in the bequest. This portrait does not now appear to be preserved. Two coloured prints of the garden, then recently executed, were ordered to be framed.

Mrs. Staples, the late butler of the Society, having married one Mr. Beck, was discharged from her office and pension, receiving her salary up to the next quarter-day. She was requested to deliver over to the Wardens all property in her possession belonging to the Society. Mrs. Elizabeth Mace, the wife of the beadle, was thereupon chosen butler in her place.

The officials for 1752–3 were Mr. Thomas Northey, Mr. Stephen Jenkin, and Mr. James Burges. No entries of importance occur

during the remainder of 1752. Several persons were duly punished for making and selling bad drugs. Mr. Mace, the beadle, died, and was succeeded in his post by Mr. John Pocock.

Early in January, 1753, a sum of £160 was voted to defray the expenses of lectures on Materia Medica, the said lectures to be delivered in the Hall of the Company. A proposal was now made to establish lectures on Chemistry, and this was referred to the Laboratory Committee. The Committee, however, reported unfavourably on the proposal, urging that the lectures "would interfere with the business of the Laboratory," and the project was dropped. On August 23rd a certain Dr. James Grewe applied for leave to use the Hall to give three preliminary specimen lectures on Chemistry—a portion of a course he intended to give during the winter—but his request was refused. At the election this year Mr. John Chase, Mr. John Markham, and Mr. William Massa were chosen to hold office, and accepted. Mr. Northey, the Master for 1751–2, however, died before Mr. John Chase took the oath, and consequently, after an election, Mr. Robert Gamon was elected to hold office for a few days. All arrangements for the lectures on Materia Medica being now made, the course began. The new butler, Mrs. Mace, did not long continue in office. Convicted of pawning the linen and pewter of the Society, she was discharged, Mrs. Pocock, the wife of the present beadle, being elected in her place March 14, 1754. The officials for 1754–5 were Mr. John Markham, Mr. Samuel Berkley, and Mr. William Lone. This year the barge, which for some time had been useless, was repaired at a cost of £9, and a yearly contract was made with the builder to keep the vessel in order for £7. On March 13, 1755, the Corporation seal was found to be defective, and a new one was held to be needful. It was debated whether this should be of steel or silver, and the decision on this point referred to the Master and Wardens, who were also instructed to inquire as to the expense. The Hall and apartments were also in need of repairs, and these were ordered. One item mentioned is that the stone balusters on the steps leading up to the Hall were to be replaced by iron rails; another that the walls were to be "stockoed." At a later Court, however, the removal of the stone balusters was vetoed. An attempt was this year made to oust the

Navy Stock from their monopoly in supplying the ships and hospital ships with drugs. A certain Apothecary of Plymouth, one Cookworthy, obtained by some means the order to supply the *Rupert* hospital ship there. The Society at once took action, and having drawn up a representation of their case, duly conveyed it to the Lords of the Admiralty. At the election of officials for 1755–6, Mr. Samuel Berkley, Mr. William Massa, and Mr. Daniel Peters were chosen and accepted office. On October 23rd the new seal, which had been engraved by a Mr. Garden, was handed over to the Society and the old one duly broken. Mr. Cornelius Dutch, the Clerk, was now honoured by having his portrait taken for the Society. The artist was a Mr. Hudson. This picture is still in the possession of the Society, and has all the appearance of being a faithful likeness of the worthy old official. Apparently the Clerk's infirmities were such as to preclude him from active work for the future, for henceforward his handwriting disappears from the Minute Books.

Three entries in the Minutes, under date June 10, 1756, are worth notice. The fire engine was ordered to be repaired by Messrs. Newsham and Ragg, an early firm of fire-engine makers. A dozen chairs for the Assistants' table in the Hall were also voted to be purchased, and the heavy duty on the Company's plate, imposed by a new Act of Parliament, was arranged to be paid. The officers for 1756–7 were Mr. Massa, Mr. Lone, and Mr. Andrew Lillie. On September 23, 1756, Mr. Cornelius Dutch, the Clerk, having died, a new Clerk was elected in the person of Mr. Reginald Dennison. The new Clerk was required to give security to the amount of no less than £2,000. Mr. Massa, the Master, having also died, Mr. Nathaniel Greene was chosen for the remainder of the year in his room, but, as he had already held the office, the costs were paid by the Company. Before January, 1757, was over another death occurred, viz., that of Mr. William Lone, the Upper Warden, in succession to whom Mr. Daniel Peters was chosen. On the 26th of May Mr. Greene, the Master, died. Sir Benjamin Rawling, a past Master, having been elected for the remainder of the term, accepted office, his charges likewise being paid by the Company. This year some of the houses of the Company adjoining the Hall were burnt down. A dispute occurred over the insurance—the person, a Mrs. G. Bridgeman, who

had insured them, refusing to make good the damage. A committee was formed to undertake the conduct of the matter, and a case was drawn up for Counsel's opinion to be obtained. An entry on June 16, 1757, tells us that the carpenter's bill for repairing the Hall, a work some time since entered upon, amounted to £262. The officers for 1757–8 were Mr. Daniel Peters, Mr. Andrew Lillie, and Mr. William Tyson. Mrs. Bridgeman now offered £800 in compensation for the fire, but this offer was at once rejected. On September 27th Mr. Pocock, the Beadle, asked leave to resign, as he had been appointed dispenser to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. His wife at the same time resigned the post of butler to the Company. Mr. Pocock and his wife were succeeded in their respective offices by Mr. and Mrs. Sotherton Backler. On October 13, 1757, a dozen plates bearing the Company's arms were ordered to be cast, to be affixed to the houses belonging to the Society. None of these plates are now believed to be in existence. Some outlying tenements recently sold by the Company, and situated in Fleur-de-lis Court, Carter Lane, were under demolition as this was being written. Examination, however, failed to disclose either plates or interesting features there. With regard to the affixing of the lead plates, the Minute excuses it in the following words: "as other corporations, and even the City of London has done."

An action at law having been entered into against Mrs. Bridgeman, damages to the amount of £1,050 were obtained. This sum the defendant paid, and an additional £45 towards costs. The money was duly invested in Three per Cent. Bank Annuities. Early in 1758 no less than three Assistants were disfranchised for non-attendance at Courts. The negligence of these officials had been the cause of much delay in business, and repeated warnings having failed to have any effect, the strong measure of disfranchisement was necessarily resorted to. A curious entry tells us that the Company's safe was at this date ordered to be erected on the right-hand side of the chimney in the great kitchen. A strange place to keep plate, books, and other valuables, truly. The cost of this safe was not to exceed £30. The officials for 1758–9 were Mr. Andrew Lillie, Mr. William Tyson, and Mr. William Gataker. In August, 1758, at the request of the Commissioners for the sick and wounded seamen, the Company under-

took to examine all dispensers for the Navy as to their knowledge of pharmacy and qualifications as dispensers. An anonymous donor this year gave £100 to be put out to interest, the income to be applied to increasing the pensions given by the Company. Ten shillings per annum was thus added to each pension, and we read that the total amount of each annual pension was thus brought to £5. The first Committee of Examiners met on September 5, 1758, when a Mr. Shannon presented himself, was examined, and declared qualified. An entry tells us that the sum of £40 was at this time allowed by the Company towards the "Confirmation" Dinner, and a return to the old custom of inviting ladies to be present was made, each Assistant being provided with one ticket. On December 7, 1758, the Court of Assistants requested a prominent member of the Company, Mr. John Allen, to give sittings for his portrait to Mr. Hudson. This picture is still in the possession of the Company. The admission of qualified men in large numbers into Government service as dispensers appears to have caused a dearth of journeymen in the apothecaries' shops. The Apothecaries therefore petitioned the City for some relaxation in the rules which forbad the employment of "foreign" journeymen. At the end of December Mr. Andrew Lillie, the Master, died. In consequence a new election was held. Mr. Tyson became Master and Mr. Gataker Upper Warden, while a new Renter Warden was found in the person of Mr. Benjamin Charlewood. Some difficulty now arose in this respect. Many of the Livery resided in the country, and on that account refused to pay the Quarterage money. After much deliberation it was determined (Counsel's advice having also been taken) to enter actions at law against the defaulters. This, it may be observed, was in accordance with the Charter and byelaws, which certainly gave the right to the Society. The amount of quarterage annually demanded was only 6s. from each man.

When the petition to the Lord Mayor and Common Council was presented a debate was held thereon, and an amendment was moved. Eventually the petition was granted, and new rules were adopted to remove the restrictions hitherto obtaining. At the election held on August 23rd the officers chosen were Mr. William Gataker, Mr. Charlewood, and Mr. Daniel Hanchett. Mr. Allen, whose picture the Company desired to possess, seems to have been too modest to

sit at once. At any rate, he bestowed on the Company two dozen silver spoons with a request to be excused from sitting for his portrait. The spoons were accepted, and ordered to be inscribed with Mr. Allen's initials, "I. A.," on the back of the handle of each spoon. On October 18, 1759, a quantity of the old plate, styled by the Master "useless and unfashionable," was ordered to be sold. With the money which it produced, four dozen knives with silver handles and four dozen similar forks were purchased; also twelve salts with "shovels" and four small silver cups for the barge were purchased. These knives are still in use; the steel two-pronged forks have, however, become worn out, and smaller knives have been fitted into the original handles. The "useless and unfashionable" plate sold was as follows: Two college cups given by Mr. Gideon Delaune, the cup and cover given by Mr. Edward Taylor, the large salt given by Ann, wife of Richard Glover, and the "other" saltcellar, the lesser "Monteth," and the two lesser salvers! Alas! the Plate Committee reported that the three silver-gilt cups used on the Confirmation Day by the Master and Wardens at the ceremony of election were out of order, inasmuch as their covers did not fit. These were ordered to be repaired. On January 3, 1760, in response to a representation from the Naval authorities, it was determined to open a drug and medicine warehouse at Portsmouth in order that the supply might be equal to the demand. The officers for the years 1760–61 were Mr. Benjamin Charlewood, Mr. Daniel Hanchett, and Mr. John Springett. Mr. Allen seems to have conquered his shyness as to having his portrait painted, for we find an entry recording not only its reception by the Court, but that the sitter had become the donor. He was, of course, duly thanked for his generosity. On December 4, 1760, Mr. Gataker presented the Company with a carving in stone of the arms of the Society, the which was set up over the gate, and the thanks of the Court conveyed to the donor. At the meeting held on March 12, 1761, it was reported to the Court that the Ward of Farringdon Within intended to elect a Member of the Company to the office of Lamp Collector. As all freemen were exempt from holding such offices, the nominee, a Mr. John Field, was instructed to refuse to serve, and an indemnity from all fines was furnished him by the Company. The officers for 1761–2 were Mr. Daniel Hanchett,



SILK BARGE STREAMERS, 18TH CENT.
CROSS OF ST PATRICK ADDED. LATER.

Mr. John Springett, and Mr. Josiah Higden. On August 28, 1761, a new set of flags and streamers was ordered by the Court for the barge. The cost was £48, exclusive of the silk. The banners bore the King's Arms, the City Arms, the Company's Arms (with crest and supporters) and the Company's Arms (without). The two streamers bore "the City and Company's and proper ornaments thereto." These streamers, one altered after the legislative union with Ireland, are in existence, and hang in the Hall. The amount of silk ordered from Messrs. Palmer and Fleckwood is given, and amounted to twenty-three yards of crimson Mantua silk at 9s. a yard and seventeen yards of blue Mantua silk at 8s. The barge and the colour staves were at the same time ordered to be painted. For 1762–3 the officers elected were Mr. John Springett, Mr. Josiah Higden, and Mr. Edmund Mills. On April 28, 1763, Mr. Backler, the beadle, having died, a successor was appointed, by name Richard Reynell. The widow of Mr. Backler received a quarter's salary, and was continued in the post of butler to the Company, with the promise of the first vacant pension. Her salary as butler was fixed at £6 per annum.

On the Election Day Mr. Josiah Higden was chosen Master, and Mr. Edmund Mills Upper Warden. Mr. Gisbey was elected Renter Warden, but fined, when Mr. John Peck was chosen and accepted office. The Blackfriars Bridge was now about to be built, and a portion of the Company's estate was required by the Building Committee of the new bridge. The matter of compensation was arbitrated, the award being £1,100, a sum which was duly paid to the Company. The amount of land taken was 28 feet frontage to the river, 127 feet from north to south on the west side next Water Lane, and 126 feet on the east side. The east strip included a part of the White Swan Inn. Originally the Company demanded £1,400, but, as has been said, obtained £1,100. On Election Day, 1764, one of the Assistants, a Mr. Thomas Harris, having been elected Sheriff of London, was put in nomination for Master. He was elected, and paid £40 fine for not having served the offices of Renter and Upper Warden. Those who were elected first to these offices also paid fines, and after a second election Mr. John Peck and Mr. Marmaduke Westwood accepted office. The election over, the bill of expenses incurred over the sale of the slip of land to the Bridge Committee

was handed in. It amounted to £72 1s., and out of this the Clerk had £31 11s. 6d.

On October 25, 1764, the Court requested the late Master, Mr. Higden, to sit for his portrait. This picture, ultimately the gift of the sitter, is still in the possession of the Company. The old barge having now become unserviceable, a new one was ordered from a Mr. Charles Cownden, boatbuilder. The vessel was to cost £640, a sum which included all fitting and painting except plate-glass for the windows. The officers for 1765–6 were Mr. Charlewood (a past Master), elected again because he was to be one of the Sheriffs of London; Mr. Westwood Upper and Mr. Edward Ferrand Renter Warden. For the offices of Warden Mr. David Graham and Mr. John Wilmer both fined.

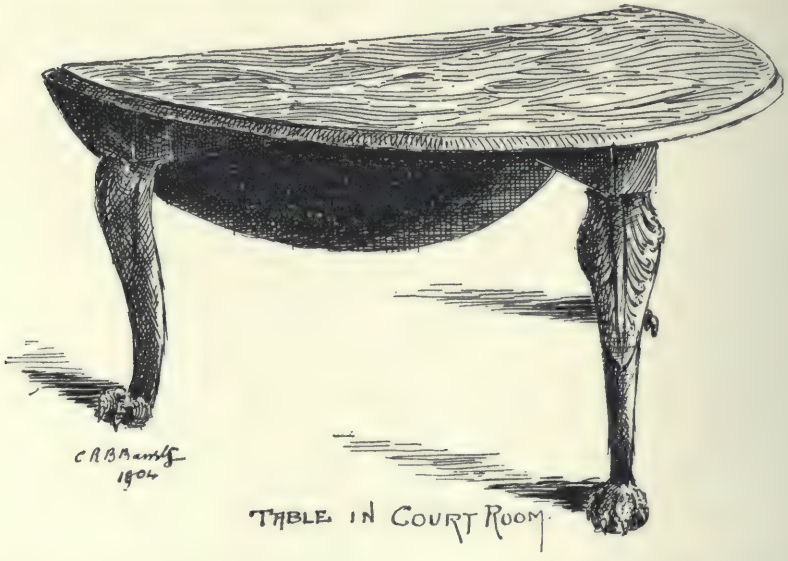
The new barge seems to have been a grand affair. At any rate, mention is made of crimson damask coverings for the back of the Master's seat therein, and an "occasional footstep" for the Master, as well as special cushions. At this date the gown of the Beadle seems to have been made of blue cloth with yellow trimming. Evidently the finances of the Company did not run to gold lace.

An entry dated October 24, 1765, tells us that the inscription beneath the picture of Mr. Cornelius Dutch was then put up "to perpetuate the memory of a faithful servant," and that this was done at the instance and expense of the present Clerk, who had been Mr. Dutch's assistant.

On November 28, 1765, we read that three dozen "Virginia Walnuttree Chairs" and three mahogany tables were ordered to be bought. The tables were to match those already in the parlour. At the end of May Mr. Charlewood, the Master, died, and a fresh election was held, at which Mr. Edmund Mills was chosen and accepted office.

At the August election Mr. John Peck, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. John Chandler were elected officers for 1766–7. The Court, after the business of choosing was concluded, voted two sums of £50 as a charitable gift to the sufferers by fires at Bridgetown in Barbados and Montreal in Canada. This year the Navy Stock was most flourishing, its business increased by the addition of the East India Company to its customers. In consequence it was determined to augment the capital, and for this purpose the subscriptions of the

Livery were invited. This year an unknown donor presented £100 to the Company for the increase of the pensions. These now amounted to £6 per annum each. From an entry dated March 26, 1766, we find that Mr. Edmund Mills was the donor of the handsome chandelier which is still in the Court Room. The extension of the Navy Stock caused some little stir in the Company. Several who had held back from contributing to the Stock in the past now desired to come forward. A petition was forwarded by them to the Master and Wardens for admission thereto. However, after taking counsel's opinion the Master and Wardens entirely refused to grant the



request. It was, however, thought advisable to increase the security given by the Clerk from £2,000 to £4,000.

The officers for 1767–8 were Mr. Marmaduke Westwood, Mr. John Chandler, and Mr. Jeremiah Armiger. The Master, however, died in March, and there was in consequence a new election. A Mr. Wilmer was first chosen, but paid a fine of £30 and was excused ; Mr. Chandler was then elected and accepted office. Mr. Latham was elected Upper Warden in his room, while Mr. Armiger remained in his original position. Some trouble occurred at this time with the apprentices that attended the botanical lectures and private

"herbarizings." It seems that disorderly characters managed to obtain admittance, with the result that not a little disturbance took place. A scandal thereby arose, and it was found needful to frame very stringent rules for governing the conduct of apprentices and excluding the persons whose behaviour had been complained of. On February 2, 1768, the Company's fire engine was ordered to be repaired by Messrs. Broadbent, the cost thereof being £12 16s. 6d. Under date June 22, 1768, is an entry recording the presentation to the Company of the picture of the late Master, Mr. Marmaduke Westwood. The officers for 1768–9 were Mr. Samuel Latham, Mr. Jeremiah Armiger, and Mr. Robert Gamon. Thanks to an anonymous donation of £100, the pensions were increased to £6 10s. each per annum. In December, 1768, the butler, Mrs. Backler, died, and was succeeded in her post by the wife of the beadle, Mrs. Reynell. The Beadle, it may be observed, was at this time in disgrace, and narrowly escaped being discharged for misconduct. He was, however, reinstated after having been suspended for some weeks. This officer, however, does not seem to have taken warning, for, having again transgressed, he was discharged on March 15th. His wife was nevertheless permitted to retain her post as butler. At an election held on June 16, Mr. Ezekiel Varenne was chosen to fill the vacancy. As a new year's gift Mr. Thomas Basden, one of the Assistants, presented the Company with the King's Arms, painted and gilt. These no longer exist. Thanks to another donation of £100 the annual pensions were increased to £7 each. The officers for 1769–70 were Mr. Jeremiah Armiger, Mr. Robert Gamon, and Mr. John Lisle. Benefactions to the pension fund were now frequent, and the annual amounts were soon raised to £8. In July the Upper Warden died, and was succeeded by Mr. John Lisle, Mr. John Channing being elected Renter Warder. At the August election Mr. Lisle became Master, Mr. Channing Upper Warden, and Mr. John Pearce Renter Warden. During this year no event of any kind happened which is worth recording. For the following year the officials were Mr. Channing, Mr. John Pearce, and Mr. James Kettilby. On August 22, 1771, two of the cedar trees in the garden were ordered to be cut down and disposed of for the benefit of the Society. At the same meeting the Latin inscription which was to be cut on the statue of

Sir Hans Sloane was finally decided on, and its terms are inserted in the Minute Book in full.

On December 17, 1771, the Renter Warden was empowered to purchase the freehold of a house in Water Lane at that time in the occupation of a certain Mr. Chillingworth. The price was fixed by agreement at £308. This house, it seems, was mortgaged at the time for £150, but the mortgagee had died and his heir-at-law could not be found. A conveyance of the equity of redemption to Mr. Benjamin Phillips and the Clerk of the Company, in trust, was therefore taken. This year a present of plate to the value of £31 10s. was given to the "Demonstrator of Plants," Mr. Alchorne, upon his resigning his post. The officials for 1772–3 were Mr. Pearce, Mr. Kettilby, and Mr. Josiah Colebrooke. For the office of Renter Warden Mr. John Cawte was first elected, but paid fine and was excused. During August, 1773, some important arrangements were made with regard to some of the property of the Company in Water Lane. It appears that this had been leased to a Mr. Barlow, who had expended thereon £7,400 in building. The Company now lent him £4,000 on mortgage. Barlow surrendered his original lease and received separate leases for 97 years. The properties are all enumerated. Their ground rent, clear of taxes, amounted to £300 per annum. This property consisted of the wharf and eight houses, a house with stable and coach-house, and two others with areas and coal-cellars. The officers for 1733–4 were Mr. Kettilby, Mr. Cawte, and Mr. Thomas Basden. Within a month Mr. Cawte was incapacitated through sicknesss, and Mr. Colebrooke was elected in his place. The arrangement with Mr. Barlow was in the event most unsatisfactory. He borrowed £1,000 more from the Company and then tried to obtain another £2,000, at the same time asking them to give up the lease of the wharf which was held in trust. The Company, however, refused, and instructed the Clerk to press for and obtain the arrears of rent. On June 9, 1774, Mr. Allen, a former Master, by his will bequeathed £1,000 to the Society. The election for 1774 resulted in Mr. Colebrooke Master, Mr. Basden Upper and Mr. William Prowting Renter Warden. By resolution of a General Court of the Proprietors of the Laboratory Stock held this year, a set of new rules was framed for its management. It seems that

the trade of the Laboratory was much increased, and that the method of dividing the profits was not found to work well. By the new regulations this latter defect was remedied. On March 22, 1775, Mr. Ezekiel Varenne, the beadle, resigned and was succeeded by Frederick Kanmacher. Immediately after his resignation Mr. Varenne was elected into the Livery, paying £15 fine and 20s. to the garden. The officers for 1775–6 were Mr. Prowting, Mr. George Clarke, and Mr. William Lane. Mr. Colebrooke, the Master for 1774–5, had, however, died a few days before the election day. As a temporary arrangement, after an election he was succeeded by Mr. Basden, but Mr. Prowting became Upper and Mr. Clarke Renter Warden. This election was, however, merely formal, and those named only held office for a few hours, as the real election took place the same day. Mr. Barlow being again in arrear with his rent his goods were distrained on September 27, 1775.

On February 5, 1776, Mr. Dennison ceased to be Clerk, and was succeeded by Mr. Walter Williams. The officers for 1776–7, elected August 28, were Mr. George Clarke, Mr. William Lane, and Mr. Thomas Roberts, and no other event occurred which requires notice. For 1777–8 Mr. Lane was elected Master, Mr. Thomas Roberts Upper and Mr. Richard Elliott Renter Warden. This year there was a rather strange arrangement made. Mrs. Reynell, the butler, was permitted to retain her salary, but was not expected to perform the duties of the post. These duties were undertaken by Mr. Kanmacher, the Beadle, but a proviso was made that Mrs. Reynell should attend for a time and coach the Beadle in his office. Time went on and Mrs. Reynell vanished, never coming near the Hall and leaving no address where she could be found. Kanmacher found himself in an awkward position, having agreed to perform (as a kindness) duties of which he knew nothing, and with much valuable property in his charge. Accordingly he resigned the post of butler, after petitioning for leave so to do. The Court, angry at the behaviour of Mrs. Reynell, at once stopped her salary. Mr. Barlow, the troublesome tenant, again appears this year; this time as endeavouring to damage the houses of the Company in "Barlow's Buildings," Blackfriars, by pulling off tiles, wrecking windows, and removing doorcases. This was at once put an end to, still considerable havoc was done prior to discovery.

CHAPTER XVI

1778 TO 1795

AT a Private Court held on April 7, 1778, William Griffith, son of John Griffith, of the parish of Christ Church, in the County of Middlesex, Apothecary, was bound to Mr. Joseph Jackson for eight years.

For a considerable time negotiations had been in progress with a certain Mrs. Thornicroft as regards the sale to the Corporation of certain premises behind the Hall. These premises were, on May 29, 1778, duly purchased by the Company for a sum of £1,200. At the Court of Assistants held on June 25, 1778, Mrs. Reynell, the ex-butler, again came under notice. It appears that she had had possession of some of the effects of the Company and had refused to give them up. For this and for other misdemeanours her pension had therefore been stopped. The woman was now penitent, and it was ordered that upon her replacing the property the pension should be continued as usual.

On the Election Day, August 27, 1778, Mr. Lane and Mr. Roberts were placed in nomination for Master, and Mr. Richard Elliott and Mr. Joseph Partington for Upper Warden ; Mr. Joseph Partington and Mr. Isaac Mather as Renter Warden. The result of the election was, Mr. Roberts, Master, Mr. Elliott Upper and Mr. Partington Renter Warden. At the same Court a Mrs. Elizabeth Jepson was elected to the vacant post of Butler.

Dated December 17, 1778, is a rather curious entry ; in which Mr. Deputy Treasurer Field applied to the Court to give permission for the Navy Committee to sit in the Library and to use the Great Hall as their shop in the same manner as the Laboratory Stock had done.



THE GATEWAY.

He also requested the use of the kitchen as a warehouse for heavy goods, and the garret and rooms now converted as part of the Clerk's apartments as a warehouse for light goods. These requests were all granted.

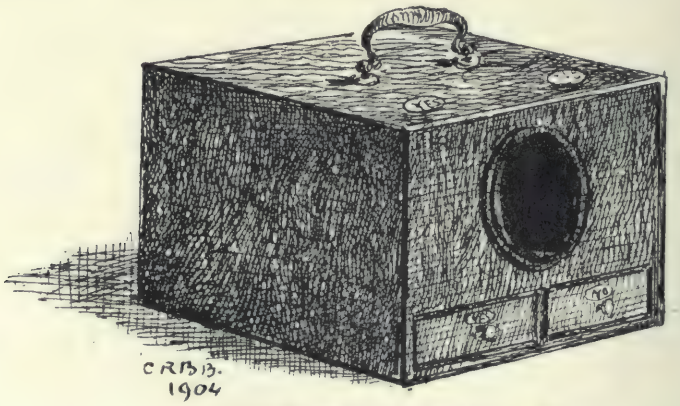
On Election Day, August 26, 1779, Mr. Elliott became Master, Mr. Joseph Partington Upper and Mr. Isaac Mather Renter Warden.

At this meeting a Memorial was presented by the Clerk, Mr. Walter Williams, in which he advised that the dining-parlour, the small parlour, the kitchen, and several other rooms should be taken away from him and handed over to the Committees of the Navy and Laboratory Stocks, and that he should in lieu inhabit the house till then occupied by Mr. Friend. This house was the building on the left of the gateway where the present porter's lodge now is. During the remainder of this year little of interest is to be discovered—the time and attention of the Court being mainly occupied by matters connected with structural alterations, improvements, and rather extensive repairs in the fabric of the premises. These, when carried out shortly afterwards, would appear to have resulted in the rebuilding of the street frontage—a rebuilding which in its effects rendered the appearance of the Company's Hall that which it retains to the present day. But the expenses were very heavy, for it was discovered that the general fabric was in a most dangerous condition. The work of rebuilding, after the Great Fire, had been ill done, the materials used were very defective, and the wonder is not only that the roofs of the general buildings had not fallen in, but that the Great Hall itself had not collapsed. Luckily, however, the mischief was detected and repaired, at a cost of £1,332.

On the Election Day, August 24, 1780, Mr. Joseph Partington was chosen Master, Mr. Isaac Mather Upper and Mr. Thomas Hawes Renter Warden. A long letter of complaint from a certain Mr. William Slade came before the Private Court held on June 5, 1781. The writer leased two houses in close proximity to the Hall, and found that the fumes, chemical and otherwise, which issued from the Laboratory annoyed his tenants. He also had another grievance, viz., that some of the new buildings of the Company obstructed the light in some of his windows. The matter was referred to the Joint Committee of the Laboratory and Navy Stocks for due consideration.

On the Election Day, August 28, 1781, Mr. Isaac Mather was chosen Master, Mr. Thomas Hawes Upper and Mr. Charles Moore Renter Warden. There is very little indeed of interest recorded during the years 1781–2. It would appear that the expenditure of the Company had rather exceeded its income, and a scheme was prepared and discussed by which certain economies could be put in practice. One entry of great length contains a most elaborate plan for supplying Assistants for the Court—as of yore, people were not too desirous of serving. There was also trouble at this time with the Clerk, Mr. William Williams; his accounts seem to have got into a very confused state—payments to the Company which he ought to make, he did not make, and in lieu asked for leave of absence. This was refused, and at last he was compelled to submit the differences between himself and the Company to a specially called Court of Assistants. Meanwhile Williams affixed an offensive warning notice that he alone was qualified to discharge the official business of the Company. This notice was ordered to be torn down by the Beadle. Matters rested in this way till after the Election Day. On that day, August 22, 1782, Mr. Thomas Hawes was chosen Master, Mr. Robert Cooke Upper and Mr. Edward Thomas Nealson Renter Warden. A vacancy in the office of Clerk was at once declared, and a Committee was appointed to inquire into, regulate, and apportion the fees proper to be taken by the new Clerk. The butler, Mrs. Jepson, having died, a new butler, Mrs. Hodder, was elected. On September 12th the election of a new Clerk took place; there were several candidates, and in the result Mr. Warden Cooke was selected. During the entire year no event of the slightest importance is chronicled. The officers elected on August 21, 1783, were Mr. Edward Thomas Nealson, Master, Mr. John Devall Upper and Mr. John Field Renter Warden. Taught by experience, the new officers framed and appended to the Minute Book a careful list of the fees which the Clerk was to be permitted to receive. The Clerk's salary was fixed at £40, and the fees varied from 2s. 6d. for small searches in documents to £6 6s., the amount authorised to be paid for making up the Warden's account; drawing out the Company's account Dr. and Cr., and making a schedule of plate, etc. Sixpence in the pound was also allowed to the Clerk on all rents received or collected by him. For the remainder of

the official year no entry of interest occurs—the Company pursued the even tenour of its way, admitting liverymen when vacancies occurred, binding apprentices, herbarising, and occasionally "searching." On the Election Day, August 12, 1784, Mr. John Devall was chosen Master, Mr. John Field Upper and Mr. William Ball Renter Warden. Mr. Robert Cooke, the Clerk, appears to have been a great success, if the businesslike method in which the Minute Books are kept during his term of office is any criterion. It is noteworthy too, that the signature of the Master at this time first begins to appear in the Minute Books, showing that greater care and supervision was being exercised over those important records of the proceedings of the



OLD BALLOT BOX.

Company. At the Court of Assistants held on October 21, 1784, the receipt from Mr. Warden Field of a ballot-box was announced, and that gentleman was duly thanked for his gift to the Company. This box is still used. On December 16, 1784, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the duties, fees, and emoluments of the Beadle of the Company, and to state the same and deliver their opinion thereon to the next Court. At the Court of Assistants held on March 15, 1785, orders were given to stucco the front of the Hall, and to erect thereon the Company's arms. On the same occasion the Report of the Committee of inquiry into the duties, etc., of the Beadle was received. In that document the duties performed by that officer and the fees received by him were approved, but he was forbidden, in future, to

receive a certain 2s. 6d. which it had been customary hitherto to levy on apprentices when handing to them a botanical book. This fee was in future to be charged to the Company in the Beadle's annual accounts.

On Election Day, August 25, 1785, the following officers were chosen : Mr. John Field, Master, Mr. William Ball Upper and Mr. Thomas Greenough Renter Warden. The last-named gentleman, however, declined office, and after offering £50 as fine for declining both Wardenships it was resolved that he should pay £20 as fine for the office of Renter Warden, but that his other request could not be granted. Mr. Greenough paid the £20, a fresh election was held, and Mr. Matthew Yatman was chosen in his room. On October 21, 1785, an entry occurs with regard to the Company's fire engine—the former keeper thereof, one Richard Price, was paid his annual salary of two guineas, but was discharged on the ground that being " a Fire Porter " he was not a proper person to be engine keeper for the future. A certain John Kirby was appointed in his place at the same salary, and was ordered to bring out the engine and play it four times a year, for which he was to be paid an extra guinea ; the cost being shared equally between the Company, the Navy, and the Laboratory Stocks. On November 25, 1785, an important letter was received from the College of Physicians and signed by Dr. Harvey, in which it was announced that the College had come to the resolution of revising their Pharmacopœia and requesting the assistance of the Company therein, in order that it " should be as correct and free from errors as possible, and that all the formulæ should be such as can be easily prepared by the gentlemen of your Society." It is needless to add that the Company immediately complied with the request of the College, and a Committee, nominated of the Master and Wardens, Mr. Devall, Mr. Wingfield, for the Laboratory, and Mr. Hodgkinson and Mr. Carter for the Navy Stocks. On December 15, 1785, tickets admitting members of the Company to the Physic Garden, at Chelsea, were first instituted. It seems that some members had been refused admission. Complaint of this was made. The gardener being called to account, with reason answered that he could not possibly know all liverymen by sight, neither could his men. In consequence, a copperplate was ordered to be "suitably ornamented and embellished." Each livery-

man was furnished with a ticket printed therefrom, and requested to produce the same when visiting the garden. On March 17, 1786, a Mr. Godfrey, a member of the Society, attended before the Court and complained that he had been prosecuted and fined by the Commissioners of Excise for selling spirituous liquors. He claimed as an apothecary to be able to do so. The Court, however, while upholding him so far as he had sold "Spirituous Compositions made *bona fide* according to Medical Dispensations and Physician's Prescriptions," pronounced against him as they found he had sold "some plain simple spirit," an offence against which they had warned the members of the Society. They also added that complaints laid before the Court should be made in writing and not verbally. On Election Day, August 24, 1786, Mr. Yatman and Mr. Greenough, who would, in all probability, have been put in nomination, both wrote asking to be excused, and from Mr. Ball a similar letter was received. A Mr. James Bromfield who was senior enough also desired to escape office. The reasons are not very clear why there should be a sudden return to the old method of endeavouring to shirk responsibilities. Mr. Ball's excuse was that he intended living in the country and could not attend to his duties. In the event, Mr. Matthew Yatman was chosen Master, Mr. James Bromfield Upper and Mr. Peter Girod Renter Warden. On October 23, 1786, the barge was ordered to be newly painted and gilded at an expense of £63, in consequence of which the Company made no appearance on the Thames on the Lord Mayor's Day. At the election held on August 23rd, for 1787–8, there again appeared a disinclination on the part of members of the Court to take office, Mr. Greenough again paying his fine—eventually Mr. James Bromfield was chosen Master, Mr. Peter Girod Upper and Mr. Thomas Cater Renter Warden.

During December, 1788, we read entries which show that there had been some hitch in the usual festivities on Lord Mayor's Day. It appears that such a number of guests had been invited by the Society that the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants had been quite elbowed out of their proper places. In consequence, a list of functionaries, whom it would in future be proper to invite, was drawn up, and the places, in due order of precedence, assigned to their invited guests settled in form. At this period it would appear that the

Company not only employed a female butler, but a female plumber, the name of the latter being Mrs. Naylor. On Election Day, August 21, 1788, Mr. Peter Girod was chosen Master, Mr. Thomas Cater Upper and Mr. Paul Julliott Renter Warden. This year the stewards for Lord Mayor's Day renewed their request to be permitted to give "a Ball at Night" on November 9th. They had been refused permission in 1787, but their request was now granted after a show of hands, the number being eight of the Court in favour of the festivity and five against it. On October 7th we read that new forms were ordered for the Hall, for use on festive occasions, and that a curtain was purchased to hang up behind the Master's Chair on the barge. With regard to the projected Ball on November 9th, it would appear that there was a rather strong feeling—so much so that on November 4th the three stewards for Lord Mayor's Day attended at the private Court and withdrew their request for a Ball, "having heard the Court were not unanimous," and adding that they took this course "for the sake of good harmony." In consequence all ill-feeling was removed.

At a Special Court of Assistants held on April 30, 1789, a humble and congratulatory address was drafted to be presented to the King on his recovery from his late severe illness—and a similar one was prepared to be forwarded to the Queen. The Minute Book contains both these addresses in full, with the reply thereto signed by Lord Sydney. During this year the old trouble of fees cropped up again. It seems that at the General Herbarizing the Beadle was in the habit of collecting half-crowns from those who attended. This collection, we read rather vaguely, was attended by "disagreeable circumstances." The Court, therefore, finding that the average amount collected was about £12, resolved that in future this sum should be allowed by the Society, and the collection by the Beadle was forbidden.

On Election Day, August 27, 1789, Mr. Thomas Cater was chosen Master, Mr. Paul Julliott Upper and Mr. Herbert Lawrence Renter Warden. Throughout this year there is no entry of the slightest interest. The officers chosen for 1790–91, at the election held on 18th August, were, for Master, Mr. Paul Julliott; for Upper Warden, Mr. Herbert Lawrence; and for Renter Warden, Mr. William Heckford.

Mention is this year made of a present to the Society of a "very

valuable collection of tracts, relating to the history of the Society." It would be interesting to discover if these tracts are yet in existence. The donor was a former Master, Mr. John Field. The regulations for the award of the botanical prize were now made very stringent. If one candidate presented himself, three errors disqualified him ; if two, two errors ; and if three candidates, no errors at all were allowed ! ! !

The officers for the year 1791–2, elected on August 17th, were Mr. Herbert Lawrence Master, Mr. William Heckford Upper and Mr. John Willey Renter Warden.

At this Court the report of the Committee appointed to ascertain the best method of investing and employing a legacy of about £300, bequeathed to the Society by a former Liveryman, Mr. Wingfield, was received. The Committee suggested that, in accordance with the known wishes of the deceased, they considered that an increase to the pension fund would best carry out his intentions. This was duly agreed to. On Election Day, August 22, 1792, Mr. William Heckford was chosen Master, Mr. John Willey Upper and Mr. John William Benson Renter Warden. On the same day a donation of twenty guineas was made to the Philanthropic Society, and a letter containing a request, of what nature is not stated, sent by the Secretary of the Small Pox Hospital, was considered by the Court. It is noted briefly that the request was refused. During this year the roof of the Hall was covered with lead. It had first been proposed to use copper, but the expense was found to be far beyond the present resources of the Company. The business of the Society during the last year had not, it would appear, been transacted with regularity owing to the frequent absence of the Master and Wardens through illness. A resolution was therefore passed to the effect that duly qualified deputies should be appointed, and this was accordingly done ; Mr. William Prowting, Mr. Thomas Cater, and Mr. John Field being nominated as Deputy Master, Upper and Renter Warden respectively.

At a Special Court of Assistants, held on December 24, 1792, a long patriotic resolution was submitted. It is a curious document in which the attachment of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants is declared to the King, the Constitution, etc. This paper appears to have been ordered to be copied and left for general signature by the Livery, in order to "give the Livery and Freemen an opportunity of declaring

their sentiments." The document was also to be signed by the Clerk, and published in three morning and three evening papers. Doubtless a very loyal act and proper, but it is not easy to see why it was needful at that particular time.

In this year the Confirmation Day Ball was postponed because the Great Hall was under repair. The officers elected on Election Day, August 21, 1793, being Mr. John Willey Master, Mr. John William Benson Upper and Mr. John Devaynes Renter Warden. On October 16, 1793, it was resolved that "the south end of the Hall will be more commodious for the place of the Assistants' table than the north," and as the Hall was then under repair, it was determined that "the arch and carved arms and the screen on each side be removed and carried back to the wall, and the place now behind it be made as convenient and respectable and light as may be necessary for their convenient accommodation." The Master, Wardens and Committee were charged to see this alteration carried into effect. At a Special Court held November 5, 1793, the question of repairs was again discussed. The Court adjourned to the Great Hall. There they ordered a new floor which was to "be raised to the level of the present husting." The pre-existing dais therefore vanished. The wainscot of the Hall was to be made good and as like the old as possible. This is an important entry in the history of the Great Hall. On December 11, 1793, Mr. John Field resigned his Deputy Treasurership of the Navy Stock to the great regret of the Court. At the election, August 21, 1794, Mr. John William Benson was chosen Master, Mr. John Devaynes Upper and Mr. William Towle Renter Warden. On September 25, 1794, Mr. William Prowting, the late treasurer of the Navy Stock having died, it was resolved that "agreeable to the desire of the General Committee of the Navy Stock" a whole-length portrait of the deceased should be placed in the Great Hall. This picture is now in the south-west corner of the Great Hall. Mr. Prowting was much respected and beloved, and the entire Court went into "close mourning." The deceased treasurer bequeathed £100 South Sea Annuities to the Society for the purpose of establishing lectures in Materia Medica. The establishment of these lectures was a favourite project of Mr. Prowting's, though it had not hitherto found favour with the rest of the Court. He also bequeathed them a valuable

collection of rare drugs, once the property of Dr. Crow. The testator adds to his bequests a proposition that if the foundation of lectures be disapproved of, the money should go towards the augmentation of pensions. In this year the Laboratory Stock purchased seven houses in Fleur de Luce Court for a sum of £650.

On Election Day, August 27, 1795, Mr. John Devaynes was chosen Master, Mr. William Fowle Upper and Mr. John Bradney Renter Warden. At a Special Court held on November 30, 1795, a humble address to the King was ordered, the cause being his Majesty's "late providential deliverance from a most traitorous and nefarious attack" against his royal person. This of course refers to the attempted assassination of the King in that year.

CHAPTER XVII

THE RISE OF THE SOCIETY AS A TEACHING BODY

THE question of "foreign apothecaries" now became rather important, and a Special Court was held on February 29, 1796. It appears that a petition had been sent to the House of Commons by certain Apothecaries not free of the Society of Apothecaries of London. The Court nominated a Committee and determined to oppose any Bill brought in which might militate against the Chartered Rights of the Society. The Minutes of the meeting held March 8, 1796, show that the Society had determined to carry into effect, if possible so to do, the wishes of Mr. Prowting by establishing a lecture on Materia Medica. The entry referring to this, which is in the shape of a report, is, however, unfortunately incomplete. On Election Day, August 25, 1796, Mr. William Fowle was chosen Master, Mr. John Bradney Upper and Mr. Isaac Bouquet Renter Warden. Throughout this year there is no entry of the least interest. The officials chosen for the year 1797–8 were as follows: Mr. John Bradney, Master, Mr. Isaac Bouquet Upper and Mr. Thomas Watson Renter Warden. A Mr. Saxon had been elected Renter Warden, but declined office and paid the fine. His excuse was that his health was most precarious, and that he was compelled to live at Bath.

This year the Barge did not join in the Lord Mayor's Water Show because the "colours," *i.e.*, flags and streamers, were out of repair and could not be got ready in time. As this entry is dated August 31st, and the Show was not until November 9th, one cannot help believing that the real reason is not mentioned in the Minute Book. On August, 1798, for the first time we find the term "Election Day"

omitted from the Minute Books. The election was, however, held on the 20th, the officers chosen being Mr. Isaac Bouquet, Master, Mr. Thomas Watson Upper and Mr. John Collier Renter Warden. On this occasion Mr. Cotton and Mr. Alchorne were both elected in succession for the junior office, but declining to serve, paid fines of £20 and £100 respectively. Mr. Cotton's fine exempted him for one term only, but Mr. Alchorne was freed from all offices.

This year the expenses of the dinner on "Master's Day" amounted to £122 6s. 6d. Of this, £100 was paid by the Master and Wardens, the balance of £22 6s. 6d. being furnished by the Company. The Income Tax and the Redemption of the Land Tax at this time formed the reason for calling a Special Court, and a Committee was nominated to consider and report on the best steps to be taken with regard to the interests of the Society in these matters. These reports were duly furnished, and it is noted that they had been approved and confirmed. From this time forth it was ordered that every person admitted to membership in the Society should have a certificate of his examination signed by the Master and Wardens for the time being. At this period we meet with a definite statement as to the annual income of the Society. The amount was £1,802 7s. 3d. The value of the Laboratory Stock, which had been that year divided, was £2,209 4s. 2d., and of the Navy Stock £7,938. The Commissioners for the Redemption of the Land Tax, it would appear, demanded £2,811 2s. 2d. as consideration for redeeming such Land Tax. To this document is appended an elaborate scheme for reducing the expenditure of the Society. The Herbarizing meetings were to be reduced to four in number; to the expense of these the Society determined henceforth to contribute £30 to the "Master's Lead"—his special botanical expedition, that is to say—and any further expense was to fall on the Master. The Second or General Herbarizing was to be conducted by five Stewards, who were equally to divide the expense, the Company allowing 2s. 6d. for each member present. The third and fourth (or Private Herbarizings) were to be under the direction of two Stewards, who were to bear the whole expense. Apprentices attending were to be allowed 1s. each for breakfast, and a plain, substantial dinner. Towards the expenses of "Confirmation Day" the Company was to contribute £70 on the express condition that a "Ladies' Ball be given"

under certain regulations and restrictions, the Master and the Wardens being bound to defray any extra sum of money spent on the occasion. The Dinner on the Lord Mayor's Day was to be paid for by the five Stewards, and the Company was only to be responsible for the expenses connected with the Barge. In future it was agreed that in lieu of paying fines when a member declined office, that member should nominate a deputy and bear the whole of the expense of that deputy, just as if he were himself serving. At the election of officers, held August 21, 1799, Mr. Thomas Watson was chosen Master, Mr. John Collier Upper and Mr. Timothy Lane Renter Warden. The Minutes of June 18, 1800, contain an almost illegible copy of an address presented to the King congratulating his Majesty on escaping assassination.

The officers for 1800–1 were Mr. John Collier, Master, Mr. Timothy Lane Upper and Mr. Richard Haworth Renter Warden. A brief entry, under date August 22, 1800, tells us that "Glasses be put up in the Hall agreeable to a pattern produced by Mr. Bristow"; but whether this refers to the glazing of the windows or to mirrors the Minutes give no clue. Two entries, dated December 12th, are worth noting. The first is a grant of twenty guineas towards the supply of soup to the poor; the other a payment of £11 11s. to Mr. Kanmacher, the Beadle, to defray his expenses in connection with the London Volunteer Association. On June 30, 1801, we read that the Directors of the Honourable East India Company had determined that the Society should supply them with all drugs and medicines which they might in future require. On Election Day, August 14, 1801, Mr. Timothy Lane was chosen Master, Mr. Richard Haworth Upper and Mr. Uriah Bristow Renter Warden. During this year two small estates, one in Glasshouse Yard and the other in Water Lane, were added to the real property of the Society. On Election Day, August 13, 1802, Mr. Richard Haworth was chosen Master, Mr. Uriah Bristow Upper and Mr. Bartholomew Saddington Renter Warden. The old barge, which had carried the members of the Society so long, was now found to be in a most unsafe state; in fact, those who had attended the General Herbarizing Meeting at Greenwich had run considerable risk of sinking. It was resolved, therefore, to repair the old boat, and orders were given to that effect. The estimates for these repairs

amounted to £390. In this year it was resolved to appoint a watchman for the Hall. Mr. Robert Cooke, the Clerk, being very aged and in a most indifferent state of health, now made an application to be permitted to appoint a Deputy. The Court of Assistants at once complied with his request, a certain Mr. Sotherton Backler being at once appointed. A new bargemaster, by name John Babington, was also elected in the room of the late holder of the office, Henry Ballintine. On March 18, 1803, the Society voted one hundred guineas towards the rebuilding of Christ's Hospital on what was its late site.

On July 5, 1803, the first lecture on the Materia Medica was given in the Hall by Mr. Timothy Lane. This lecture, it will be remembered, was established under the bequest of Mr. William Prouting, who died in 1794. At the Court held on Election Day, August 12, 1803, a rather troublesome matter occupied the earlier portion of the sitting. It would appear that the accounts of the Renter Warden for 1801–2, Mr. Uriah Bristow, and who was now Upper Warden, had been found in such confusion that it was needful to appoint a Committee to investigate them. It was, however, discovered that the discrepancy was owing to the age and infirmity of the Clerk, Robert Cooke, who had been in the habit of late years of trusting to his memory. After all, the deficiency was only £95 17s. 6d. Mr. Cooke was called in and informed that in any future case he would be held responsible, even though he acted through a deputy. On proceeding to the election Mr. Uriah Bristow was chosen Master, Mr. Bartholomew Saddington Upper and Mr. Augustine Towson Renter Warden. A donation of one hundred guineas to the Patriotic Fund, we read, concluded the business of the Court. On September 16, 1803, it was determined to erect "horse mills" to grind drugs on the ground adjoining the New Wall in the Laboratory Yard. The entry regarding a disfranchisement, under date January 26, 1804, is interesting as showing the cost of such a proceeding, viz., £59 15s. 6d. The person disfranchised was one Dr. Edmund Moore, of Harley Street, but the reason he assigned for wishing to be disfranchised does not appear to be clear. He puts it thus: "That his present situation renders it adviseable that he should no longer remain on their list." In his letter he calls himself "Dr.," but in the certificate he is styled "Mr." In February of 1804 the Upper Warden, Mr. Saddington, died, upon which the then

Renter Warden, Mr. Towson, was elected to fill his place for the remainder of the term, and Mr. A. Moore was chosen Renter Warden. On March 16, 1804, the beadle, Mr. Frederick Kanmacher, desired to resign his office, professedly owing to his physical weakness. At the election of officers held August 22, 1804, Mr. A. Towson was chosen Master, Mr. Adam Moore Upper and Mr. Robert Sherson Renter Warden. On the same day fifty guineas was subscribed to the Military Association of the Ward of Farringdon Within. More, however, lay behind the resignation of Mr. Kanmacher than was apparent. He had been beadle for thirty years, and as far as could be ascertained had always been well-behaved in the performance of his duties. Without a doubt he was in ill-health, but after offering to resign he appears to have changed his mind and asked for an increase of salary and a right to employ assistants. A Committee was appointed to investigate the matter fully; and this they did, as a most voluminous report testifies. As a result, finding that the annual average income of the Beadle was £127, of which about £18 18s. was obtained from optional fees—"disgraceful to the Beadle and discreditable to the Company, should never have been permitted, and ought to be abolished forthwith," as the report reads—it was determined to pay this official a fixed salary of £120, neither more nor less. Kanmacher was called in and informed of the decision of the Court; the new terms were propounded to him, and he was fain to accept them. This action on the part of the Court was only a continuance of their fixed policy, which consisted in, as far as in their power lay, discountenancing and in every way preventing the levying of vexatious exactions on the part of their officials.

It is pleasing to read that the newly established lectures on the Materia Medica appear to have been regularly given and also to have been well attended. Mention has already been made of Mr. Field's collection of tracts relating to the Society which he gave to the Hall. A Minute, dated October 19, 1804, relates to these, and contains an order that "it be not shown to anybody" without the permission of the Court of Assistants. At the Court held December 4, 1804, two items of the agenda may be mentioned. The first relates to the butler—still a woman. It was ordered that her salary be increased to £20 per annum, exclusive of the usual gratuity

of £6. The second entry concerns the payment to be made on admission to the Livery. Owing to the additional Stamp Duty, the sum of 12s. was added to the sum paid previously. During this month a certain Mr. Gabb petitioned the Court to be allowed to inspect their books for the purpose of tracing the pedigree of a certain Mr. James Nelson, a former member of the Society. It appears that the recovery of some property was at stake—property, as he alleged, due to his wife, the daughter of Mr. Nelson. The Court, in declining to accede to his request, however, gave permission to their Clerk to make a search for any information likely to be of service for the purpose stated. A sad accident in June, 1805, marred the "private" botanical excursion. One of the apprentices, a certain George Simmons, the son of Mr. William Simmons, of Soho Square, going to bathe in the Thames after the customary dinner, was unfortunately drowned. The Court, while sympathetically condoling with the father, were compelled to point out that these botanical excursions were intended to improve the knowledge of the youths, and were emphatically not instituted as parties of pleasure. On Election Day, August 23, 1805, Mr. Adam Moore was chosen Master, Mr. Robert Sherson Upper and Mr. William Haynes Renter Warden. Consequent on the death of the apprentice Simmons, an order was issued prohibiting bathing while on the botanical excursions. For a future first offence a reprimand before the assembled Court was agreed upon, for a second the delinquent was to be for ever debarred from the privilege of attending either herbarizing, botanical lectures, or excursions.

Early in January, 1806, the old Clerk, Robert Cooke, whose duties had for some years been performed by his deputy, Mr. Sotherton Backler, died. By election the former deputy-clerk was elected in his room. To a request from the College of Physicians that the Society would, as on former occasions, co-operate in a revision of the Pharmacopæia, dated January 7, 1806, a favourable response was immediately sent. At this time, by special resolution, it was ordered that "Mr. Field's History of the Corporation be laid on the table every Court Day." In company with other City Companies the Society attended on board the Barge and took part in the funeral procession of Admiral Lord Nelson; the expenses are noted as

£50 19s. 6d. On July 1, 1806, the pension of a certain Mr. Howard was suspended; it seems that he had not on this or on several occasions given himself the trouble to attend the Court to receive his allowance. At the election held August 15, 1806, Mr. Robert Sherson was chosen Master, Mr. William Haynes Upper and Mr. Hugh French Renter Warden. On August 25th the Bargemaster, John Babington, having died, his brother, George Babington, was elected to the vacant office. A new fire-engine keeper, by name Thomas Woodgate, was appointed by the same Court on the same date. At the Court held on December 19, 1806, the sum of ten guineas was subscribed towards the funds of the 5th Regiment of Loyal London Volunteers. Dated March 20, 1807, we find a request from Mr. Bowyer, of the "Historic Gallery," Pall Mall, that the Society would subscribe to a portrait of Mr. Pitt. The Clerk is ordered to return the subscription card to Mr. Bowyer not signed; the word "not" is underlined. On the same day the Society subscribed one hundred guineas to the London Hospital, and ordered the purchase of certain books on the Materia Medica to complete their library—the amount to be expended not to exceed twenty guineas. In May, 1807, Mr. Haynes, the Upper Warden, died, and in consequence Mr. Hugh French succeeded him in the office for the remainder of the term, the office of Renter Warden in a similar way being filled by the election of Mr. E. D. G. Fassett. It is to be noted that this is the first case of a man with three Christian names being an officer of the Society. Two letters from the London Bridge Water Works need passing notice. In the first a heavy claim was made on the Society for an alleged supply of water extending over many years. The second was a withdrawal of the claim, it having been ascertained on proper investigation that no such supply existed. Before the Court of Assistants on June 18, 1807, a long letter from a certain Mr. Varenne was read. The facts as alleged were these. He had been bound to his father for about one year. His father then died, and he was "turned over" to Mr. Reynell, a member of the Society, who died fifteen months later. On application to Mr. Cooke, the Clerk, Varenne states that he was repeatedly informed that any further "turning over" would be unnecessary. He was at that time Apothecary to Marylebone Infirmary, and wished to take up his

freedom. This the Court refused, as he had not served his proper period of eight years. In a letter dated June 17, 1807, Varenne tries to bluff the Court, blustering and threatening all kinds of legal proceedings ; the letter, as was natural, was treated with contempt. On Election Day, August 21, 1807, the office-holders chosen were Mr. Hugh French, Master, Mr. Fassett Upper and Mr. W. H. Higden Renter Warden. On October 6, 1807, a curious attempt was made by a certain Mr. Charles Mogg, of Tunbridge Wells, to get the son of a friend, by name William Owen Lucas, bound both to himself and to the elder Lucas. On being informed that the two, not being partners, it could not be done, he demurred ; the Court then offered to bind the boy to Mogg alone, but this was declined.

Mr. Thomas Cater, a past Master and well-known member of the Society, having died during this year, by his will bequeathed to the Society the sum of one hundred guineas, to be devoted to charitable uses. On August 25, 1808, Mr. Fassett was chosen Master, Mr. W. H. Higden Upper and Mr. Charles Nevinson Renter Warden. This year, on the motion of a certain Mr. Roberts, it was resolved that the "Attendance Money" paid to every member of the Court of Assistants on his attendance should be increased to half a guinea.

For a wonder, during a "search" this year a Piccadilly Apothecary, one Mr. Hugh Davies, was found lacking a stock of certain drugs which he was reasonably bound to keep, and also that those he did keep were of bad quality. It was many years since the searchers had had cause to complain. The delinquent was at once summoned to attend the Court. On his presenting himself he attempted to make excuses ; these were not accepted, but the culprit was let off with a severe reprimand.

The lectures on the Materia Medica were now bearing fruit in the increased knowledge of those attending them. From a lengthy report of two of the lecturers anent the examination of three senior apprentice students, the Court was led to adjudge three prizes to these youths as rewards for diligence. At Christmas this year Mrs. Hodder, who had for so many years acted as butler to the Society, resigned her post. From this time forth the pensioners of the Society were granted an additional two guineas per annum each.

At the Court held June 22, 1809, one Mrs. Daston was elected butler.

The officials chosen for the year 1809–10 at the election held on August 28th were Mr. H. J. Higden, Master, Mr. Charles Nevinson Upper and Mr. Richard Griffith Renter Warden. During the entire year nothing of importance is entered in the Minute Book, the mere routine of chronicling the binding of apprentices, the taking up of freedoms, etc., being all that is to be read there. For the year 1810–11 on the Election Day, August 23rd, the following were chosen : Mr. Charles Nevinson as Master, Mr. Richard Griffith as Upper and Mr. P. Nicholas as Renter Warden.

CHAPTER XVIII

NECESSITY FOR MEDICAL REFORM—THE WAR OFFICE

WE now arrive at a most important epoch in the history of the Society of Apothecaries. Immediately after the election of the new Master and Wardens for the years 1810–11, the outgoing Master brought before the Court a letter that had been received from Mr. Harrison, of the Treasury, on the subject of the necessity of a Medical Reform in general, and announcing that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury had under their consideration the sketch of a Bill which it was proposed to introduce into Parliament with a view to the "Improvement of the Medical, Surgical, and Veterinary Sciences; and for regulating the practice thereof." The Lords Commissioners had desired copies of the document to be transmitted to the Society. A Committee, consisting of the Master and Wardens with Messrs. Haworth, Bristow, Newsome, Simons, Box, and Wheeler—were appointed to take the matter into consideration and report thereon. The sketch of the Bill was outlined from the suggestions made in a memorial transmitted by a certain Dr. Harrison, who, however, is not to be confounded with the Mr. Harrison of the Treasury. The substance of the reply of the Society was to the effect—

1. That the medical practice in this country needed reform, was capable of much reform, and that the general welfare of the nation demanded that reform.
2. That the proposed system of reform would place every branch of the profession in respectable and competent hands and rescue the country from the impositions of ignorant and avaricious quacks.

3. That the Society had possessed for a series of years powers to control the evils which had so long existed as far as their science was concerned, and they therefore submitted to their Lordships the rules and regulations by which their Society was governed.

Here follow the rules for the admission of apprentices, and for their examination on admission; the rules under which freemen were admitted after examination; the regulations as to testimonials of education; the laws as to the right of search for bad drugs, and the penalties for finding such; the efforts made by the Society to encourage the study of botany by means of the physic garden, the lectures, and demonstrations; and lastly, the lectures on the Materia Medica periodically held at the Hall.

The document concludes with a paragraph to the effect that, while the Society considers that their rules are sufficiently stringent to ensure the admission only of qualified Apothecaries to the practice of the "Art and Mystery," they did not presume to give an opinion as to "what reform may be necessary in the other parts of the science," but refer their Lordships to the information they will receive from the different Colleges to which their letters had been addressed. This document is eminently dignified in its tone and wisely conceived in its expression.

With the sending of this reply matters for a time rested, but it is fitting here to mention the beginning of the agitation.

We now come to a lengthy correspondence between the Army Medical Board and the Society. It seems that the Secretary of War had determined that the supply of drugs and medicines required for the use of troops on service and at home should be procured from the Society. It will be remembered that the Navy had been for years in the habit of purchasing their supplies from the Hall, and that the East India Company now obtained theirs in a similar manner. It was now the turn of the Army authorities to enter into negotiations. Page after page in the Minute Book is filled with letter after letter, query after query, and reply after reply. Some of the requests of the Army Board we will instance as a fair example.

1. Information as to whether the Society had or could have a sufficient stock of drugs to supply the Army.

2. Would the Society keep ready packed enough for instant foreign service, as well as be prepared to furnish drugs and medicines for home consumption?
3. Would the Society establish depôts in Portsmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth, or anywhere else?
4. Would they exchange damaged drugs for fresh ones or receive back those not wanted? (This was a very cool request.)

In response to this letter, two members of the Society were deputed to call at the War Office to discuss details and report to the Society. This they did, and a written reply was under consideration by the Court, when down came a second letter demanding an immediate response. The Society in their letter stated that they could do all that was required; that they would not establish depôts; that they were only in the habit of supplying pure drugs; and finally, that "returned damaged goods" they declined to receive or exchange for good ones, it being their custom to destroy all defective drugs or medicines. They might have said, but did not, that drugs not good enough for one class of the community would hardly be good enough for another.

Back to the charge came the War Office, and repeated most of the queries. To these the Society furnished a second and similar set of answers. Then the Society naturally desired to know how it was to receive payment, and made a suggestion. They also, before entering into any expense in enlarging their premises, or into any monetary arrangements to increase their capital—two matters which would both have to be considered—desired to have an official Document of Appointment from the War Office. To this the Army Medical Board replied that they did not know, and had no means of ascertaining, the past annual amount spent on drugs for the Army. They, therefore, could not say, but referred the Society to the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of "Military Inquiry," in which, they add, they believe the amount "for several years back is stated, and, as we suppose, correctly." This is delightful. It was too much trouble, of course, to enclose this Report. The Medical Board then goes on to say that supposing the amount therein stated to be correct in the past, it by no means followed it would be correct in the future! Next follows a list of the

medicines and drugs usually required and thought proper "to form the Army Pharmacopœia." Finally they state that the mode of payment will depend on the Treasury, and that the "propriety of giving an official notification or document to the Company regarding the intended supply will be referred also to that body, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury." A few months later two members of the Society, the Master and the Treasurer of the Navy Stock, attended at the Comptroller's Office, Whitehall, at the request of the Comptroller of Army Accounts, to discuss the question of the supply of drugs.

The upshot of this meeting was the receipt of another string of questions.

1. If the Society supplied the Army as well as the Navy, would they do so for both services at a cheaper rate than they do for the Navy only?
2. What credit did the Society give?
3. What profit, if any, more or less, did the Society expect on the prices they paid for the drugs they bought?—this was calm!
4. Would the Company receive back such of these medicines as have never been shipped for service, provided these are in good condition? Or, at what deduction per cent. will they take them back? Or, will the Company be content to receive a proportionate payment for damaged drugs?
5. What have their annual dealings for the last five years with the Navy averaged?
6. What similarly for dealings with the East India Company?

To these queries lengthy and detailed replies were sent, in which the Company made various small concessions. The most interesting facts obtained from the document are that in 1811, and for five years previously, the drugs and medicines supplied to the Navy cost on an average £24,917, while those purchased by the East India Company averaged £21,582. For a few weeks the Army Medical Board were content to digest the contents of the letter in answer to their queries. They then started on a new tack.

On March 8, 1811, they forwarded an epistle which began by informing the Company that there were, or that "it appears that

there are," several drugs of the same nature, possessing various degrees of quality, and bearing very different prices. They add, "it is said, from apparently good authority," that it is the custom of druggists to mix these and offer them for sale, so that not even doctors can get genuine drugs. Do the Society mix various qualities of drugs ?

They then select Peruvian Bark as a very particular example and enter into details. Next they wish to know whether the Company bought their drugs "in gross" and powdered them afterwards themselves, giving as instances "Ipecacuanha and Jalap, as well as Bark" !

This required a long letter in reply, the gist of which is that doubtless there were more kinds and qualities of bark than one; that the Society bought everything "in gross"; that their purchases were made by a Committee of fifteen professional gentlemen who were skilled in the knowledge of every article of the Materia Medica, and that samples of every purchase were retained for comparison, etc., etc.

Such a complete answer required a change of front. On March 13, 1811, the Assistant Secretary to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts wrote to ask for the average for ten years, instead of five, as regards the drugs supplied to the Navy and East India Company. He also inquired whether the Society supplied anything else but drugs and medicines. These averages, it may be stated, were £20,160 and £18,072 respectively. We also learn that the articles supplied from the Hall included "drugs, chemical and Galenical medicines, and utensils such as bottles, phials, mortars, etc., etc."

Having obtained this information, the Army Board returned to the subject of "Bark." This letter contains an insinuation which should never have been made, or if made should have been proved up to the hilt. As it was, there was no apparent justification for making it. It was one of adulteration. Somebody is alleged to have bought some bark at the Hall, and the Comptroller of Army Accounts professed to have "papers" which showed in this sample a proportion of 3 in 16 of an inferior bark mixed with the best.

As a matter of fact, the most eminent druggists in London at

that time were not perfectly decided as to what was the dividing line between the "Crown" and the inferior "small quilled bark." At least, it was at any rate a matter of opinion.

Here the matter rested; nor, indeed, was more heard from the Comptroller's Office for many a long day.

On August 20, 1811, Mr. Richard Griffith was chosen Master, Mr. P. Nicholas Upper and Mr. John Woodd Renter Warden.

An entry dated March 26, 1812, records a subscription of fifty guineas to the relief of the widows and families of the officers and men unfortunately drowned on board His Majesty's ships *St. George* (98), *Hero* (74), *Defence* (74), and *Saldhana* (36). At the same time the sum of one hundred pounds was voted towards the building fund of Bethlem Hospital.

On Election Day, August 26, 1812, Mr. Philip Nicholas was chosen Master, Mr. John Woodd Upper and Mr. John Stephen Bacot Renter Warden. This year it was resolved that the allowance to the Master and Wardens on Confirmation Day should in future be £80, and that the allowance to the Master at his "Private Lead" should be £40. In November, 1812, a new gown was ordered for the Clerk at a cost of £10 15s.

On February 4, 1813, a Special Court of Assistants was called to consider a letter received from Mr. George Man Burrows, the Chairman of the Committee of Apothecaries of England and Wales. In this letter were enclosed the answers of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons which had been sent to the said Committee. It was resolved, that, as a body, the Society could not concur with the Committee in their intended application to Parliament, and that the Master and Wardens, with Mr. Simons and such legal assistance as might be judged proper, should be authorised "to take such measures as may be requisite to protect the Company against any infringements of their Charter, which may arise from a Bill about to be submitted to Parliament for the regulation of that part of their profession comprising the Apothecary, Surgeon Apothecary, and Practitioner in Midwifery, and all vendors and dispensers of medicines throughout England and Wales."

On March 25, 1813, the sum of fifty pounds was paid into the hands of the "Committee at the City of London Tavern in aid of

the people of Russia, suffering the severest privations and distresses, in consequence of the French Invasion." Ten guineas was at the same meeting voted towards the funds of the School for the Indigent Blind in St. George's Fields.

The Master and Wardens for 1813–14 were Mr. John Stephen Bacot, Mr. John Newsom, and Mr. Edward Roberts respectively, Election Day being August 13th.

On the "Confirmation Day," however—September 30, 1813—it was found impossible to hold a Court, there not being a sufficient number present. The swearing-in of the new Master and Wardens was therefore postponed to a Special Court, which was held on October 9th. At the next General Court of Assistants the Master laid before the Court a letter received from Mr. William Tilleard Ward, the Secretary to the Committee of Apothecaries and Surgeon Apothecaries of England and Wales, which solicited the co-operation of the Court in their renewed application to Parliament for a Bill "for regulating the Profession and Practice of the Apothecary and Surgeon Apothecary in England and Wales." After discussion, the Court resolved that, taking also into consideration a communication on the same subject received from the Royal College of Physicians, they were of opinion that they could only enter into measures for any improvements in Pharmacy "in conjunction with that body." A copy of the resolution was ordered to be transmitted to Mr. Ward.

In February, 1814, we note that the Society voted fifty guineas to relieve the distress in Germany.

On May 6, 1814, at a Special Court of Assistants, the report was read of a Committee appointed a few months previously to consider such measures as should be thought expedient to effect the objects of a Bill to be introduced into Parliament for the improvement of the practice of medicine, upon "the basis recommended by the Royal College of 'Physicians.'" The report favoured the following points:—

1. The confirmation of the Charter of the Society, and its enlargement in some particulars.
2. The regulation of the practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales.
3. The establishment of examinations before admitting any person to the practice of the Science of an Apothecary.

4. That the Society was in agreement with the Royal College of Physicians.
5. That the effect of the Bill would be to give powers extending the operation of the Society to all Apothecaries in England and Wales, instead of confining them to those of London and a certain radius round London.

This report was agreed to, and the seal of the Corporation was thereto affixed.

CHAPTER XIX

MEDICAL REFORM—THE COURT OF EXAMINERS

ON Election Day, August 25, 1814, Mr. John Newsom was chosen Master, Mr. Edward Roberts Upper and Mr. R. R. Graham Renter Warden. At this Court we notice that a Member of the Society who had misbehaved himself on the occasion of a Herbarizing Dinner at Highbury was most severely censured. It is noteworthy that cases of indecorous behaviour on festive occasions were extremely rare, but that when unhappily they did occur, the Court was prompt to rebuke the offender in no measured terms.

On September 20th, Mr. R. R. Graham, the newly elected Renter Warden, was compelled to resign, and, with the concurrence of the Court, paid the usual fine. His health was unfortunately so bad that he was unable to leave his house. At an election which at once took place, Mr. Thomas Hardwick was unanimously chosen to fill the vacant office. On October 28, 1814, a sum of fifty guineas was voted to the funds of the London Hospital. Towards the end of this month, Mr. Fairbairn, the principal gardener at the Chelsea Physic Garden, died. His successor was a certain Mr. William Anderson. It is to be noted that the widow of the late gardener was granted a pension of £40 per annum. The testimonial, a lengthy one, on the strength of which Mr. Anderson was appointed gardener was written by Sir Joseph Banks, who had been in his youth a student of botany at the garden in the days when Miller was gardener. Anderson appears to have been a thoroughly capable man, a member of the

Linnean Society, and eminently the best man who could have been found to fill the vacancy.

A note in the Minutes for June 29, 1815, is curious : it contains a resolution to the effect that " in future the Master, Wardens, or any of the Members of Committees requiring the accommodation of carriages, the said carriages shall be what are denominated Glass Coaches " !

At a Special Court held on July 19, 1815, the Clause in the Act relating to the choice and appointment of a Court of Examiners was read, and the Court proceeded to elect by ballot twelve persons properly qualified for that purpose. The following gentlemen had the honour of forming the first Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries of London : Messrs. Simons, T. Wheeler, Edward Browne, Henry Field, J. G. Ridout, John Hunter, James Hill, James Upton, R. S. Wells, G. M. Burrows, George Johnson, and Edward Brande. The Committee to whom the affairs connected with the Society's interest in the new Bill had been entrusted were thanked, and their chairman, Mr. William Simons, was voted an honorarium of fifty guineas. At the next Court the newly appointed Examiners took their oaths in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A certain Mr. John Watson was then appointed Secretary to the Court of Examiners, his term of office being for one year. The fees proposed to be paid to each member of the Examining body were fixed as follows : 5s. 3d. on each certificate granted to an Apothecary ; but in the case of a certificate to an Assistant £1 1s., to be equally divided. The Clerk's fee on granting a certificate to an Apothecary was 2s. 6d., and the same amount was paid to the Beadle. Both Clerk and Beadle received 1s. for every certificate granted to an Assistant. This was not approved of, and at the next Court held on August 23, 1815, the sum of £3 3s. to be equally divided among those of the Court of Examiners who had been present at the examination was substituted for the payment of 5s. 3d. The consideration of the fee to be paid to the Clerk was deferred. At the election, the Upper Warden next in rotation, Mr. Edward Roberts, wrote declining that office, should he be elected. The election followed, and Mr. Charles Hardwick was chosen Master, Mr. William Simons Upper, and Mr. William Box Renter Warden.

The new examinations were not, as we can easily understand, exactly popular among the students of medicine and apprentices, and these sent a memorial to the Court of Examiners on the subject. The Court of Examiners forwarded the memorial, with a letter, to the Court of Assistants, and the latter, after deliberation, determined to take counsel's opinion thereon. The memorial and the opinion of counsel are given in the Minutes of the Court of Examiners.

Meanwhile, the Royal College of Surgeons had introduced a Bill into Parliament which had not passed; the College, however, announced its intention of renewing their application. It was therefore resolved to revive the old Parliamentary Committee of the Society. This was done, and they were charged with the duty of watching carefully the progress of this Bill, and preventing any encroachments on the chartered rights of the Society, or any interference with the powers given them by the Bill already passed into law. The Committee were empowered to employ counsel, and adopt any such measures for the interest of the Society which they should think fit. On February 6, 1816, the first cases of trouble over the new Act were reported by the Court of Examiners. It appears that persons appointed as Apothecaries to the Dispensaries of Public Institutions, charitable and otherwise, claimed to be exempt from examination. Several persons in the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy also entered into practice as Apothecaries after the date on which the Act came into operation, viz., August 1, 1815. A case, too, is mentioned of a man who set up in Wrexham without any qualification whatever, and defied the Act. The Court of Assistants at once took legal advice as to their proper procedure under the circumstances. The Army Medical Board now joined in the discussion, but went no farther than desiring a conference between themselves and some members delegated by the Society. A conference was held, with this result, that those Surgeons whose warrants were dated prior to August 1st where held to be exempt from examination "as practising apothecaries."

On Election Day, August 23, 1816, Mr. William Simons was chosen Master, Mr. William Box Upper and Mr. William Wheeler Renter Warden. At this Court the sum of one hundred guineas was voted to the Committee of the Association for the relief of the "manufacturing

poor." The question of the heavy expense attaching to the entertainment of the apprentices at the Monthly Herbarizings now occupied the attention of the Court. Hitherto this expense had fallen on the two "Leaders" of the day. It was resolved that in future the cost should be defrayed by the Society, and that an allowance of "a bottle of wine and a bottle of cyder, with table beer between every four should be made, and tea given as usual." On October 30, 1816, Mr. Sotherton Backler, the Clerk, was presented with a piece of plate of the value of fifty guineas, in recognition of the faithful and diligent way he had discharged his duties for many years. Backler then resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Edmund Bacot. A new difficulty now arose with regard to the Act of 1815. It was this. Could the Society legally admit to the Freedom persons who claimed the same by patrimony or servitude, without passing their examination before the new Court of Examiners? Counsel's opinion was taken, and the various aspects of the question are duly set forth in a lengthy document, of which we can but give a brief digest.

1. By the custom of the City of London, all the Guilds, Companies and Fraternities of the City of London, are under the control and government of the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen—and the Charter of the Society of Apothecaries states that they are so to be.
2. There are three modes by which a person becomes entitled to the Freedom of the City. Two of Right, *i.e.*, Patrimony and Apprenticeship for seven years, and the third by purchase or donation, commonly called Redemption. The first being by Inheritance, if a parent was a Freeman Apothecary the son must necessarily be one, and on paying the fees is entitled to be one; though he never means to practise as an apothecary. It would be absurd to examine a person who never intended to practise. Moreover, the son of a Freeman Apothecary cannot be admitted into any other Company without a special order from the Court of Aldermen for that purpose.
3. A person who has faithfully served his seven years' apprenticeship to a Freeman Apothecary can compel the Company to grant him the Municipal Right of the Freedom, though he may be deficient in the ability to practise the art. He may

not open a shop without examination, but he can be made a Freeman.

4. This person can demand his Freedom, and he can refuse if the Company offer to buy him his Freedom in an inferior Company. Moreover, too, this could only be done by consent of the Court of Aldermen, and this would hardly be given.
5. If the Master and Wardens of the Apothecaries refused to admit to Freedom the son of a Freeman, and offered to buy him his Freedom in a Superior Company, they could be made to do so as the candidate for the Freedom wished; he could refuse the Superior Freedom, and at law compel the Court to make him a Freeman Apothecary.

We now hear of the poor old barge for the last time. In January, 1817, it was reported to be "ruinous and full of water," and on February 4th it was ordered to be sold. Hundreds of pounds had been from time to time spent on the old vessel, but its day had gone by. The two long streamers which hang in the Hall, and two small pieces of carving still preserved, are the sole relics of its departed glories. One would have gladly reproduced an old engraving or picture of the barge had such a thing been in existence, but there is none as far as the writer has been able to ascertain.

On February 28, 1817, trouble arose between one member of the Court of Examiners and the Society.

It appears that a letter addressed to the Court of Assistants and dated October 2, 1816, had appeared in the *Medical and Physical Journal* for January, 1817. The Court having considered the contents of the letter, came to the conclusion that it could only have emanated from Mr. George Man Burrows. Mr. Burrows was summoned to attend, and did so, when he was called upon to resign, and he was by the authority of the Court removed and displaced as a member of the said Court of Examiners. Mr. Henry Robinson was then elected in his room. Mr. Burrows's letter is stigmatised as "a violation at least of Propriety in any Member of the Society." His position was a confidential one, and such procedure on his part would be "a breach of the obligation contracted by his oath on his admission to the Society." The absolute subject of the letter is not, however, stated.

From the report of the Court of Examiners, we find that between August 1, 1816, and January 31, 1817, sixty-five candidates applied for certificates to practise as Apothecaries and sixty were admitted. Two candidates for Assistants' certificates presented themselves, and both were passed.

On June 3, 1817, it was reported that the Society possessed a quantity of old plate "which in its present shape was useless." It was proposed to sell this and purchase new plate instead.

At the Court held July 1, 1817, it was ordered that "the Clerk do take proper steps for disposing of part of the old plate and of purchasing or exchanging the same for modern plate." What would not have been the value of this plate in these days?

On Election Day, August 19, 1817, Mr. William Box was chosen Master, Mr. Miles Partington Upper and Mr. William Atkinson Renter Warden.

The Society had now been in existence for two centuries, and it was accordingly determined to celebrate the anniversary of the date, viz., December 6, 1817, by a dinner in the Great Hall. The Court and Livery were entertained, the Stewards appointed for the occasion being Messrs. Upton, Johnson, Robinson, and Walker. It was resolved that the Master and Wardens should be privileged to invite two guests each, the remainder of the Court being limited to one guest. The following officers of the Company were also bidden to the festivity:—Mr. Edmund Bacot, the Clerk; Mr. John Watson, the Secretary to the Court of Examiners; Mr. William Thomas Brande, the Professor of Chemistry; Mr. Frederick Kanmacher, the Beadle; Mr. S. Backler, the Navy Accountant; Mr. William Bonner, the Chemical Accountant; Mr. S. Ronalds, the Chemical Operator; Mr. R. Clarke, the Galenical Operator; Mr. W. Anderson, the Gardener; and a Mr. Thomas Morpeth, whose position is not stated. He may have been related to Mrs. Marie Morpeth, housekeeper in 1827.

At the Court of Assistants held on December 30, 1817, the report of the Committee appointed to consider the returns of those members of the Society whose duty it had been during the past year to search for imperfect medicines and drugs under the extended powers granted by the late Act of Parliament was received. Thirty-one Apothecaries

are named as selling goods of very inferior quality, and a preliminary circular was drafted and approved. This circular warned the delinquents in the first place, and enclosed with it was a copy of the clause in the Act which applied to their case.

At the Court of Assistants, March 24, 1818, an insolent letter dated January 19th, which had been received from one of the Apothecaries above mentioned, a certain Mr. Edward Bean, was read. It was stigmatised as "highly reprehensible, insolent, and indecorous," and deserving censure. The Clerk was desired to take up the matter forthwith. Another letter on the same subject from a Mr. Hand, of Walworth, was read, and ordered "to lie on the table." The floor of the Great Hall at this time appears to have shown serious signs of subsidence. At any rate, the sum of £27 8s. 10d. was paid for iron pillars to support it.

More letters having been received complaining of the reports of those whose duty it was to search for "imperfect medicines," it was determined to proceed with the utmost vigour against old offenders and to press for a conviction. A legal Committee for this purpose was forthwith appointed, consisting of the Master, the Wardens, and Messrs. Haworth, Bacot, Simons, Lawford, and Field.

During this year the byelaws of the Society were revised, and approved by the Common Sergeant of the City. These, having been signed by the Revision Committee, were ordered to be laid before the proper authorities for approbation and confirmation.

On Election Day, August 25, 1818, Mr. Miles Partington was chosen Master, Mr. Samuel Lawford Upper and Mr. Joseph Jackson Renter Warden.

On October 27, 1818, Mr. Henry Field, a member of the Court, was asked to "occupy such portion of his time as may be convenient to himself in completing the account begun by his father" from the close thereof (1794) and bringing the same up to date.

The first action laid by the Society against an Apothecary, a person of the name of John Warburton, for practising contrary to the provisions of the late Act of Parliament, it is recorded, terminated in a verdict for the Society.

During this year the duties and emoluments of the Clerk had been under consideration. It was found that from salary and

variable fees the annual remuneration which that officer received from the Corporation on an average amounted to £155. It was henceforth determined to raise this to £210 per annum, but this increased sum was to include the fees and allowance for house rent. The Clerk was, however, empowered to charge the usual business fees for work done for either the Navy or the Laboratory Stocks. The class of business to be charged for was, however, distinctly stated. Meanwhile the funds of the pension list were happily being increased by donations, with the result that the widows' pensions were raised to £15 per annum.

The report of the Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Secretary of the Court of Examiners, Mr. John Watson, furnishes us with some rather interesting information. It appears that during the year beginning August 1, 1818, and ending July 31, 1819, fourteen certificates were granted for London practice and two hundred and thirty-nine for Provincial. These produced in fees for certificates the sum of £1,652 14s. The cost of the Examining body was £796 19s. The Beadle's fees amounted to £31 12s. 6d., and consequently the balance on the year was in the favour of the Society to the sum of £824 2s. 6d.

On Election Day, August 24, 1819, Mr. Samuel Lawford, Mr. Joseph Jackson, and Mr. George Cabbell were elected Master, Upper and Renter Warden respectively.

This year a curious case is mentioned in the Minute Book. It is that of a certain man named Bennett who personated and passed an examination before the Court of Examiners in the name of and as a Mr. Fox. Bennett obtained the certificate, which was made out in the name of Fox. The delinquent was ordered to be prosecuted.

CHAPTER XX

THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD—THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE SOCIETY IMPROVED

WE now suddenly find the question of supplying the Army Medical Board with drugs and medicines again arising. Why this should have been shelved for some eight years does not at first seem clear, till a solution is obtained from the announcement of the death of Mr. Garnier, the King's Apothecary. Mr. Garnier had vested interests in the supply to the Government, and hence it was that the Society had been unable to come to terms. Red tape and vested interests were too much for them. The vested interest was no more, but the red tape was as alive as ever, and the disquisitions on drugs were renewed.

A note, under date January 4, 1820, shows that Mr. Bennett, the sham candidate and his accomplice, Mr. Fox, were being hunted up. These two worthies hailed from Macclesfield, and we read that a deputation of two of the Court of Assistants who went thither to interview them expended the sum of £27 8s. 6d. on the journey and in various expenses belonging thereto.

With the death of George III. and the accession of George IV. the usual address of condolence and congratulation was forwarded to the new King.

On Election Day, August 22, 1820, Mr. Joseph Jackson, Mr. George Cabbell, and Mr. John Baker were chosen Master and Wardens for the year. The titles of Upper and Renter Warden seem at this time to have fallen into disuse, those of Senior and Junior being now substituted therefor.

On October 2, 1820, Mr. Frederick Kanmacher, who had been Beadle for no less than forty-five years, tendered his resignation. This was accepted, and his services were rewarded by a pension of £120 per annum. A successor to Kanmacher was at once elected in the person of Mr. John Sayer.

An application made to the Court in September, 1820, by the new "King's Apothecary," Mr. Richard Walker, now entailed a considerable amount of labour on a Committee of three who were appointed to consider the matter, search for precedents, and report thereon.

Mr. Walker was a Liveryman of the Society, but he claimed, as King's Apothecary, to be entitled to be elected one of the Court of Assistants on a vacancy occurring. The Committee were compelled to wade through the whole of the Minute Books in the course of their search. Sixteen cases were found which related to the status of King's Apothecary in the Society. The conclusion to which the Committee came was that it had been a custom so to advance King's Apothecaries, but that the person so advanced would have "to pay all fines for such stewardships as he would be liable to serve previously to the usual period of admission to the Court." Mr. Walker was then requested to transmit to the Court a copy of the instrument or instruments of his appointment. A copy of the Appointment was received: Mr. Walker's claim was allowed, and he was duly elected.

The Examinations had now been established for six years, and in a Minute the progress and development of the scheme is shown, the number of certificates granted in the six years respectively being 173, 181, 209, 253, 255 and 284. That the result was gratifying there can be no doubt. More value was being attached yearly to the certificates, and the percentage of failure was slowly decreasing. It is strange that lack of knowledge of Latin should have been, in most cases, the cause of rejection.

On Election Day, August 17, 1821, Messrs. George Cabbell, John Baker, and Thomas Wheeler were chosen Master, Senior and Junior Wardens respectively. The events which occurred during this year worthy of notice are few indeed. Some trifling alterations were introduced to minimise expenses to the Stewards personally, but these

hardly need to be chronicled in detail. One point, however, requires notice, and that is that it was for the first time proposed to unite into one concern the Navy and Laboratory Stocks. For this purpose a Committee of seven was appointed, viz., the Master and Wardens, and four of the proprietors of the stocks. To these gentlemen the duty of considering the propriety of the amalgamation was entrusted, and they were likewise requested to devise the best means in their power to carry out the proposal.

In July came the usual Annual Report of the Court of Examiners. This was in the main most favourable, still it was a matter of regret that no less than twenty candidates had been perforce rejected owing to failure in Latin. One passage from the Report needs quotation: "In concluding this report, the Court of Examiners have great satisfaction in congratulating the Court of Assistants upon a circumstance truly gratifying to all who are in any manner concerned in carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of Parliament, a circumstance indeed not less pleasing and beneficial to this Society than honourable to the learned and liberal person from whom it emanates—the present distinguished President of the Royal College of Physicians, by whose unqualified approbation of the plans which have been pursued for increasing the utility and value of the General Practitioner, and by whose public testimony of the great advantages which have resulted from them, the powerful assistance of the official head of that ancient and learned Corporation has been given in aid of the excellent intentions of the Legislature." There was, therefore, complete harmony between the College and the Society in the year 1821–2.

On Election Day, August 20, 1822, the gentlemen chosen for Master, Senior and Junior Wardens were Mr. John Baker, Mr. Thomas Wheeler, and Mr. Edward Browne respectively. At the same Court the gift of three pictures to the Society by Mrs. Higden is gratefully acknowledged. The titles of these pictures, however, are not given. The amalgamation or co-partnership of the Navy and Laboratory Stocks having been agreed upon, a co-partnership deed was signed and sealed with the Corporation Seal at a Special Court held on November 9, 1822, on which occasion a special dinner was given to celebrate the union of the two Stocks. The monetary affairs of the Society being in a flourishing state, it was resolved to

increase the pensions to the widows; these pensions were therefore raised from £15 to £18 per annum. At the Court of Assistants, March 25, 1823, a letter of thanks from ten Surgeons or Apothecaries of Halifax was read, in which the obligations of those who practised in that town were expressed, for the prompt way in which the Society had noticed upon due complaint any illegal actions in that district. Special mention is made of one extremely bad case, in which a prosecution entered into by the Society had crushed an offender who was both "illiterate and unqualified."

It was this year that the Retail Drug Department was established in the enlarged position it now occupies beneath the Colonnade. The Examination Report for 1822–3 shows that 405 candidates were examined, and that to 381 of these certificates were granted. Of these 381, twenty were qualified to practise in London and the neighbourhood. Ignorance of Latin is again deplored, and a note is made of the fact that some eighteen persons who were yet unqualified were practising and daily incurring penalties. The last passage in the Report shows that it had been determined to exercise great caution in the reception of testimonials shown by candidates who professed to have attended Lectures on the Practice of Physic.

On Election Day, August 26, 1823, Mr. Thomas Wheeler, Mr. Edward Browne, and Mr. Henry Field were chosen Master, Senior and Junior Wardens respectively.

CHAPTER XXI

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXAMINATIONS HELD BY THE SOCIETY

WE now meet with a rather important difficulty which needed the opinion of Counsel. It was this: A doubt arose whether under the Act of 55 George III. the Master of the Society alone had the power to administer the oath to the Court of Examiners, or whether the Wardens had such power without the Master, or whether the Master and Wardens together possessed the requisite power; or whether the Court of Assistants was the body to perform the same. Incidentally, too, it was asked whether any member of the Court of Assistants could also be a member of the Court of Examiners.

Mr. Denman, of Lincoln's Inn, who was consulted, in his opinion stated that it would be extremely awkward if the power was given to the Master or Assistants ("or" was the word in dispute), seeing that the Master must necessarily be an Assistant. The Counsel also gave it as his view that the Master, Wardens and Assistants could not properly be appointed members of the Court of Examiners. To deliberate upon these knotty points a Special Committee was immediately appointed.

Under date September 2, 1823, we find a curious letter from the Rector of the united parishes of St. Andrew's Wardrobe and St. Ann Blackfriars. The parson memorialised the Society in the hope of getting an augmentation to his stipend, which he asserted had dwindled from the fact that the buildings of the Apothecaries had increased, while the inhabitants had in consequence diminished, his fees thereby

suffering. When the memorial came up for discussion it was determined that the rector should receive six guineas instead of three for his clerical services on the anniversary festival of the Society. But the Court was "not satisfied that any diminution of fees had taken place in consequence of the improvement made in the Society's Laboratories." Still, they doubled their annual donation to the rector. In this year it was worthy of note that twelve guineas was the fee of each member of the Court who went on "search" for bad drugs. The fees for granting certificates for country and London practice in 1822–3 amounted to no less a sum than £2,517 18s.

The Committee appointed to deliberate on Mr. Denman's legal opinion previously mentioned now sent in their report. Not satisfied with one opinion, they had taken further advice from another Counsel. He coincided with Denman, and there was then a consultation between the Clerk to the Society and the two legal advisers. It was decided that an explanatory Act of Parliament would be required to make clear the meaning of the first, and that meanwhile not more than four Assistants should be appointed to the Court of Examiners. We now find Mr. George Man Burrows severing his long connection with the Society. It was obligatory, as he had become a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. In granting his request for disfranchisement the Court of Assistants testified to the many and great services he had rendered to the Society, especially as Chairman to the Associated Apothecaries of England and Wales. The usual fine paid on disfranchisement was in his case remitted. Nothing was entered relative to the quarrel of a few years back. His offence had evidently been condoned.

At the Court held on December 16, 1823, a most important resolution was passed with regard to the Lectures; it reads as follows: "That this Court are of opinion that it will be highly conducive to the honour and respectability of this Society for the present Lectures on Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry to be so extended that a complete course on these subjects may be gone through every year." It was decided to carry this resolution into immediate effect.

We now find a proposal made to alter certain details in the Bye-laws of the Society; the alterations in themselves were not very important, and were mainly directed towards the simplification of the

laws and economy. A Committee was appointed to deliberate on the proposals and recommend what course should be pursued. About a month later the Committee gave in its report, which was in favour of the proposed changes and abrogations. The Resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

Ignorance of Latin now crops up again, this time in the form of a notice which was to be put up in the offices of the Clerk and the Beadle. It appears that members of the Society had of late presented many youths to be bound apprentices who were absolutely ignorant of the Latin tongue, and had to be rejected in consequence. Members of the Society were requested "to be more careful in their nominations in the future."

In the Report of the Court of Examiners for the year 1823–4 we read one curious paragraph :—" Upon the list of rejected persons who might again have applied to be examined there are nineteen who have not done so :—many of whom are probably now in practice and certainly contrary to law." Verily the Act for the regulating of Apothecaries was not yet quite in proper working order. A gift to the Society by Dr. Maton is noted on July 26, 1824. It consisted of a cast from a bust of Sir Joseph Banks, by Garrard, which " Dr. Maton thinks may not be unworthy of a place in that garden wherein Sir Joseph felt always so much gratification," etc., etc. The gift was accepted, and it is needless to add, was most gracefully acknowledged by the Society.

On Election Day, August 27, 1824, Edward Browne, Henry Field, and Joseph Littlefear were chosen Master, Senior and Junior Wardens respectively.

The Secretary to the Court of Examiners now appears in the form of a memorialist. It seems that a banking house, by name Marsh & Co., of Berners Street, had suspended payment, and Mr. Watson, the Secretary, had been in the habit of banking the examination fees with them. At the time of the failure he had there £126 belonging to the Society. He prays not to be called upon to make good any deficiency. He admits that legally he can be compelled to pay the whole, but urges that it was through no fault of his own the loss occurred. His prayer was granted, and the banking house of Messrs. Goslings & Sharp was decided on as the future custodian of the moneys of the Society.

At the Court of Assistants held March 22, 1825, the death of Richard Walker, Esq., was announced, and a vacancy in the Court declared. Mr. Walker had been Apothecary in Ordinary to the King. He was succeeded in his office by a Mr. John Nussey, who in virtue of the appointment claimed to be elected on to the Court. His claim was, as usual, admitted, and he was forthwith elected.

The matter of the new Explanatory Act of Parliament to amend certain points in the old one and to clear up certain ambiguities now needs notice. According to their instructions the Committee had caused a Bill to be drafted, but on presentation it was withdrawn in conformity to the opinion of the Speaker, that the matter was a subject for a public and not a private Bill. A new Bill was then introduced by Henry Brougham, but met with great opposition. This was a rather strange fact, and was to be accounted for in this way :—A small knot of members desired to drag into the Bill clauses affecting the status of graduates of the Scotch Universities and members of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, who were to be allowed to practise in England and Wales without examination. This would have been a blow to the prestige of the Society, as may be easily imagined. At length, after a hard fight, the Bill passed the Commons and then fell into the clutches of the Lords, who passed it after some delay, but limited its action to the first day of August, 1826, the obvious intention of which being to reopen the question in about a twelvemonth's time. The report of the Committee concerned in the passing of the Bill concludes with some elaborate accounts showing how the money received for fees in carrying out the Act of 1815 had been expended. These accounts are of an elaborate character, but their length precludes the possibility of reproducing them.

On Election Day, August 19, 1825, Mr. Henry Field, Mr. Joseph Littlefear, and Mr. Julian Mariner were chosen Master, Senior and Junior Wardens respectively. In the October of this year the kitchen chimney of the Beadle's house caught fire. It is rather amusing to read that it cost £4 to put the fire out ; at any rate this was the amount he charged the Society and which the Society paid. One is inclined to doubt the accuracy of the Beadle's ac-

counts. No event is of sufficient importance to require notice during the remainder of the official year.

On Election Day, August 25, 1826, Mr. Joseph Littlefear, Mr. Julian Mariner, and Mr. Andrew Ewbank were chosen Master, Senior and Junior Wardens respectively. In the search after bad drugs which took place towards the close of this year, the discovery was made of what is called "a dangerous circumstance of a bottle containing Liq. Arsenicalis being labelled Tinct. Rhubarb." The offending Apothecaries were Messrs. Tatham and Baillie Poplar.

In June, 1827, the aged housekeeper, Mrs. Daston, who had been so long in the employ of the Society, resigned. She was granted a pension of £20 per annum.

The report of the Court of Examiners for this year is a very long document indeed, and therein the Examiners again lament that they are obliged to reject so large a proportion of candidates owing to ignorance of the Latin language. They then go on to comment on some cases in which deception had been successfully practised in the examinations. One case, that of a certain Harry Fry, is mentioned as a particularly bad one. The examiners also complain that fraudulent indentures (forgeries) had been in some cases forwarded with a view to "deceiving the Court into the belief that apprenticeships had been duly served."

The report of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the proper duties of a housekeeper is also a very long document, and furnishes some amusing reading. The investigation showed that a good deal of money could be saved by reform in the department: the main changes were these, viz., for the Society to employ its own tradesmen instead of permitting the housekeeper to cater for them. The details into which these worthy gentlemen enter show that they must have gone about their business most thoroughly. The report was agreed to, and a certain Mrs. Marie Morpeth reigned in the stead of Mrs. Daston; but she reigned with a much diminished chance of hoarding up her gains.

On Election Day, August 24, 1827, Mr. Julian Mariner, Mr. Andrew Ewbank, and Mr. William Trew were chosen Master, Senior and Junior Wardens respectively. At the same Court a very important proposal was made by means of a memorial signed

by a large and influential number of members of the Society. This was to the effect that a regular medical library should be formed at the Hall. It was pointed out that the nucleus of a library existed already, but that now, seeing that the status of the Society had been so much raised by the passing of the Act of 1815, it would both add to its dignity and importance if such an institution could be started, and moreover it would contribute in no small degree to the general diffusion and advancement of medical knowledge.

It will be remembered that in their report the Court of Examiners had mentioned certain cases of imposition by candidates, and that forged indentures had been presented. A Committee had been appointed to investigate the matter. The report made by this Committee contains several suggestions to prevent the occurrence of such misdeeds in the future. They advise that legal opinion should be taken as to whether the Society might insist on all Articles of Apprenticeship being deposited in their custody. But with regard to the study of the Latin tongue they demur to making the examination harder, and propose that it should be limited to the interpretation of the London Pharmacopœia and the reading and translation of prescriptions, of which they state that "many in the possession of the Court of Examiners are written in a *stile of pure and elegant* and not merely of commonplace latinity"!

A part of the recommendations were accepted, but the remainder were referred back for further consideration. And here it may be well to note what was required of a candidate who desired to practise as an Apothecary.

1. He must have served an apprenticeship of not less than five years, and must be of the full age of twenty-one and of good moral character.
2. He must produce certificates that he had attended not less than one course of lectures in (*a*) Materia Medica and Medical Botany; (*b*) Chemistry; (*c*) two courses of lectures in Anatomy and Physiology; (*d*) two courses of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and these last must have been attended subsequent to the lectures on Materia Medica, Medical Botany, and Chemistry.

The certificates for the lectures on the Principles and Practice of

Medicine required the signature of a "Fellow, Candidate, or Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians." A certificate also was required that the candidate had attended for at least six months the medical practice of some public Hospital or Infirmary, or for nine months at a Dispensary, and that such attendance commenced subsequent to the termination of the first course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine. Candidates were also recommended to attend one or more courses of lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.

The precise subjects in which papers were set were :—1. Translating grammatically parts of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis and Physician's Prescriptions; 2. Chemistry; 3. Materia Medica and Medical Botany; 4. Anatomy and Physiology; and 5. The Practice of Medicine.

But the Court of Examiners were not quite satisfied with the way their report had been received, and consequently sent a deputation to the Court of Assistants begging that their report might be printed and published. The deputation pointed out that it was the wish of the Court of Examiners that the public should know that they were fully aware of the defects which at present existed in the examination of candidates, and that they for their part had pointed out those defects and had recommended the adoption of measures for the purpose of removing them. Upon this a resolution was passed by which this last application of the Court of Examiners was referred to a Committee consisting of the Master, Wardens, and Messrs. Field, Hunter, Nussey, and Upton, and that such Committee should have power to act therein as they think proper.

In November, 1827, the Junior Warden (Mr. William Trew) died, and Mr. Joseph Hurlock was elected to succeed him in office for the remainder of the official year.

The next entry of interest refers to a legal question upon which it became needful to take Counsel's opinion. It was this. A Mr. Arthur Tegart was a member of the Court of Examiners, and during his year of office was chosen on to the Court of Assistants. The point was, did he or did he not vacate his seat on the Court of Examiners ?

In the report of the Committee appointed to search for bad drugs we find that the outlook in that direction was improving, two cases

only occurring where drugs were decidedly bad; but the searchers report that they much wish that in the matter of "order and cleanliness" the shops themselves could be improved, "as on these points there are many of them very defective." Under date January 1, 1828, we read that Mr. Deputy-Warden Field had, under direction of the Court, sold a quantity of old pewter belonging to the Society, the price he obtained for it being £34 8s. 3d., and certain old brass and iron which fetched £3 19s. 6d. This probably accounts for the disappearance of all pewter from the Hall. That a large quantity existed we may conjecture, and it must have been a good deal to have produced in those days such a price as that above named.

With regard to Mr. Tegart, about whose seat on the Board of Examiners a doubt had arisen, the opinion of Counsel (Mr. J. Scarlett) stated that any Examiner who was elected an Assistant at once ceased to be an Examiner, for the reason that the Court of Assistants are to choose or displace Examiners, and, "therefore, cannot elect or sit in judgment on themselves." In consequence of this opinion Mr. Tegart relinquished his seat on the Court of Examiners, and a contest occurred as to who should succeed him. Two candidates were proposed, one being Mr. John Hunter, jun., and the other a Mr. Thomas Hardy. On a ballot being taken, the latter gentleman was declared elected.

The question of a petition to Parliament praying the attention of the Houses to the difficulties which attend the attainment of anatomical knowledge now occupied the attention of the Court. At this period both the Royal College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons had petitioned on the same subject, and it was felt that the Society should certainly do the same. In June, 1828, we note that the Society subscribed £300 "as a donation to the new college to be called the King's College." At the same Court £25 was voted to the Smallpox Hospital, "the funds of which institution being exhausted, or nearly so."

From the Report of the Court of Examiners for the year 1827–8 we gather that during that period five hundred and ten candidates presented themselves for examination, and of these four hundred and forty passed and received certificates. The Report contains very severe strictures on the lack of information—nay, more, on the

absolute ignorance of many who had the "audacity" to present themselves. The masters of these apprentices are blamed, and rightly, for not instructing them. Next the document passes to a very important matter, viz., to the establishment of medical schools in large provincial towns where well-regulated hospitals exist. The Examiners note that some of their best candidates came from the provinces. In conclusion another very bad case of fraud and forgery which had occurred was mentioned, and also an ingenious method of selling the certificates and obliterating the name of the original holder, refilling the blank with a fraudulent entry, which appears at the time to have become a regular trade. Of a truth the Society had difficulties enough in carrying out provisions of the Act of 1815.

On Election Day, August 20, 1828, Mr. Andrew Ewbank, Mr. Joseph Hurloch, and Mr. William R. Macdonald were chosen Master, and Senior and Junior Wardens respectively.

And now another small cloud arose between the Society and the Royal College of Physicians. A letter which appeared in the *Lancet* of January 10, 1829, attacked the Society in what they justly considered an "illiberal and ungentlemanly way." This was either written by a former Censor of the College, or he was at any rate credited with having written it. The Master and Wardens thereupon forwarded a letter to the President and Censors of the College complaining of the terms of the printed effusion. In reply, the Registrar of the College expressed his regret, and stated that all the former Censors of the College save one had repudiated the authorship, but that the exception, a certain Dr. Ramadge, "though summoned, has not attended any of the meetings held for the purpose of investigation." To this the Clerk of the Society replied in suitable terms, and the matter then dropped. But from the reply of the Registrar of the College it would appear that the reflections cast on the Society and the members of it must have been of a very gross character.

From the report of the Court of Examiners for the year 1828–9 we gather that the number of candidates was fewer than had been customary—*i.e.*, 365 only, of whom 65 were rejected. The cause of this diminution was to be found in the new regulations which had been framed in 1827, and which compelled candidates to undergo

a far longer period of preparation than hitherto. Mention is also made in the document of an agreement which had been come to between the Court of Examiners and the Council of the University of London by which a plan of medical education had been devised, which was "equally satisfactory to the Council of the University and to the Court of Examiners."

CHAPTER XXII

EXTENSION OF THE EXAMINATIONS—TROUBLES WITH CANDIDATES AND OBJECTORS TO THE ACT OF 1815



N the Election Day, August 20, 1829, Mr. Joseph Hurlock, Mr. William R. Macdonald, and Mr. John Hunter were chosen Master, and Senior and Junior Wardens respectively. Questions of finance now claimed the attention of the Court; for some years the expenditure of the Society had exceeded its income, and it was needful to retrench, and largely too. The affairs of the Society were taken in hand by a Committee, who went into the business with great zeal and discretion. It was found, after careful investigation, that by a further abandonment of dinners, herbarizing festivals, and other merrymakings, a considerable reduction could be effected, and that by careful management the monetary position of the Society could again be placed on a sound financial basis.

The last entry for 1829 concerns the Physic Garden at Chelsea. It had long been felt that its usefulness as a school for students of Medical Botany could be much increased, and the time had now arrived when it became possible to use the garden to a far greater extent than of yore. Consequently it was practically thrown open to all genuine students who could obtain the necessary letters of recommendation. Rules for admission were framed, and these were circulated far and wide amongst the medical profession.

The labours of the Society to improve the study of surgery in the country were now beginning to bear fruit, as is evidenced by the

following Resolution passed by the Obstetric Society and transmitted through Dr. Ramsbottom. It runs as follows :—

"Resolved that a communication be made to the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries of the thanks of the Society for the attention which they have given to former letters from the Obstetric Society, and their desire to render their assistance to the Society of Apothecaries in endeavouring to obtain an Act of Parliament authorising the Apothecaries' Society to examine those candidates who appear before them as to their qualifications to practise midwifery."

From the Report of the Court of Examiners for the year 1829–30 we gather that out of a total number of 525 candidates, 439 received certificates. As usual, lack of knowledge of Latin was in the majority of cases the cause of failure.

On the accession of William IV. the usual address of condolence and congratulation was forwarded by the Court.

On the Election Day, August 27, 1830, Mr. W. R. Macdonald, Mr. John Hunter, and Mr. James Hill were elected Master, and Senior and Junior Wardens respectively.

With the new reign came a new Apothecary to the King, Mr. E. A. Brande, who, following the usual custom, claimed to be elected on the Court of Assistants on the first vacancy.

In the month of October, 1830, the old Beadle, Mr. John Sayer, resigned, and was succeeded in his office by his son William Henry. The retiring Beadle received a gratuity of twenty guineas, and to the new officer a slight increase in his emolument was granted, viz., ten shillings for each attendance at the Botanical lectures, and also an allowance of two chaldrons and a half of coals per annum.

A curious case occurred at this time which gives some idea of the difficulties attending the carrying out of the Act of 1815. A man named Alfred Westwood, the son of a Freeman of the Company, technically an apothecary but in reality a chemist and druggist, applied for leave to practise. He had apparently been familiarised with the compounding of prescriptions, etc., in his father's shop, and had subsequently entered as one of the house pupils at the Bedford Infirmary, had studied also in Paris and elsewhere. He submitted that he had complied with the spirit of the Act, though not the letter

of it, as his father, though an apothecary from the livery point of view, was in reality only the keeper of a chemist's shop.

His case was referred to the Committee, who in turn referred the matter to the Attorney General.

The reply of the Attorney General, as may be gathered from a lengthy document, was unfavourable to the applicant. That it was a hard case is probable, but the provisions of the Act were such as to preclude the possibility of any other reply.

From the Report of the Court of Examiners for the year 1830–31 we gather that certificates were granted to only 361 candidates out of a total number of 465.

On Election Day, August 26, 1831, Mr. John Hunter, Mr. James Hill, and Mr. William Griffith, were chosen Master, Senior and Junior Wardens respectively.

At this time it was determined to make a change in the composition of the Court of Examiners, and the change was probably a wise one. Heretofore it had been customary for many members to be elected year after year, but it was now settled that senior members of the Court should in future be ineligible for election.

Two brief extracts are of interest and may be noted. One refers to the placing of the armorial bearings of the Society in the Hall of Christ's Hospital, and the other to the fact that the Society were possessed of six nominations for pupils at King's College, and that the same would be in the gift of members of the Society.

At the Court held December 19, 1831, a most important draft memorial to Lord Melbourne was read and approved. It was on the subject of surgery, and though too long to quote in full may well be digested. The case of the Society was this :—

We are the body to whom the administration of the Act of 1815 is intrusted, and our position is as follows : By this Act we are bound to require of candidates a sufficient medical education, and this cannot be obtained without an intimate acquaintance with practical anatomy.

But a knowledge of practical anatomy cannot be obtained without infringing the existing laws.

It will be remembered that at this date (1831) the "resurrectionists" were the usual purveyors of corpses to the medical

profession. What the Society prayed for was some enactment legalising a fit supply of subjects for anatomical students.

It is needless to add that both the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons had forwarded similar memorials.

In March, 1832, we note a small economy. It was ordered "that the wine and cakes usually given on occasion of reading the Laws and Orders (of the Society) be discontinued, and that Tea and Bread and Butter be substituted."

At this same date, too, the old project of forming a library in the Hall and also a museum of such branches of natural history as are connected with medicine was revived, and a Committee appointed to carry out this design should they think fit to do so.

In June, 1832, it was determined to conduct the Botanical Examination on a far "more extensive and scientific scale" than heretofore.

From the Report of the Court of Examiners for the year 1831–2 we gather that out of a total of 446 candidates 73 were rejected; and for the first time the Court seems to have hopes that an improvement in the knowledge of Latin is more than apparent.

At Ascot Races this year a discharged Greenwich pensioner threw a stone at the King and struck his Majesty on the head. The Society, as was to be expected, forwarded a dutiful address on the occasion.

On Election Day, August 27, 1832, Mr. James Hill was chosen Master; Mr. Warden Griffith, owing to ill-health and loss of eyesight, was excused for serving the office of Upper Warden, his place being taken by Mr. John Nussey, while the Junior Warden was Mr. Samuel Griffith.

It was now resolved to do something which had long been suggested, and which was certainly much needed—this was, to print and circulate a list of all those persons who, by obtaining certificates, had qualified themselves under the Act of 1815 to practise as Apothecaries.

It is somewhat amusing to read a letter addressed by one Cornish, a medical student at Edinburgh, to Mr. Watson, the Secretary to the Court of Examiners, in which the young man gravely announces his intention to petition Parliament for an alteration in the Act of 1815, so as to allow Licentiates of the University and Royal College

of Edinburgh to practise as Apothecaries in England without further examination.

But an attack on the Act was actually projected and it became the duty of the Society to oppose any alteration, so for this purpose a counter-petition was framed and forwarded.

Under date June 18, 1833, we read that the Botanical Demonstrator was having some trouble with the apprentices who were supposed to be his pupils. He complains that on Herbarizing days those who came were, many of them, inattentive, and some did not arrive on the scene till the hour appointed for their free dinner.

The Court determined that in future these students should pay for their own dinner, "which they are of opinion would prevent the attendance of any apprentices who are not studiously inclined."

A rather cool proposition from a Dr. Buchanan, of Hull, is quite worth mention. He writes to the Society that he is desirous of aiding them in every possible way he can to oppose the new Bill in Parliament, and for that purpose proposes to sell to the Society a museum formed by himself, and also suggests that he should become a member of the Society. He puts the price of his museum at £500, and requests that his Redemption Fine of £213 should be deducted therefrom and the balance sent to him. His offer was declined.

From the Report of the Court of Examiners for 1832–3 we gather that the number of candidates had diminished owing to the greater stringency, the total being 362, out of which 62 were refused certificates.

On Election Day, August 27, 1833, Mr. John Nussey, Mr. Samuel Griffith, and Mr. James Upton were chosen Master, Senior and Junior Wardens respectively.

In October, 1833, for the first time for many years, the "searchers" were met by a refusal to permit search. The delinquent's name was Thomas Porter, of Bishopsgate Street. Prompt measures were taken by the Society, and the offender was advised to submit, or take the legal consequences of refusing. He, with equal promptitude, gave way.

In December, 1833, Mr. Samuel Griffith, the Senior Warden, died, and was succeeded by Mr. James Upton, the Junior Warden; Mr. Upton's place being taken by Mr. William King.

At a Special Court held Tuesday, April 15, 1834, the death of a good old official of the Society was announced—Mr. Edmund Bacot, the Clerk. A pension of £50 was granted to his widow, and preparations were made for the election of a new Clerk. His duties were to remain the same, with the exception that he was no longer to have charge of the wines of the Society. For the office there were four candidates, all of them "legalised attornies," namely, Messrs. G. Brace, A. Hall, R. B. Upton, and G. Malim. On the first ballot the two first went out, and on the second ballot the choice fell upon Mr. Robert B. Upton, who forthwith took the required oath.

From the Report of the Court of Examiners we find that for the year 1833–4 the candidates numbered 448, of which 65 failed.

On Election Day, August 22, 1834, Mr. James Upton, Mr. William King, and Mr. Joseph Anterac were chosen Master, Senior and Junior Wardens respectively.

To the retiring Master, Mr. John Nussey, a piece of plate of the value of twenty-five guineas was voted as a permanent memorial of "this auspicious event," and of their sincere and respectful congratulations. The "auspicious event" was the birth of a daughter during his mastership—a like event not being previously recorded in the annals of the Society.

At the same Court a donation of £100 was voted towards the rebuilding of Christ's Hospital;—the Court were in an evidently generous mood.

We now find that the *Lancet* had been again falling foul of the Society. This time it was the Beadle and Gatekeeper who were attacked. It was alleged that they touted among the candidates for certain private teachers. There does not appear to have been more than a slight ground for the aspersion, and measures were taken by the Court to prevent even the slightest irregularity in the future.

The Botanical Demonstrator, Mr. James Lowe Wheeler, having resigned, the rules relating to the Garden at Chelsea and the arrangements for the lectures came under careful consideration, and were in many cases modified.

In February, 1835, a former Master, Mr. W. R. MacDonald, pre-

sented the Society with a *hortus siccus*, which he had himself formed. His gift was gladly accepted and gratefully acknowledged.

At the election of a Demonstrator to fill the vacant post there were two candidates, one Mr. Richard Bagshaw Ward, and the other Mr. Gilbert Thomas Burnet. The candidature of the first was withdrawn, and Mr. Burnet was then forthwith chosen.

In June, 1835, the Beadle, Mr. Sayer, requested an increase to his salary, the ground on which he based his application being the considerable augmentation of his duties of late. His prayer was granted : a donation of £20 was given him, and an extra 6d. added to the 2s. 6d. certificate fee which he was paid on each certificate given.

From the Report of the Court of Examiners we gather that the total number of candidates for the year 1834–5 was 456, and the number of rejections 65.

The Examiners speak hopefully of the working of the new rules, and especially of the increase in the pupils at the provincial schools.

Mr. Barnett, the Professor of Botany at the Hall, having died, it was resolved to present his representatives with £80 (a year's salary) in respect of his services. A few days later, however, the resolution was changed in form, £30 only being paid to the late Professor's representatives, and £50 given into the hands of the trustees of a fund which was being raised for the benefit of the mother and sister of the deceased.

On Election Day, August 25, 1835, Mr. William King was chosen Master, and Mr. Joseph Anterac Senior Warden. Mr. Richard Strong Wells, who was next in rotation for the office of Junior Warden, begged to be excused for a year on the score of ill-health, and Mr. Edward Augustus Brande was chosen instead.

But Mr. Brande, by a letter already written, declined office. The Court, however, refused to accept this, and though Mr. Nussey appealed to them to be allowed to appear on behalf of Mr. Brande, it was at once put to the vote and Mr. Brande was fined fifty guineas. This sum Mr. Nussey at once handed over, whereupon the election of Mr. Brande was declared null and void. A fresh gentleman was found in the person of Mr. John Hingeston, who was promptly elected Junior Warden.

At the Court held on October 2, 1835, the Clerk to the Court of Examiners, Mr. Watson, received an honorarium of £25 on account

of the extra pains and trouble he had been put to while in attendance on the Committee of the House of Commons on Medical Education.

A note of a now vanished place of worship hard by the Hall may be quoted; it is as follows :—

"A letter of thanks was read for the permission granted by the Court to place on the south-west corner of the Hall a direction board to the New Jerusalem Church." Of this church (or chapel) I have found no trace.

For the vacant office of Professor of Botany five candidates were in the field: Mr. Thomas Henry Cooper, Mr. Edward Selleck Hare, Mr. Charles Johnson, Dr. Lindley, and Mr. William Salisbury. On a ballot being held Dr. Lindley was elected.

Mr. James Upton, who for a long time had held the responsible position of Deputy Treasurer of the United Stock, was now compelled through failing health to resign. His resignation, it is needless to add, was accepted with extreme regret.

A matter of an unpleasant nature now caused considerable trouble to the Society. It appears that at the Examination for certificates held on January 7th of this year a certain Mr. Thomas Smith was rejected, and took his rejection very badly. He assailed one of the Court of Examiners, Mr. Ridout by name, in the *Lancet*, and by implication in the *Medical Gazette*, charging that gentleman with using "coarse and contemptuous language" to the candidates, and having otherwise conducted himself towards them in a "rude, petulant and overbearing manner." Another Examiner, Mr. Wheeler, was also reflected on in the *Lancet*, and the Clerk to the Court of Examiners, Mr. Watson, was charged with gross rudeness and incivility.

The matter did not rest here: an indignation meeting of students was held at the Crown and Anchor on January 18th, and something had to be done. It was at first proposed to print a reply, but later this course was thought inadvisable.

The charges against the Examiners themselves were rebutted, but in the case of the Clerk it was shown that his temper, soured by ill-health and bodily suffering, was such that he was practically unable to carry on the duties of his office; moreover, too, that though civil to the candidates while in the presence of the Court, he on other occa-

sions was very much the reverse. Mr. Thomas Smith, the ultimate cause of all the trouble, was proved to be a most ignorant student, but he acted as stalking-horse for the rest. Somebody had to be hanged, and as it was proved beyond dispute that the whole of the work of the Secretary had for a long time been not only greatly in arrear—that is to say, important communications had remained unanswered, Minute Books ill-kept, Resolutions unentered and often lost, etc., it was decided to permit him "to absent himself from his duties until the end of July next." As an interim Secretary the Clerk was requested to discharge Mr. Watson's office until the date named.

At the Court held June 21, 1836, a long letter was read from the new Professor of Botany, Dr. Lindley, in which he stated that there was no catalogue of the living specimens of plants in the garden, and volunteered both to mark all the plants and also to make such a catalogue. The wisdom of such a course was at once seen, and the Court gratefully accepted Dr. Lindley's offer.

Mr. Watson, the absent Secretary, now wrote offering to resume his duties, feeling well enough for his usual work; but his offer was for the present declined, lest he might "possibly endanger the progress he has made."

From the Report of the Court of Examiners we gather that in the year 1835–6 there were 556 candidates, of whom 450 received certificates, fifteen of them having specially distinguished themselves. We also now learn for the first time that on the occasion of the "ploughing" of Mr. Thomas Smith there was something like a small riot at the Hall, and that various threats were used. But six months had elapsed, tempers had cooled down, Mr. Thomas Smith had returned to his studies, and presumably had made good use of his time, for the report specially mentions that he had received his certificate.

Mr. Watson presumably ceased to be concerned with the Secretaryship, as we find Mr. Robert Brotherson Upton appointed in his place at a salary of £130 per annum.

The great expenses which were involved in the holding of the office of Steward at the General Herbarizing Dinner now form the subject of a long letter from the Stewards of that year, Messrs. John Ridout and Richard Henry King. Six other former holders of the office concurred in the sentiments contained therein. The matter

certainly needed some reform, for it appears that year after year the same people were invited, and all kinds of outside guests were admitted, so that the allowance for the banquet was, if the banquet was to be well done, very inadequate. The proposals were to limit the number of invitations, and also, in view of the increase in the members of the Society, to slightly augment the allowance.

On Election Day, August 23, 1836, Mr. John Hingeston was chosen Master, and Messrs. George Johnson and Wentworth Malin Senior and Junior Wardens respectively.

At the Court held October 4, 1836, the death of the Beadle, Mr. William Henry Sayer, was reported, and a successor, the eldest son of the deceased, Mr. Edward Sayer, was immediately elected to the vacant post.

Early in October, 1836, there was again trouble with the students, "scenes of outrage and riot," to quote the report. The affair seems to have arisen from the candidates delaying to register their "class tickets" until the very last day. Consequently there was a mob all struggling to get to the Registration Books at once, before the said books were closed. It does not appear to have been premeditated, and probably was the outcome of the exuberance of youthful spirits. But of course the Court of Examiners was bound to take notice of the matter, and a conference between a Committee of that Court and the Court of Assistants was at once resolved on.

CHAPTER XXIII

LONDON UNIVERSITY AND THE COURT OF EXAMINERS — THE SOCIETY AND THE SURGEONS — MR. BRANDE'S SCHEME

ON December 6, 1836, a serious charge against the Society's gardener was formally reported to the Court by Dr. Lindley, the Professor of Botany. This was nothing less than supplying a candidate. at one of the examinations in that science, with information as to the plants to be used, etc., etc. An investigation was of course ordered.

But the year was not to be ended without further trouble, and this time of even more serious a nature. At the examination held on December 22nd, a student named Charles Wadham Wyndham Penruddocke, "in the most wanton and unprovoked manner, inflicted severe wounds on three members of the Court, one of them (Mr. Hardy) having had his life placed in great risk." The delinquent was handed over to justice and the Clerk ordered to prosecute.

A prosecution, or rather two prosecutions, were undertaken. The first seems to have failed, through, as the Court of Examiners averred, "gross negligence and want of energy" displayed by their counsel, Mr. Adolphus.

For the second prosecution the Court of Assistants engaged the same counsel, and to this the Court of Examiners demurred. But the prisoner pleaded guilty and was committed to prison ; as a matter of fact, he was lucky to have saved his life. From Giltspur Street Prison, dated July 6, 1837, there comes a petition for clemency from Penruddocke. He appears to have been very ill, and was doubtless

not a little down in the mouth, but the style of the petition has a false ring about it, and the repentance alleged does not read as if it were genuine.

On the accession of Queen Victoria an address of the usual form, expressing condolence and congratulation, was forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department for presentation to Her Majesty.

Reverting to the Penruddocke case, it appears that the prisoner succeeded in getting the remainder of his sentence remitted, and was set at liberty in August.

From the Report of the Court of Examiners for the year 1836–7, we gather that out of 622 candidates, 9 passed with distinction and 87 were rejected.

It would appear that two members of the Court of Examiners since their election in 1836 had joined the Senate of London University. The Court of Assistants felt hurt at this, and in a Minute express their regret that, seeing "the powers conferred by the Crown on the London University are likely at no distant period to affect materially those of the Society, and in such case to place those gentlemen in the anomalous position of owing a divided allegiance, that they failed in their duty to the Governing Body of the Society in not seeking its concurrence and assent, previous to accepting the offer made to them by the London University, and it is therefore with much pain that the Court of Assistants feel called on to notice such an instance of disrespect from those who, from their high character and station in the Society, have always been considered as among the most zealous and faithful of its members."

It will be remembered that Mr. R. B. Upton had been appointed both Clerk to the Society and Secretary to the Court of Examiners. He now stated that he found the work too heavy, and in August, 1837, requested to be relieved of the latter office.

The offending members who had joined the Senate of London University were Mr. John Bacot and Mr. John Ridout, but they were, notwithstanding, re-elected on the Court of Examiners. However, in a letter dated August 3, 1837, we find them declining office, and in the list of the Court their names are erased. The letter in which they decline office is dignified in tone, and one cannot but help

coming to the conclusion that there must have been some private and personal feeling other than the usual guild spirit at work to cause a break in the general calm of the life of the Society.

The real reason for the resignation of Mr. Upton, which appears later, points in the same direction : it seems that it was not the work which troubled him, but the fact that an annual vote of thanks to him had been withheld by the Court of Examiners. This he took to imply censure, and consequently resigned. The Court of Examiners was then informed, and practically apologised to Mr. Upton, who thereupon consented to serve.

On Election Day, August 22, 1837, Mr. Richard Henry King was chosen Master ; Mr. Wentworth Malim, who should have been Senior Warden, declined on the score of ill-health, and was excused, Mr. John Higham being chosen in his place. The office of Junior Warden was filled by Mr. David Clapton.

But the Bacot-Ridout affair was not yet ended. Dated October 2, 1837, comes a letter from those two gentlemen in which they acknowledge the receipt of a vote of thanks, dated August 21st. This they assume to override the minute of censure. They accuse the Court of Assistants of having overstepped its province in interfering with their right to belong to any scientific body they please. But, reading between the lines, it is apparent that what they wanted was that the vote of censure should be expunged.

On December 19, 1837, Mr. Henry Field, a former Master, Deputy Master, and Treasurer of the United Stock, was compelled through illness to resign. His resignation was accepted, and in the Minutes of the next Court, which was held on December 30th, we read that the worthy old Apothecary had died.

At the Court held March 30, 1838, there is a curious entry as follows :—

" Mr. Nussey stated to the Court that it had been intimated that it was the intention of Government to devote the Royal Gardens at Kew to public purposes connected with the advancement of botanical science, and that a suggestion had been made for the consideration of the Society whether it would be to the interest of the Society to obtain a grant of a portion of Kew Gardens as a Botanical Garden in lieu of their present garden at Chelsea, supposing such an arrange-

ment could be effected." Whereupon a Committee was appointed to meet and confer with the Government on the subject of the proposal.

On June 26, 1838, the Senior Warden, Mr. John Higham, died. He was succeeded in office by the Junior, Mr. David Clapton, to whose place Mr. James Seaton was by election voted.

From the Report of the Court of Examiners for 1837–8 we find that 520 candidates were examined, of whom 79 were rejected, fifteen of the successful students being worthy of special commendation.

It would appear that Mr. Watson, the old Secretary, never recovered his health, and moreover fell upon evil days. At any rate we find him petitioning, through his son, for a pension in consideration of his twenty years' service. The Court awarded him sixty-five pounds.

On Election Day, August 21, 1838, Mr. David Clapton, Mr. James Seaton, and Mr. Allen Williams were elected Master, Senior and Junior Wardens respectively.

In March, Mr. R. B. Upton resigned his positon of Secretary to the Court of Examiners, and was succeeded by Mr. Henry Blatch, who resigned his seat on the Court of Assistants to become a candidate for the post. Mr. George Malim also endeavoured to obtain the Secretaryship, but on a ballot was defeated.

Under date December 24, 1838, we find a letter addressed by Professor Brande to the Court of Assistants from the Royal Mint. In it he states that he has long meditated a change in regard to the plans upon which the Lectures at the Hall are conducted, and is glad to have an opportunity of laying his views before the Court. He complains of certain verbal orders which had been given him to change their form, and points out that, should these be carried out, injury to the Lectures on Materica Medica must inevitably result. He deprecates the placing of Botany above that subject by the establishment of medals and honours, and formulates a scheme for the improvement in the teaching of the Hall in all the subjects embraced. In conclusion he announces that, should his views be unacceptable to the Court, he must regretfully resign his Professorship.

But the Court resolved to adhere to its new regulations as communicated to Mr. Brande, and to inform him of their resolution. This was done, and the Professor's threat of resignation was withdrawn.

In June, 1839, Mr. Edward D. Moore, having been appointed Apothecary to the Queen, claimed his right to be elected on to the Court of Assistants on the next vacancy. But there appears to have been some hesitation as to whether his claim should be allowed, the reason being that Mr. George Nussey, who was also Queen's Apothecary, already had a seat on the Court.

The Beadle now craved the consideration of the Court on a private family matter. He had hitherto been expected to allow £60 per annum to his mother, who was the widow of the late Beadle. But his mother had married again, and though not desiring the allowance any more for herself, wished the unfortunate man to pass this heavy charge on his income on to two of her daughters. One would have imagined that the Court could have speedily decided the matter, but routine required a member to "inquire into the circumstances" and report thereon. The next we read of the matter is that Mr. Sayer was ordered to furnish the Court with a list of his fees, emoluments, etc. His accounts were shortly after presented to the Court, and it was found that his annual income amounted to £201 17s. 4d. On this he was informed that he would not be required to continue the allowance. A somewhat unpleasant matter arose this year in connection with the election on to the Court of Mr. John Allen Gillham. This gentleman having been proposed, seconded, balloted for and elected on July 30, 1839, was summoned to attend at the next Court to pay his fines and fees and take his seat. The date for the next Court happened to be August 1st, but in the interim Mr. Gillham had had a paralytic stroke and could not attend, but sent a medical certificate and the requisite fine, £12, and proposed to take the oath as soon as his medical advisers should permit him. One passage in his letter reads somewhat curiously; he writes of "the office you have had the honour and justice to confer on me." Perhaps this ruffled the Court, for the reading of the letter was at once followed by a resolution that, as Mr. Gillham had been summoned to attend, and that as he had not attended, his election was null and void. Thereupon Mr. Ridout was proposed, seconded, and immediately elected in his stead. On the top of this came a resolution that Mr. Gillham's excuse for not attending was a reasonable one and should be allowed. What was the Court to do next?

Considerable doubt arose as to the legality of the proceedings, and recourse had to be made to the opinion of Counsel. Two queries were put to the men of law.

1. Was the Court justified in doing what it had done ?

2. If yes, was it imperative on the Court to act as it had done ? Counsel was of opinion that Mr. Gillham's excuse was reasonable, and that Mr. Ridout's election was null and void, and lastly that it was not imperative upon the Court to act as it had done.

By August 20th Mr. Gillham was convalescent. The Court rescinded both its resolutions. Mr. Gillham was reinstated, and Mr. Ridout informed that for the present his election must be deferred.

All these matters having been despatched, the Court proceeded to the election of a Master, and Senior and Junior Wardens. For these offices Messrs. James Sexton, Allen Williams and Henry Robinson were chosen in the order named.

We now find that though Mr. Brande had withdrawn his threatened resignation, he had by no means abandoned his hope that he should get the arrangements for the Lectures amended, for he returns to the subject with a new and elaborate scheme, and this time the Court met him in a more accommodating manner, and agreed to give his propositions their most careful consideration. The matter was then referred to the Committee charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of the Act of 1815. Another letter on a totally different subject was read at the same meeting. It appears that at several dinners of the Society of late at which guests had been present, " confusion and great disadvantage to the propriety of their reception in point of politeness" had occurred. This was much to be deplored, and was attributed to the fact that while in the days of the old Beadles Kanmacher and Sayer, senior, it had been the practice for that functionary, garbed in his gown, to announce each guest by name, and when dinner was served to call each guest forth from the "withdrawing-room" to take his place in the Hall. But this custom had fallen into disuse since Mr. Sayer, junior, had been appointed Beadle. It was therefore proposed to revert to the old custom, for it was observed "this duty can be entrusted to no other person than the Beadle, as he alone knows who has been invited."

A hired waiter had been for some time experimentally employed,

and "from his ignorant illiterateness and incapacity, the most absurd and ridiculous blunders were committed." The complaint was a just one, and it was determined to consult how it should be hereafter avoided. In the result the Beadle was informed that he would have in future to revert to the customs of his predecessors. It is doubtful whether that functionary was too pleased on hearing the decision.

On December 23, 1839, the Society was approached by the Royal College of Surgeons on a matter of some importance, in which the mutual privileges of the Society and of the College were likely to be involved.

The Surgeons suggested that a Conference should be held with the Apothecaries on an Act of Parliament which was expected to come on for discussion in the next Session. The chief point was the "Apprenticeship" question. The College held that every gentleman who possessed its diploma ought to have the privilege of being examined before the Society of Apothecaries on the production of that diploma, together with certificates of having studied Practical Pharmacy for a certain number of months.

The Master and Wardens replied that they would be happy to confer with the President and Vice-Presidents of the College on this matter.

The answer of the "Act of Parliament" Committee on the question of the Lectures and Mr. Brande was presented in due course. They requested more time for consideration as the subject was of great consequence, and stated that, pending their consideration, they had suspended Mr. Brande's lectures altogether.

We now find the collection of the Materia Medica taking form: all the articles of the present Pharmacopœia had been obtained and properly selected, labelled and arranged. It was next proposed to extend the collection by foreign examples and comparative samples, and also specimens of imitations and spurious drugs. But the grant of money was now exhausted, and it was strongly urged on the Society that a further grant should be made. The Court of Assistants thereupon invited the "United Stock" to contribute to the expense to the extent of three-fifths of the whole amount.

The result of the Conference between the Apothecaries and the Surgeons was as follows:—What the Surgeons really wanted was that

the possession of their diploma should practically do away with the five years' apprenticeship. To this the Apothecaries could not agree, and indeed the Apprenticeship Clause in the 1815 Act stood in the way. Also, too, the College wished to exclude any examination in Physiology or Anatomy at the Hall, and confine the test there to Materia Medica, Chemistry, Botany, Practice of Medicine, and perhaps Midwifery. That for Surgeons, only twelve months' hospital practice should be required in the place of eighteen, and one course on the Theory and Practice of Medicine consisting of seventy lectures in the place of two courses of one hundred lectures. What this meant to the Society it is not difficult to understand. They could in no sense acquiesce, but though they hailed "with great satisfaction the overture" made to them by the College, in declining trusted "that the intercourse so auspiciously commenced between the two bodies" may be continued, and that possibly "some solution may be reached" which will protect the rights and privileges of both, and at the same time remove all existing grievances.

On March 13, 1840, Mr. James Seaton, the Master, died, and for the remainder of the term Mr. Allen Williams was chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. Henry Robinson, the Junior Warden, became Senior, and a new Junior Warden was found in the person of Mr. Jacob William Robins. At the same Court Mr. John Ridout, whose previous election had been illegal, was chosen to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. William Robinson.

On the marriage of Queen Victoria, an address of congratulation was forwarded by the Society to Her Majesty, and similar documents were sent to H.R.H. the Prince Consort and H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.

From the Committee appointed to consider the question of the Lectures and Mr. Brande's proposals there came at length the long-delayed report. They in the first place suggested that the Lectures on Materia Medica, as at present delivered, should be in future discontinued. Next, that Mr. Brande's proposal to give twelve lectures in reference to prizes for proficiency in this study was not desirable, but that he should deliver a course of not less than eight lectures on select subjects connected with that branch of science. That prizes in Materia Medica and Therapeutics should be established, a gold medal being

given to the best student, and a silver one to the second best. Then follow a few proposals as to examinations and classification of candidates.

We now come to a lengthy document which embodies the opinions of the Court of Examiners in regard to the action of the Surgeons and the proposed new Act of Parliament.

The Court of Examiners advocated the repeal of the apprenticeship clause, and the substitution therefor of an alternative of either a diploma or an apprenticeship. This they deem would be a good solution of the difficulty, and would remove from the Society "the great obloquy to which it has been unjustly exposed" from being obliged by the Act of 1815 to refuse to examine candidates who had not served a five years' apprenticeship. In other respects they state they do not see much cause for alteration in the existing law, and recommend a few modifications only, and state emphatically that the question of midwifery is one on which there is great need for legislation. The difficulty which occurred to the Court in regard to the diplomas was this: if that of the College of Surgeons of London was to be recognised, then why not those of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere.

The Examination report for 1839–40 tells us that out of 506 candidates, 414 received certificates, and of these 13 were especially commended. For the first time written questions were set to be answered in writing: a striking addition to the old *vivâ voce* examination. The report states that the change was very much appreciated.

On Election Day, August 21, 1840, Mr. Allen Williams was chosen Master, Mr. Henry Robinson and Mr. Jacob William Robins being Senior and Junior Wardens respectively.

At the Court of Assistants, held October 2, 1840, the Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners and for establishing a College of Medicine, which had been read the first time in the House of Commons, was laid on the table, and the Committee for enforcing the Act of 1815 was directed to watch the progress thereof.

We now come to a document of considerable length in which the "Act of Parliament" Committee report what alterations and amendments they consider ought to be made in the Act of 1815.

1. The Society should give up searching shops.
2. They desired to modify the Apprenticeship Clause, either by shortening the term, or by substituting a certain period of instruction (two years) in Practical Pharmacy at the option of parent or guardian.
3. They would give up the power of prosecuting unqualified practitioners.
4. They would introduce also a general registration of medical men.
5. They would consent to the election of a certain proportion of their licentiates, of ten years' standing but not members of the Society, to the Court of Examiners (not to exceed one half), but the election to remain, as at present, with the Society.
6. That there should be a uniform fee of £6 6s. for a certificate of qualification both for London and the country.

So much for amendments and alterations. The additions the Committee conceived needful were :—

1. Apprentices to Surgeons should be admitted to examination.
2. Army and Navy Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, as well as those in the Service of the East India Company, should be allowed to practise without further examination.
3. All chemists and druggists ought to be compelled to undergo an examination in the Latin Pharmacopœia, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Materia Medica.
4. All persons practising Midwifery to be examined.

If these suggestions were regarded favourably by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, then the College of Surgeons and the Hall should work together in harmony on those lines, and divide the subjects for examination : the College to examine in Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, and perhaps Midwifery, the Hall in Latin, Botany, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Forensic Medicine, and the Practice of Medicine.

This scheme is followed by the enumeration of certain grounds upon which a more general and extensive measure might be founded, which may be summed up as follows :—

1. No plan would work satisfactorily as regards the general mass

of the medical profession that did not concede some share in the management of each body to its respective members.

2. The Examining body should be entirely distinct from the Educational body.
3. Uniformity of education and of examination was requisite, and there should be nothing to prevent a licensed practitioner from practising in whatever part of the Empire he chose.
4. Legally qualified practitioners should be secured from the interference of quacks, unqualified persons, chemists and druggists, and vendors of empirical remedies.

In conclusion the Court hoped that the Government would make the Bill a Government measure.

When this report was discussed an attempt was made to modify one passage therein, but this, on a ballot, was lost.

The next phase in the affair was the report of the "Act of Parliament" Committee. This was read and considered at the Court held January 15, 1841.

The Committee state that they had debated on the proposals of the College of Physicians respecting the formation of a Court for the Examination of the Apothecary, and also the objections raised by the College of Surgeons to the Apprenticeship Clause, and to the proposals for the formation of a Board for the Examination of Licentiates in Midwifery and a Board for the Examination of the Chemist and Druggist.

Their views on these important questions were as follows :—

1. The adoption of the proposal of the College of Physicians would leave the Society of Apothecaries a mere shadow, and cannot be entertained. Still, it is evident that some change must be made in the composition of the Court of Examiners. Consequently, the Committee propose the following modified plan :—That the Court of Examiners should consist of twelve Members. Two to be Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, five to be Members of the Society of Apothecaries, legally qualified apothecaries of ten years' standing and residing in London or within a radius of ten miles, and the remaining five to be Licentiates of the Society qualified as above by

length of practice and residence. With regard to the Examination of the Chemist and Druggist, the College of Physicians are ready to undertake it themselves, but request two Members of the Society of Apothecaries to act with two Physicians as Examiners. This the Committee think should not be agreed to, for the good and sufficient reason that it would probably bring the Society into conflict with the chemists and druggists all over the kingdom. With regard to the proposal that the Physicians and Surgeons should unite in instituting an Examination for Licentiates in Midwifery, the Committee are in entire accord, provided the Society furnishes two Members of the Examination Board. The Committee, in conclusion, deprecates any change in the Apprenticeship Clause unless it be by the acceptance of the modification already mentioned, viz., "instruction in Practical Pharmacy for two years, either as an apprentice or not, at the option of the parent or guardian of the pupil."

The next step was to petition Parliament against the proposed Bill, and this was done. The petition is long, and need not be quoted in its entirety; still, one or two points are worth notice.

It seems that one provision in the new Bill was intended to do away with all distinctions of rank, *i.e.*, with the titles of physician, surgeon, and apothecary, and to call them "medical practitioners." Another clause was to vest the election of the Medical Council in the whole body of medical men, then numbering some fifteen thousand persons. The elections were to be held every three years, and the petitioners rightly ask what really high-class medical man would have either time or inclination to canvass the whole country; and point out that inferior but pushing people would probably be elected, and that this would be to the great detriment of medical science in this country.

Following on the despatch of this petition came a memorial from the existing Court of Examiners, and addressed to the Court of Assistants. In it the memorialists deprecate the acceptance of any proposals to modify or change their constitution: they consider the admission of representatives from the Royal Court of Physicians as "derogatory to the honour and character" of the Court of Examiners, and express a belief that they have lost the confidence of their employers, the Court of Assistants. The entire document

is querulous in tone, and hardly dignified. It was read, ordered to lie on the table, and the Clerk was directed to inform the Court of Examiners of the fact. This was the snub direct.

At the audit of the accounts of the Society it was found that no less a sum than £67 5s. 6d. had during the year been expended in tea, sugar, bread, milk, and butter, and the auditors suggest that inquiries should be made into the authenticity of the bills.

The Provincial Medical and Surgical Association next entered into the fray with regard to the Bill now before Parliament. Their Secretaries wrote a letter to the Apothecaries practically asking what they intended to do, and stating that on the reply would depend the action taken by the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association.

A reply—perhaps more civil than the letter warranted—was sent.

The snub administered to the Court of Examiners produced a better frame of mind in that body. A deputation of them waited on the Court of Assistants, and, after one of their number had shortly addressed the Court, he proceeded to read a paper which contained certain suggestions, but which was temperate in tone and lacked the peevish complaints of the former memorial. One point is made in this document which seems to have justice in it, and the passage may be quoted :

"The Court of Examiners feel that one of the chief evils in the present position of the Apothecary is his name, which has little reference to his actual duties, that he is in fact the Medical Attendant on the larger mass of the community, and should be designated the General Practitioner of Medicine."

In their reply the Court of Assistants assure the Court of Examiners that they have throughout the negotiations with the Physicians and Surgeons ever had the true interests of the Society at heart, and that whatever is done will be for the benefit of the Apothecaries as far as they are able to secure it.

The College of Physicians now somewhat still more complicated the situation by agitating for a new Charter, and the Apothecaries naturally desired to know how this would affect their interests.

CHAPTER XXIV

THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS—QUALIFIED AND UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS—THE THAMES EMBANKMENT SCHEME — GRAHAM'S BILL — THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

ON Election Day, August 25, 1841, Messrs. Henry Robinson, Jacob William Robins, and Charles Edward Clarke were chosen Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, in the order named.

At the Examination held on September 2nd one of the candidates who had imbibed more than was good for him forced his way through the gateway, overpowering Alderson the porter, and created considerable alarm to two of the Examiners, who had to enter by a side door. In reporting the circumstance to the Court of Assistants, the Court of Examiners ask for "more efficient protection for the maintenance of due order," etc., etc., and admit that cases of insubordination on the part of candidates and their friends are by no means rare.

We now find the chemists and druggists bestirring themselves. It will be remembered that the College of Physicians proposed to examine them—and justly too, for examination was sadly needed. But of this the chemists and druggists merely heard as isolated individuals. It was thus :—As chemists and druggists they did not exist as a represented and recognised body, and consequently there were no tangible means of holding communication with them. A Committee of chemists and druggists was formed, and the outcome of it was the establishment of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

In their communication to the College of Physicians, a communication sent on thence to the Society of Apothecaries, the attitude of the Pharmaceutical Society is eminently correct. They recognise the urgent need for some test of efficiency, and are willing to abide by the terms of any really well-thought-out scheme.

But the view of the Society on the matter was this. We, they said, have always advocated an examination of chemists and druggists, but we do not see the need for any new body being instituted. In fact they considered the Pharmaceutical Society "not only to be unnecessary, but in many respects highly objectionable." The Society desired to see the proposed Act of Parliament, before coming to a definite conclusion, but state beforehand that they would oppose any attempt to glorify the "Chemist and Druggist" at the expense of the legally qualified practitioner; and the Society hoped that the College of Physicians would co-operate with them in this matter.

In March, 1842, a change in the Byelaws of the Society was made. After no little deliberation, and three or four resolutions for and against, it was finally settled, "That a declaration be substituted for an oath in all cases, and that the formulæ for the Byelaws be altered accordingly." About this time, in order that the Registration of Medical Students might be more effective, a Registrar at an annual salary of £40 was appointed. Originally elected by the Court of Assistants, it was subsequently determined that the power of election to the office should be vested in the Court of Examiners themselves.

On February 1, 1842, Sir James Graham forwarded to the Society the Heads of a Bill which he had prepared for the better regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery throughout the United Kingdom. He asked the Master to deliberate on the matter and to consult some of his colleagues. The Master, in a lengthy but temperate reply, while approving of many of the clauses, could not but point out that the Society was in the others treated with but scant respect. That the Act of 1815 would be virtually repealed by the new measure, while it merely required to be amended, but that the draft of certain amendments which had been made with the concurrence of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons was already in the hands of the Marquis of Normanby. The Master also complained that in the new "Central Council," which Sir James's Bill was

intended to establish, the Society, if not intentionally excluded, was at any rate ignored. To this Sir James replied, the "Company" of Apothecaries is a Company into which admission is gained not by professional acquirement, but by patrimony, apprenticeship, etc., and if Members of this Society were to form a component part of the Central Council, that would in fact extend their influence over all the practitioners of the three kingdoms. By this time the term "Company" had been dropped in favour of "Society," but it suited Sir James for purposes of his reply to make use of the expression.

The Master in his first reply had suggested that for an unqualified man to practise medicine or surgery should be made a penal offence. Sir James Graham, in his reply, utterly refused to sanction any penal clause. The reply of the Master, Mr. Henry Robinson, extends over five folio pages, very closely written. It is well put together, and sets forth the cases of the qualified and unqualified practitioner in what is almost eloquent language. Mr. Robinson in his view was undoubtedly right, and he possessed the power of putting his thoughts on paper with great clearness. But it was of no avail. In a brief entry the Master reports that, after an interview with the Secretary of State for the Home Department on the subject of his proposed measure of Medical Reform, "it did not appear that the opinion he had expressed in his last letter had undergone any change."

Sir James Graham had an idea that the public would always call in a qualified man in preference to an unqualified man. Experience had always shown that a large proportion of the public would invariably do just the reverse. So the public were to be left to be poisoned, or anything else, because "the man was too big a fool himself to believe in the folly of others."

These threats of legislation had their effect on the numbers of candidates for certificates, and a diminution was duly recorded in the Examiners' Reports for 1841–2. The number of failures to pass still continued high—at least for a qualifying examination, viz., 63 out of 393.

On the Election Day, August 19, 1842, Mr. Jacob William Robins was chosen Master, but, owing to infirmity, could not serve. Mr. Charles Edward Clarke was elected in his room. Messrs. William

Bagster and Edward Wallace were Senior and Junior Wardens respectively. Mr. Robins was fined £50 for refusing to serve. This year Mr. Henry Blatch, who it will be remembered was Secretary to the Court of Examiners, was by that body elected Registrar. In a letter dated October 27, 1842, we find a curious fact mentioned. It was this. The Pharmacopœia of the College of Physicians having been long out of print and no copies being procurable by the booksellers, the study of Medical Latin (an obligatory subject) was at a standstill. The Master, on hearing of this, at once wrote to the President of the College of Physicians, informing him of the scarcity and need of copies, and in reply was assured that the matter should have immediate attention.

Up to this time the office hours for the Beadle had been from ten till two, and some inconvenience appears to have been occasioned by his absence during that time when engaged on other business of the Society. It was therefore resolved that the hours should be extended from two to four o'clock. Thereupon the Beadle wrote to the effect that by the new arrangement there would be more inconvenience than ever, as he would be more absent than before. Called in to explain, he endeavoured to do so and was told to withdraw from the room. Again recalled, "it was intimated to him that the Order of the Court made on the 22nd February was to be obeyed."

Having felt compelled to dismiss their old Housekeeper it was needful to find a successor, and for this purpose a Committee was appointed to consider the "duties and emoluments of the office of Housekeeper, and also to determine the qualifications of candidates for that same office." The Committee met several times, and furnished a report. Then the unfortunate ex-housekeeper wrote, throwing herself on the mercy of the Court, and praying for some pension as she was penniless. To this letter no reply was sent, but the Court granted her daughter a donation of twenty guineas. A new Housekeeper was found in the person of a certain Mrs. Catherine Morgan.

On the Election Day, August 25, 1843, Messrs. William Bagster, Edward Wallace, and John Bacot were chosen Master, Senior Warden and Junior Warden respectively. For the last-named office Mr. William Payne was first on the roster, but declined office and was fined £50.

Having had trouble with their Housekeeper, the Society were now to have trouble with their Beadle, Mr. Edward Sayer. That functionary had been behaving in an unsatisfactory manner for some considerable time, but as far as was known he was honest. Unfortunately it turned out otherwise, the misappropriation of £170 being laid to his charge. The greater part of this was the balance of the account for the Herbarizing dinner of 1842, but some £36 was on account of Certificate Fees received but not accounted for. Called on for an explanation, the unfortunate man tried at first to brazen it out, but facts were too strong and he was there and then dismissed. He was succeeded in his office by Mr. Charles Rivers, who received a salary of £180, but various small privileges which had belonged to the office were withdrawn.

From a letter dated September 8, 1843, we gather some particulars which we imagine are not generally known. The letter is of interest, and will be quoted in extenso.

1, WHITEHALL PLACE.

SIR,—The Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty "for enquiring into and considering the most effectual means of improving the Metropolis, and of providing increased facilities of communication within the same," having had under their consideration the expediency of making the now shore between Vauxhall and Battersea Bridges available for the health and recreation of the Public, by the construction of an embankment and road upon the lines shewn in the accompanying plan, I have to request that you will take an early opportunity of bringing the subject under the consideration of the Wardens and Assistants of the Apothecaries Company, with reference to the ground abutting on the river at present occupied for the purposes of their Botanic Garden, and that you will acquaint me whether, if the Commission were to recommend and the Government were disposed to accede to an arrangement for making the Collection now at Chelsea a portion of the Royal Gardens at Kew, there would be a disposition on behalf of the Company to co-operate, on the basis of a transfer to the public of the Company's interest in the ground at Chelsea, and to the extension to their collection, at the public charge, of all the benefits of the establish-

ment at Kew, including of course the services of its present eminent Director. I have the honour, etc., etc.,

LINCOLN.

CHAS. ED. CLARKE, Esq., etc., etc.

To this letter, after discussion, a reply was returned, which may be thus summarised :—

1. The Society would be happy to co-operate did they feel themselves at liberty to do so. But with due regard to the purposes for which their garden at Chelsea was established, the distance of Kew from the Metropolis seems to be an insuperable objection, and the intention of the founder, Sir Hans Sloane, would be in a great measure defeated.

2. At the same time the Society would be desirous if the necessary powers were afforded them of obtaining a "scite" better adapted for the purposes of their garden, both as regards soil and climate, than the present, but as easily accessible to the Metropolis, to entertain any proposal.

It must be remembered that the means of communication between Kew and London was in those days far different from those now existing. As all are aware, the scheme fell through.

Meanwhile the matter of the amendment of the Act of 1815 was proceeding. The "Statement" printed and published by the Society, in which their aims and intentions were set forth, was received on all sides with approval. The "Surrey Benevolent Society" forwarded a most complimentary letter on the subject. This was the outcome of a resolution moved by Dr. Mayo, of Epsom, and seconded by Mr. Edward Westall, of Croydon, the document itself bearing the signature of Dr. Martin, of Reigate, the President of the Surrey Society.

And now a little internal trouble arose, and in this way:—When the agitation for the reform or amendment or alteration of the Act of 1815 was at its height, it had been resolved that all confidential communications addressed to the Master and Wardens should be referred by them to such members of the "Act of Parliament" Committee as were members of the Court of Assistants. At this, two members of the Committee took umbrage and resigned.

Their resignation, for which adequate grounds do not appear to have existed, was at once accepted.

On Election Day, August 23, 1844, Messrs. Edward Wallace, John Bacot, and Samuel Merriman were chosen to fill the offices of Master, Senior and Junior Wardens. Mr. Merriman, however, from ill-health, declined office, paying the fine of £50. Mr. Walter Drew was thereupon elected Junior Warden in his room. At the same Court, the Bill introduced into Parliament by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, entitled "A Bill for the better regulation of the Practice of Medicine throughout the United Kingdom," was laid on the table, and its provisions explained to the Court by Mr. R. B. Upton, the Clerk. Upon this the Court adjourned, to resume its consideration on August 28th.

Further consideration showed the Society that from their point of view, and indeed it may be fairly claimed that from a general point of view, the Bill as it stood would more than realise their worst fears. It certainly looked as if it was intended to degrade, if not to destroy, the class of Medical Practitioners connected with the Society.

1. It deprived the General Practitioner of any control over the education and examination of his own class.
2. It did not strengthen the checks upon the practice of ignorant and unqualified persons.
3. It removed the barrier now afforded by law, and thereby debased the character of the General Practitioner, thus reducing him to the level of an ignorant pretender.
4. It deprived the General Practitioner of his legal rights, and subjected him to a useless and heavy tax.

For these reasons it was determined steadily to continue opposition to the Bill, by advertisement, by the co-operation of the Licentiates, and by calling for that purpose a meeting of General Practitioners in the Hall of the Society.

The next step in the matter was the receipt by the Court of Assistants of the Report of the "Act of Parliament" Committee, and therein a most important proposal was made. This was, that a Charter of Incorporation for the General Practitioners should

be applied for. It would appear that almost universally in the profession this solution of the difficulty was esteemed the most fitting. It was recommended by the "Act of Parliament" Committee, and the Society was asked to further the object in every way it could. The Society adopted the proposal and prepared for action.

A largely signed Requisition for a General Meeting of the Society in the Hall was now received by the Master and Wardens, but this the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants were unable to grant for various reasons. One, and a most valid one, being, that to call such a meeting in its Corporate capacity would be unwarranted by the Charter of the Society—seeing that the government thereof was committed exclusively to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants. The Master and Wardens, too, felt rather hurt, as it looked as if a feeling prevailed that they had not been exerting themselves to the best of their power in watching, deliberating on, and opposing the Bill. Their reply, which is a very lengthy document, was ordered to be printed and circulated.

Eventually it would seem that Sir James Graham's Bill was thrown out, for we find that he introduced into the House, on the 25th of February, 1845, a new Bill which was slightly different from the old one.

On the subject of the proposed Charter of Incorporation, the "National Association of General Practitioners in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery," in March of this year forwarded a letter and a Resolution to the Society. They wished to know if the Society was still in favour of the New Charter, and if so, under what terms and conditions they would support it.

The Society replied that they were in favour of a New Charter, but reasonably added that they required to know the terms of that Charter before proceeding further. To this the National Association replied by forwarding copies of three documents in which were embodied the heads of the proposed New Charter, and which also contained the provisions of the new Bill. These last, without being perfect, were a decided improvement on the terms of the old Bill which had failed to pass; the point most adverse being that the Society was expected to resign the control over the

education and examination of the Apothecary as now possessed by them under the Act of 1815.

Nominations to Christ's Hospital at this time seem to have been rather at a discount, for although the Society advertised in the *Times* that they had one in their gift which had lapsed to them, there was, the Clerk reported, only one reply, and he was consequently directed to repeat the advertisement in the *Lancet* and the other medical papers.

On Election Day, August 25, 1845, Mr. John Bacot was chosen Master, Mr. Walter Drew Senior, and Mr. John Ridout Junior Warden. And now it was found that opposition to the new Bill was being actively entered upon by both the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons, and a renewal of conferences on the points of the Bill thereupon ensued. In October, 1845, Mr. Walter Drew, the Senior Warden, died, and was succeeded in his office by Mr. John Ridout, whose place as Junior Warden was, for the rest of the term, occupied by Mr. Edward Bean.

At the Hunterian Oration on February 14, 1846, the Master was present by invitation of the College of Surgeons. The Orator had the good taste to mention in disparaging terms the class of General Practitioners, and particularly to do so with regard to the Society as an examining body. At the Court held March 27th, the Master "explained the course which he had felt it due to his position as Master of the Society to take upon the occasion." A Resolution was thereupon passed—"That this Court duly appreciate the prompt and judicious conduct of our Master on the occasion of the late Hunterian Oration, by which he maintained the honour and respectability of our Society, and they desire to express and to record their warm thanks to him for it." What the master did, however, is not precisely stated.

The Report of the Court of Examiners for the year 1845-6 furnishes some interesting details. The rumour of proposed legislation had acted in a very unfavourable way, both on the number of candidates, which was now reduced to 285, and on the quality of their work, for no less than 55 failed. But, oddly enough, the number of practitioners had not diminished. This apparent anomaly was to be accounted for in this way. An impression (thanks to the proposed new Bill) had got

abroad that the Society would not prosecute under the Act of 1815, seeing that the repeal of that Act was supposed to be imminent.

An entry, which refers to a picture still in the possession of the Society, occurs under date August 4th :—"A curious and ancient picture representing Queen Elizabeth reviewing the Fleet after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, painted by Hilliard in 1577 (see Walpole's Anecdotes), was presented to the Society by Mr. Nussey, a member of this Court, and having been cleaned and repaired by order of the Master and Wardens, was placed in the parlour of the Hall." It now hangs in the main corridor. On Election Day, Mr. John Ridout was chosen Master, Mr. Edward Bean Senior, and Mr. John Mordaunt Junior Warden. Mr. Mordaunt, however, declined office, and fined. In his place Mr. John Callander took office.

The Society now forwarded to the House of Commons a lengthy petition against the new Bill, and prayed to be heard by Counsel at the Bar. Beyond the fact that in the earlier part of 1847 a letter was received from Sir Benjamin Brodie, in which that distinguished surgeon urged that it would be expedient if an endeavour could be made to harmonise the curriculum and examination of the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, and proposed a meeting to confer on the subject between the Master and Deputy-Master and the President and Vice-President, there is nothing of importance to record until June 25th of that year ; but on that date the Master announced that certain conferences had been held, and that considerable progress had already been made in coming to an agreement as to the curricula of education, and that an assimilation was quite within reach. But unfortunately these conferences had been broken off owing to the introduction of a third Bill into Parliament, this time by a Mr. Wakley, for the Registration of Medical Practitioners. He also informed the Court that a petition against this Bill had already been sent, and that after some investigation the Bill had been withdrawn. A Committee of Inquiry was now appointed by the House of Commons under the chairmanship of Macaulay. A deputation of the Apothecaries Society was called to give evidence, but their evidence was not taken. Forthwith the Master obtained an interview with the Chairman, and complained very justly of the injustice done. Both the Physicians and the Surgeons had been allowed to give

testimony, but a similar privilege (though they had been called) was denied to the Apothecaries. In the end it was agreed that the Society should be heard during the next Session.

On August 3rd it was determined "That a portrait of the late Dr. Burrows (painted from recollection after his death) be purchased by the Society." At the election, August 25, 1847, to the offices of Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, Messrs. Edward Bean, John Callander, and William Day were chosen. Mr. Day declined office and fined, his place being taken by Mr. John Brown Eyles.

The conferences between the Apothecaries and the College of Surgeons were meanwhile progressing steadily. To them had also been added a deputation from the College of Physicians. Then a report of progress was made to the Secretary of State, who, in his reply, made the valuable suggestion that a body of General Practitioners should also be added to the conference. The wisdom of this step was at once apparent, and it was acted upon without delay, and Messrs. Bord and Ansell were the gentlemen selected. The upshot of these conferences was the drafting of rules and regulations by which a proposed "Royal College of General Practitioners of England" should be governed. The College was to be incorporated by charter, and was to be practically a Charter to the "Surgeon-Apothecaries."

In March, 1848, John Walter, of Printing House Square, purchased the premises belonging to the Society, and situated at the east end of Playhouse Yard and south side of Glasshouse Yard. On Election Day, August 25, 1848, Messrs. John Callander, John Brown Eyles, and Michael Lambton Este were chosen Master, Senior and Junior Wardens for the ensuing year. The new Junior Warden, Mr. Este, had a few weeks before bequeathed the whole of the Stock he held in the Company to the Society—a most generous benefaction. During this year no other event of importance occurred.

On Election Day, August 27, 1849, Mr. John Brown Eyles was chosen Master, Mr. Michael Lambton Este Senior Warden, and Mr. John Harrison Junior Warden. A Mr. John Peregrine was first elected to the last-named office, but declined to serve, and fined. Mr. John Harrison also took a similar course, and in the result Mr. William Thomas Brande agreed to serve.

CHAPTER XXV

A COLLEGE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS PROPOSED—ECONOMIES AT THE HALL—A NEW MEDICAL BILL

A CURIOUS entry, dated October 31, 1849, relates to a "Serpentine Stick." It appears that this stick, formerly in the possession of the Governor of Fort Marlborough, Bencoolen, had been presented to the Society by the father of the applicant, forgetful of a previous promise to bequeath it to his son as a family relic. The writer of the application on this ground begs its return to him, and his prayer was granted by the Court of Assistants.

Towards the end of this year a change was made in the Latin Examination, a written translation was required in addition to the old established *vivâ voce*. At the same time the Society lost a case in the County Court, owing to their Attorney not being in possession of a Retainer under their Common Seal. Henceforward a general Retainer was ordered to be given to the Clerk to appear for the Society. It appears somewhat strange that such an omission should have occurred.

At the Court held March 22, 1850, Mr. Bacot informed the Society that the Conferences at the College of Physicians with regard to the proposed Charter to the General Practitioners had come to an abrupt conclusion. The reason thereof we will quote—"In consequence of the objection of the College of Surgeons to any power being given to the proposed College of General Practitioners to examine in Surgery, and the refusal of the delegates on behalf of the National Association to accept a charter which did not confer the right of examining in Surgery, and also of the refusal of the delegates on the part of the

Society (of Apothecaries) to relinquish the powers conferred by the Act of 1815, unless such right of Examination in Surgery was given to the New College." Thus, as far as the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, the Society of Apothecaries, and the National Association of General Practitioners, matters were at a deadlock, and we cannot see how the Society were in any way to blame for the result when we consider impartially all that had gone before.

At the end of June, 1850, a long letter was addressed to Sir George Grey, at that time Home Secretary. This letter was in reference to and explanatory of a Memorial which had been forwarded on the 4th of May, and contains suggestions for an amendment of the Apothecaries Act of 1815 in several particulars. In the first place, however, the question of alleged objections to the Society as an examining body are dealt with. These were as follows :—

1. That it was one of the Municipal Corporations of the City.
2. That it was unbecoming that the important functions which devolve on the Society should be administered by a City Guild.
3. That it was a trading body, and therefore unfit to be entrusted with duties of a scientific character.
4. That the name under which the holder of a certificate acquires the right to practise, namely that of an "Apothecary," was objectionable.

The answers to these were as follows :—We Apothecaries were a Municipal Corporation long before 1815, when we were chosen to perform these functions; and with the consent, too, of both the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons. That, moreover, the Surgeons of London (separated from the Barbers in 1745) were constituted a City Company and so continued till the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the sudden death of their Master on Election Day led to their re-incorporation as the Royal College of Surgeons. Similarly the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh were known "as the Surgeons' or Chirurgeons' Craft," until a few days only before this letter was penned, and that these Edinburgh "Chirurgeons" formed one of the *fourteen Incorporated trades* of that City. Now, the Apothecaries were separated from the Grocers at their Incorporation in the time of James I. As to the allegation that

the Society is a trading body, this is not the fact. The Society as a Society is not a trading body, and the letter here proceeds to state the circumstances of the founding of the Laboratory Stock. With regard to the name "Apothecary," which has vulgarly been supposed to mean a compounder of medicines rather than a "medical practitioner," the Society suggests :—Find us a better name if you will, still there are advantages in adhering to an old name which should not be lightly abandoned. The functions of an English Apothecary have been clearly and distinctly defined by legislative enactments. The status of an Apothecary in the present day is ascertained and his competency to perform what the law permits him to do is established. The recommendations we already know in the main. Apprenticeship was no longer to be compulsory. All persons holding a Degree in Medicine granted by any British University legally entitled to grant a licence should be admitted to registration by the Society without further examination. But registration should in all cases be insisted on. Lastly, that all Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in the Army, Navy, and East India Company's Service should be admitted to registration after five years' actual service. With regard to a proposed change in the election of the Court of Examiners, the Society was prepared to consider any reasonable scheme laid before them.

This was a most temperate letter, and placed the case of the Society not only plainly but without the slightest suggestion of any soreness on this long vexed question.

In the Report of the Court of Examiners this year we find that efforts were now being made to "induce students to give more attention to that very important branch of instruction Clinical Medicine," and the Examiners trusted that their endeavours "will be productive of beneficial results in due time."

On Election Day, August 27, 1850, Messrs. Michael Lambton Este, William Thomas Brande, and William Montagu Lamb were chosen Master, Senior and Junior Wardens respectively.

It is incredible the number of applications which were made to the Court for assistance, charitable donations, etc. They range from requests to assist people to send their sons to sea, to subscriptions to memorials, to the Exhibition of 1851, to every conceivable object whether connected with the Society or not. But one was at any rate

justifiable. It was read at the Court held on March 28, 1851, and had for its subject a request for aid to establish "The Royal Medical Benevolent College," in these days known as Epsom College.

The Minutes of the same Court record a rather startling departure in the Examination subjects. This was the establishment of a preliminary examination not only in Latin but in Greek. This was followed by the addition, a few months later, of Mathematics. The actual subjects are stated a few pages further on in the Minute Book, and consisted of Virgil's Æneid, Book I.; The Milo of Cicero; The four Gospels in Greek and the Acts of the Apostles; Xenophon's Anabasis, Algebra and Euclid, Book I. We read in the same page that the results of the endeavours to promote the study of Clinical Medicine and Practical Chemistry had met with a greater measure of success than could otherwise have been hoped for. It may be added that the examinations in Medical Latin still continued. But though the stamp of student was improved and each time improving, the number of those presenting themselves was decreasing. This decrease was no doubt partly due to the fact that the examination was stringent, partly to the agitation which prevailed as to possible legal changes in the immediate future, and also that a false impression had got about "that the Executive at the Hall were either unwilling or unprepared to put in force the legal powers entrusted to them by the Act of 1815, for the carrying out of which Act great facilities had been afforded by the jurisdiction of the County Courts."

An exception to this preliminary examination was, however, made in the case of men of over forty years, for it was felt it would be unfair.

It is noted as a curious fact in the following year that "two French gentlemen have lately presented themselves as candidates for the Certificate of the Court, one of whom, at his own request, was examined in his native language; and both received their certificates."

From the Report of the Court of Examiners for the year 1852–3 we find that out of 269 students only 29 failed; out of 143 candidates examined in Gregory and Celsus, 20 failed; while the results of the Clinical and Mathematical preliminary were equally satisfactory.

At this time the Court of Examiners proposed a slight change in the form of Certificate, but this proposal was, after deliberation, negatived by the Court of Assistants as inexpedient. In July the

rectory of the United Parishes of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe and St. Ann Blackfriars became vacant through the elevation of the late Rector, the Rev. John Harding, to the Bishopric of Bombay. These parishes elect their own Rector, and on the day when the matter was to be decided, the Clerk of the Society attended to tender the vote of the Society. It was, however, refused, and the usual Committee of inquiry was appointed to investigate the rights of the Society in the matter.

The three officials for the year 1851–2 were Mr. William Thomas Brande, Master, Mr. Richard Strong Eyles Senior and Mr. John Parrott Junior Warden. For the office of Senior Warden Mr. William Montagu Lamb was next in rotation, but pleading infirmity of health, was excused.

Again we find the question of finance troubling the Society, and economies were urgently required. A diminution in the number, and moderation in the style of the dinners in the Hall was agreed upon. What were known as the "Scrap" dinners were to be discontinued—these have never been mentioned in the Minutes before, and it is now impossible to discover what they were. In lieu of the "Scrap" dinners, "a dinner consisting of scraps" was to be provided to which "not more than fourteen persons in all" were to be invited, and that the Stewards' invitations to such dinner were to be limited to one medical friend each. The purchase of wine was to be regulated, and one wine merchant only was to be employed. The rent of the United Stock was to be raised from £440 8s. 6d. to £550, and the investments were to be shifted from Bank Stock to one of the Government Securities. Caution in giving promiscuously to charities as had formerly been the case was deprecated; and lastly, on the great cost of the Chelsea Gardens the Committee promised a separate report. Such were the proposals which came before the Court held August 18, 1851.

Nearly all the suggestions were resolved upon. The "Scrap" dinners disappeared, the Great Dinners were modified, and the wine bill was to be diminished. The change in the method of investing funds was agreed to. At the Court held October 31, 1851, we read a letter from the Crewkerne and Yeovil District Medical Association calling upon the Society to withdraw the certificate of qualification

from Licentiates practising Homœopathy, and to use their influence with Her Majesty's Government to prevent the appointment of such Licentiates to any public medical offices. The reply of the Society informed the Crewkerne and Yeovil Medical Association that "they had no power to recall a Certificate of Qualification once granted, and that the Court conceive the Society would be going beyond the sphere of their public duty if they were to exert any influence with a view to preventing individuals who had satisfied the Court of Examiners of their qualifications to practise from holding any appointment to which they may be appointed." In reference to this we also read that "a letter from certain individuals styling themselves the Committee of Co-operation" was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

For the year 1852–3 Mr. Richard Strong Eyles was chosen Master, Mr. John Parrott Senior and Mr. Nathaniel Bagshawe Ward Junior Warden. The promised report on the Chelsea Garden Finance was presented on June 27, 1853. The suggestions made by the Committee were numerous and, if adopted, would have changed the whole arrangements connected with that time-honoured institution. No plants were to be grown other than those which did not require heat. Fees to Garden Committees to be abolished ; dinners at the Garden to be discontinued ; lectures at the Garden discontinued ; the office of "Prefectus Horti" done away with ; no more fuel to be bought after the present stock was exhausted ; the permanent hire of labourers to be discontinued ; and, lastly, the annual delivery of prizes in Botany to be entirely stopped. There were other considerations as well which need not be mentioned.

And so it came about that the delivery of lectures in the Garden was discontinued, the prize list was put an end to, and Dr. Lindley, Professor of Botany and "Prefectus Horti," received notice that his services would be no longer required. But one "stove" was retained, as it was found that certain medicinal plants which were absolutely necessary required heat. Certain repairs were made and certain "stoves" sold, and thus Sir Hans Sloane's garden, shorn of its glories, struggled on. It had always been somewhat of a white elephant to the Society, and in an endeavour—a vain one, we fear—to make it of real educational value, huge sums of money had been expended. But in those days the time was not yet ripe ; in these it is different.

For the year 1853 the officials were Mr. John Parrott, Master, Mr. Nathaniel Bagshawe Ward Senior and Mr. Richard Clewin Griffith Junior Warden.

The Curator's house at the Chelsea Garden now required to be rebuilt entirely ; not only was it in a very bad state of repair, but, through the construction of a new sewer in its immediate proximity, showed signs of immediate collapse. After an exhaustive report on the subject it was resolved to rebuild the same. This year Mr. Everard Augustus Brande, through Mr. Thomas Brande, communicated to the Court of Assistants his desire to transfer into the name of the Society the sum of £300 stock for the purpose of augmenting (after the decease of one of the then pensioners) the pension paid to whichever of the widows having pensions the Court might consider "the most afflicted, the most destitute, and the most aged." It is needless to say that Mr. Brande's handsome donation was most gratefully accepted.

Amongst other economies it had been resolved to curtail the refreshments afforded to the Court of Examiners, a course which did not commend itself to that body, who in their report protested. The Court of Assistants, however, declined to rescind their resolution.

A nomination to Christ's Hospital fell to the Society this year, and a boy by name Charles Edward Robinson was presented. The boy was a son of a surgeon and apothecary deceased, and it will be admitted that the presentation was most appropriate.

From the Examiners' Report delivered August 1, 1854, we gather that out of 290 candidates, 37 were rejected, and that on the whole, the knowledge evinced by the students was up to the average. In the Preliminary Examination in Classics and Mathematics, out of 153 candidates, 115 were successful.

For the "Saturday" Examination in Gregory and Celsus there were 137 candidates, and 122 satisfied the examiners.

At the same Court a letter was received from Mr. Henry Blatch begging leave to appoint a deputy to act for him as Secretary to the Court of Examiners, on the score of his advanced age and ill-health. Leave was given him to do so, and he appointed, with the approbation of the Court, a certain Dr. Robert Norton.

On Election Day, August 25, 1854, Mr. Nathaniel Bagshawe Ward

was chosen Master, Mr. Richard Clewin Griffith Senior and Mr. John Francis De Grave Junior Warden.

The Report of the Society's Examiner in Botany, Dr. Joseph D. Hooker, gave most favourable testimony as to the acquirements of the competitors for the Society's annual botanical prizes. The winner of the gold medal was Mr. G. W. Lawrence. This year two members of the Society were nominated, at the request of Sir Benjamin Hall, the President of the Board of Health, for appointment as members of the Medical Council in connection with the Board of Health. The choice of the Court fell upon the Master (Mr. Ward), and Mr. Bacot.

During the months of March and April, 1855, the Master arranged for two Microscopical Meetings at the Hall. These were held, and proved to be a very great success. A very flattering and well-deserved resolution of thanks to the Master was subsequently moved by Mr. William Thomas Brande, and carried unanimously.

From the Report of the Court of Examiners we gather that in the year 1854–5, out of 311 candidates for certificates 36 failed, in the Classical and Mathematical Preliminary, out of 144 students 30 were rejected, and that in the Saturday Examination in Gregory and Celsus, out of 91 pupils, 6 proved to be deficient in knowledge. The Examiners complain that the attainments of the candidates during the year had fallen below the average. One paragraph of the Report may be quoted as of interest : "The position of the Assistant Surgeons in the Royal Navy has been lately brought before the Court of Examiners, with a hope that the Court would exert such influence as it might possess in procuring for these gentlemen the consideration which the nature of the case would seem to demand. The Court is, however, happy to learn that their grievances have been recently redressed, otherwise it would have prayed the Court of Assistants to exert its endeavours to rescue these gentlemen from a degraded status, and to remove what must have tended to deter gentlemen of education and refinement from entering the medical service of the Royal Navy."

The grievances complained of were that the Naval medical officers had to mess in the gun-room with the midshipmen, to sleep in a hammock, etc.

On Election Day, August 24, 1855, Mr. Richard Clewin Griffith

was chosen Master, Mr. John Francis De Grave Senior and Mr. Jeronimo Simöens Junior Warden. Dr. Hooker's report on the Botanical Prize Examination was most favourable. The winner of the gold medal was Mr. Osmond Black. But a curious series of contretemps occurred. Two of the candidates chanced to be personally known to the Examiner, and a third appended his name to his paper instead of a motto. So Dr. Hooker asked all the candidates to sign their names to their papers and did away with the use of mottoes on that occasion. But this was not all, for it chanced that the day of the examination clashed with the examination at London University, in consequence of which two candidates did not put in an appearance at the Apothecaries' and two failed to attend at London University. Dr. Hooker begs that in future the date may be so arranged as to prevent such clashing.

On October 5, 1855, Mr. Warden De Grave presented to the Society a handsome silver salver, which had been given to him by the City of London in 1833 in recognition of his services during the Cholera year. The gift was gratefully accepted.

And now we find a new Medical Bill before the House of Commons. It was promoted by a certain Mr. Headlam, and was entitled "A Bill to alter and amend the laws regulating the Medical Profession." By its provisions, while the Surgeons continued to examine in surgery, the Apothecaries were to be deprived of their right of examining in medicine, and the powers they had hitherto possessed were to be transferred to the College of Physicians. Against this Bill the Society forwarded a petition; therein they complained of the injustice which it was proposed to do them, and also pointed out that the distribution of power on the proposed new Medical Council was most unequal and unfair, and that an expressed intention to tax the existing members of the profession for the privilege of registering their qualifications was most unreasonable, because by the new Bill the legally qualified practitioner would gain absolutely nothing—nay, more, would even be deprived of privileges; that the proposal to permit anybody to practise medicine, provided he did not assume a medical title, was fraught with danger to the public, and of course was injurious to the medical practitioner. Moreover, too, it would cause an increase in the number of ignorant and

impudent pretenders, and also a decrease of educated and qualified practitioners.

Certainly, if such provisions existed in this Bill one cannot be surprised at the petition forwarded by the Society, but one is naturally astonished that leave to introduce such a mad measure could ever have been obtained.

From the Report of the Court of Examiners for 1855–6 we gather that out of 322 candidates for certificates only 22 failed. Out of 162 preliminary candidates 34 were rejected, and in the Saturday Examination in Celsus and Gregory, 11 failed out of a total of 123. For the first time some idea of the ages of the candidates is obtained. It would appear that out of 87 who passed, 49 were aged between 25 and 30; 13 between 30 and 35; 11 between 35 and 40; 11 between 40 and 50; and 3 were above 50. This table refers to a part of the year only.

We also find that the average number of Medical Students registered in London for the last three years was 1,100, those registered in Provincial schools numbering 220; the average number passed for three years (including Scotch and Irish graduates) being 319.

For the year 1856–7 Mr. John Francis De Grave was chosen Master, Mr. Jeronimo Simöens Senior and Mr. James Saner Junior Warden.

From Dr. Hooker's report on the results of the Botanical Examination we find Mr. John Hartley the gold medallist. Dr. Hooker pays a high testimony to the ability and knowledge of all the candidates, but specially praises the winner. He suggests a second prize being given under certain circumstances, and states his reasons for making the application.

It was immediately moved by Mr. Ward (a past Master) that the old custom of giving three annual prizes should be reverted to, and it was decided that a silver medal and a prize of books value £3 3s. should be added.

At this time the Conferences, which it may be remembered had been broken off owing to the action of the College of Surgeons, were renewed. The College of Physicians, and deputations from the Society of Apothecaries and from several Medical Corporations in the United Kingdom, met and drafted a Bill for Medical Reform.

From the Report of the Court of Examiners for 1856–7, we find that out of 378 candidates for certificates 40 failed to satisfy the examiners. In the Preliminary Classical and Mathematical, 132 passed and 40 failed, and it is stated that the Saturday Examination in Celsus and Gregory had been dropped on condition that the Preliminary Examination in Classics and Mathematics, which had hitherto been optional, should be made compulsory.

A Mr. Alfred Mayor Randall was this year elected Secretary to the Court of Examiners.

On July 9, 1857, the portrait of the late John Hunter, the eminent surgeon, was presented to the Society by Mr. Thomas Knight, one of the Livery. In the Minute which records the gift there is entered a letter from the donor which gives the pedigree of the picture. It purports to be, and undoubtedly is, the original sketch by Sir Joshua Reynolds of the celebrated picture from which the well-known engraving of Hunter was taken.

The Physic Garden was now in rather a bad way. A gang of young Chelsea thieves stole the bell from the gate and mutilated the iron scrollwork over both the gates. The Curator had the gates spiked, but in a long report he points out the general dilapidation of the hot-houses for lack of paint, and hopes that repairs much needed may be at once undertaken.

For the year 1857–8, Mr. Jeronimo Simöens was chosen Master, Mr. James Saner Senior and Mr. Frederick Richard Gowar Junior Warden.

The gold medallist for Botany was Mr. Francis D. Harris; the silver medallist, Mr. W. M. Crowfoot; while the book prize fell to a native of India, by name Rajendra Chandra Chandra—one of the earliest, if not the earliest, East Indian prize-winners in England, one would be inclined to think. A note from Dr. Hooker states that Mr. Chandra's paper would probably have been the winner of the gold medal if he had answered all the questions.

As a testimonial in recognition of his valuable services while acting as Secretary to the Conferences of Medical Corporations, a sum of one hundred and fifty guineas was voted to Dr. Hawkins by the various deputations. Of this the College of Physicians and the Society of Apothecaries each contributed one-third, and a most hand-

some acknowledgment of their generosity, in the shape of a letter from Dr. Hawkins, is enclosed in the Minute Book.

In December, 1857, the Society was applied to by the College of Physicians to permit one of its members to join a Committee which had been appointed for the purpose of drawing up a "Nomenclature of Diseases to be used in the Military Services and in Civil Life."

The origin of the movement came from the Epidemiological Society. Already, Members of the Royal College of Physicians, of the College of Surgeons, of the Medical Departments of the Army, Navy, and East India Company's Service, as well as the Department of the Registrar General, had signified their acceptance of a seat on the Committee, and it was felt that to the Society of Apothecaries a place there should also be assigned. Accordingly the Master selected Dr. Robert Druitt to represent the Society on the Committee in question.

CHAPTER XXVI

CHANGES IN THE EXAMINATIONS — GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL — RAILWAY SCHEMES—THE PHYSICIANS AND EXAMINATIONS — EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS

AT the Court held on March 26, 1858, the Report of the Court of Examiners, and dated the previous day, was brought under consideration. In this document most important alterations were proposed to be made in the curriculum of study hitherto required from candidates for medical licenses.

It was suggested that the Examination should in future be divided into two parts. Also that, in accordance with the wish of the College of Surgeons, it should be optional with a candidate to pass the two examinations ; and that if he should choose to do so he should pay a fee of three guineas previous to the first examination, this fee to be afterwards accounted for to him, when he passed his final. Next, that an accompanying modified Curriculum of Study should be adopted. This curriculum was as follows :—For the first examination, which was to take place after the second winter session, the subjects were to be Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, and the Latin of the Pharmacopœia and Prescriptions. For the second, which was to be held after the third winter session, and when the candidate should have fulfilled the requisite conditions as to age, etc., the subjects were, the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Midwifery (including Diseases of Women and Children), Forensic Medicine, Toxicology, and Morbid Anatomy. The further discussion of these reforms was by resolution at once referred to the "Act of Parliament" Committee, who were instructed

to report thereon at a Special Court to be hereafter called for that purpose. On the 14th of April this Committee handed in their report. Therein it was recommended that the Examination should be split into two parts, but that the fee of £3 3s. could not be prepaid, as by the Act of Parliament it was distinctly stated that "the fee is to be paid by the candidate on obtaining his certificate." This prepayment of the fee affected the honorarium of the Examiners, and the Committee recommended that in future, in lieu of the Court of Examiners being paid by the fees of the candidates, they should be paid by the Society.

As regards a new proposal that the division of the Examination should in the first instance be optional with the student, the Committee saw objections to such a course for various reasons which are set out at length. This report was adopted.

The two Annual Microscopic Meetings in the hall were this year continued, and a sum of £60 was voted to the Master and Wardens towards the expenses, one half of this sum being provided from the funds of the Corporation and the other from the funds of the Court of Examiners.

A curious name occurs in an entry, it is that of Rinso Robert Siccama, who having served an apprenticeship for the full term of seven years, was admitted to the freedom of the Company.

From the Report of the Court of Examiners, dated July 29, 1858, we gather that out of 356 candidates, 43 failed to obtain certificates, while in the preliminary 159 passed and 24 failed.

At the Court held July 30, 1858, Mr. De Grave gave notice that he intended to move that a portrait of Mr. William Thomas Brande, the Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica to the Society for many years, should be placed in the Hall of the Society, "to record by a lasting memorial the sincere admiration and respect of the co-temporary members for his scientific and personal character."

On Election Day, August 27, 1858, Mr. James Saner was chosen Master, Mr. Frederick Richard Gowar Senior and Mr. John Hunter Junior Warden. From Dr. Hooker's report on the Botanical Prize papers, it appears that this year there were nine candidates, of whom seven did very well, the first three being Mr. Charles Hilton Fagge, Mr. Henry Charlton Bastian, and Messrs. Charles W. Browne and

Alfred Woodford equals. Dr. Hooker states that this examination is decidedly the most satisfactory that he had ever conducted.

For the portrait of Mr. Brande we now read that a sum of one hundred guineas was voted. Dr. Hooker, who had been desired by the Court to endeavour to discriminate between the two gentlemen whom he had bracketed equal, after due consideration awarded the third prize to Mr. Browne.

It now became the duty of the Court to elect a representative of the Society to sit on the "General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom" under the recent "Medical Act" (Section 4 Vic. 21 & 22, Cap. 90). The result of the election was that Mr. John Nussey was chosen.

In 1859 a projected railway to be known as "The West London and Pimlico Railway" threatened the Chelsea Garden with destruction, but the promoters thereof failed to obtain an Act. The construction of this railway would have deprived the garden of all river frontage. The Report of the Court of Examiners for the year 1857–9 is a most satisfactory document. The new arrangement of dividing the examination into two parts was working even more satisfactorily than could have been hoped. The number of rejections on the second examination was only three. A higher standard of efficiency was throughout apparent, and there was but one thing to ruffle the serenity of the Society. This one thing, however, was an unpleasant one. In the *Lancet* an anonymous writer had written a communication which contained a gross slander on the Court of Examiners, and at which they justly express their great indignation. There was also some trouble about the fees paid by candidates. It appears that certain candidates on presenting themselves for the first examination tendered half-fees, and that these were accepted by the Secretary to the Court of Examiners. But this was contrary to the Act of Parliament, and it was needful for the Court of Assistants to draw the attention of the Court of Examiners to the fact. Eventually, however, this little difference was amicably settled.

An entry dated July 5, 1859, tell us that Mr. Brande's portrait, the work of Mr. Weigall, was on exhibition at the Royal Academy of that year. The portrait was hung in the Hall on August 4th, and on the occasion the Master delivered an eulogistic speech to Professor

Brande, who briefly expressed his thanks for the great honour done him.

On Election Day, August 26, 1859, Mr. Frederick Richard Gowar was chosen Master, Mr. John Hunter Senior and Mr. William Buchanan Junior Warden.

The Botanical gold medal for 1859 was gained by a Mr. Boggs. This gentleman, it appears, would have preferred a prize of books, and wrote to Court of Assistants asking if it could not be so arranged. In reply he was informed that it could not.

This year saw the first application of the "London, Dover and Chatham" Railway for powers to build Blackfriars Station. By the scheme, the Society's property in Chatham Place and East Street, Blackfriars, would need to be acquired for the purposes of the railway. Why the original style of this Company was afterwards changed it would be curious to learn.

The West London and Pimlico Railway promoters were also again active, and it was consequently determined to form a "Vigilance" Committee to watch the proceedings of both the projected companies, lest any hurt should occur to the Society.

In 1860, the Beadle, Mr. Charles Rivers, who had for several years filled that office, was incapacitated through illness, and Mr. Serjeant was temporarily appointed to take his place for a period of three months.

On June 1st of this year a Special Court was summoned by the Master to discuss a most important question. It was to receive a Report from the "Act of Parliament" Committee on the subject of a recent Byelaw of the Royal College of Physicians, by which the College proposed to grant their license to practise physic to persons who should not be restrained by any Byelaw of the College from supplying medicines to their patients. Now this was an attempt on the part of the College to assume the right of licensing and examining Apothecaries, and virtually to supersede the Society in the discharge of those duties. The "Act of Parliament" Committee had taken Counsel's opinion on the matter, the counsel being Mr. Willcocks, Mr. Bovill and Mr. Maude. It was determined to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General. The Attorney General's opinion was favourable to the Society, and he had a general retainer to act on their behalf.

There appears to have been some little friction between the General Medical Council, then quite in its infancy, and the Court of Examiners. It is not easy to discover the cause thereof, but after a somewhat voluminous correspondence the difference, whatever it might have been, was satisfactorily composed.

On Election Day, August 28, 1860, the first act of the Court was to receive with great regret the resignation of their Clerk, Mr. R. B. Upton; but Mr. Upton was earnestly requested to reconsider his decision, and withdrew his letter of resignation. For Master this year Mr. John Hunter was chosen, Mr. William Buchanan being Senior and Mr. Charles West Junior Warden.

The Physicians now proposed a conference with the Society on the question which was in debate, and their request was assented to. With regard to the examination in Classics, the Society was engaged in a very lengthy correspondence with the General Medical Council. The Society wished, as heretofore, to appoint its own Examiners in "Arts," but the Council took up the position that the Society under the Act was incompetent, holding that the Society was not capable of granting testimonials of efficiency. In fact, calling in question its being a national educational body. The result of the conference with the College of Physicians was not satisfactory, as the College declined to abandon the position it had taken up, unless it should be compelled to do so by the judgment of a Court of Law.

On December 18, 1860, the Clerk reported that a notice had been served on the Society by the "Thames Embankment" Company of their intention to apply to Parliament for an Act to authorise the formation of an embankment from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars. Another notice, too, was reported to have been served on the Society, this time from the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company, to the effect that that Company required a portion of the Society's property in East Street. Lastly, the solicitor of the College of Physicians wrote apprising the Society that the Committee of the College of Physicians were advised and had recommended that the College should not suspend the grant of the new licenses until the authority of the College to grant them had been decided by a legal tribunal, but on the contrary that the College should defend any qualification to be granted under the proposed Byelaws. Truly these were troublous times for the Society.

It was now determined by the Court of Assistants to divest the Society, if possible, of the responsibility and expense attaching to the Garden at Chelsea, and Lord Cadogan, The Royal Society, and the College of Physicians were approached on the subject. The case between the College and the Society notwithstanding was slowly making way, and the Clerk was able to announce that a Bill and Information had been filed, and the College of Physicians had filed a demurrer thereto which raised the question whether the plaintiffs (the Society) were entitled to the relief prayed; assuming the facts to be correctly set forth in the Bill. The Clerk further reported that such demurrer would very shortly be argued. The demurrer was argued before Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, who gave judgment on May 1st, allowing the demurrer. The Society were advised not to appeal against the decision. But there was one point left open, and that was whether any new Licentiate of the College of Physicians would incur penalties under the Apothecaries Act if he dispensed as well as prescribed medicines. It was determined to prosecute the first Licentiate who should so prescribe and dispense.

From the Report of the Court of Examiners for the year 1860–61 we find that out of 493 candidates, 303 only received certificates of qualification to practise, and 156 passed the preliminary examination.

On Election day, August 27, 1861, Mr. William Buchanan was chosen Master, Mr. Charles West Wheeler Senior and Mr. Henry Combe Junior Warden.

At the same Court a new departure was made in the constitution of the Court of Examiners, this took the form of a Special Board of Examiners in Arts. Graduates of some British University were by resolution selected, and these were three in number. The first Board consisted of Mr. George Buchanan, M.D., B.A., Lond.; Mr. John Clewin Grifith, M.A., M.B., Camb.; and Mr. Uriah Perrin Brodribb, M.A., M.B., Lond. Two handsome donations by the Society were acknowledged on the same date, namely, one hundred guineas to the Royal Medical Benevolent College at Epsom, and sixty guineas to the fund then being raised for decorating the interior of St. Paul's.

Dr. Hooker's report on the results of the Botanical Examination tells us that there were only four candidates this year, but that while

all were good, the Gold Medallist, Mr. Henry Trimen, passed a most excellent examination.

Dr. Hooker suggests that the fact of such an examination being held, should be made far more widely known that it was, and that then there would doubtless be many more competitors.

On September 20, 1861, a Special Court of Assistants was called to receive and install the three gentlemen who formed the new Board of Examiners in Arts.

The Beadle having by reason of ill-health become incapacitated from performing the duties of his office, a successor was elected in the person of Mr. James Clement Sargeant.

With the appointment of the new Board of Examiners in Arts came a proposal to change the subjects for the Preliminary Examination. Compulsory Greek was to be dropped. This was advisable, as it had been discontinued in the curriculum of the examinations held by the Royal College of Physicians. But English Language and Literature, and History and Natural Philosophy were added, and Voluntary Greek was with Logic to be counted as an honours subject. The syllabus of the proposed Examination is set forth in full, and certainly aims at obtaining what must be held to be extremely well qualified men as General Practitioners. With the professional examinations to follow, there is no doubt that a very severe course of study was required before a student could obtain his certificate of qualification. Mr. Charles Rivers, the retiring Beadle, received the handsome pension of £100 per annum. In September, 1861, it was resolved to establish two prizes for proficiency in Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Materia Medica, one being a gold and the other a silver medal. Following on the donation of £105 to the Medical College at Epsom, came a life governorship on the Council of that Institution to the Society, with ten votes at all elections of Pensioners and Foundationers.

On October 25, 1861, a letter was received from the Royal Society declining to take over the Botanical Garden at Chelsea, so the scheme by which it was to be dissociated from the Society of Apothecaries fell through. At the end of 1861, Mr. John Hunter, so long an energetic member and office-bearer in the Society, was through ill-health compelled to resign his Treasurership of the United Stock. A hand-

somely framed resolution of regret thereat was at once moved and carried.

The question of the Thames Embankment from Westminster to Blackfriars now again came to the fore, and the Society was served with notice of an intended application to Parliament for powers to construct the same, and also to lay out a new street thence to the Mansion House.

Mr. Rivers, the ex-Beadle, did not long survive to enjoy his pension, as his death occurred before the end of the year. His widow was left very poorly provided for, and on petitioning the Society was granted a pension of £25 per annum. The length of service in one capacity or another of the late Mr. Rivers amounted in all to forty-eight years—a good record indeed. At the Court held March 28, 1862, an address of condolence to the Queen was drafted and agreed upon, in consequence of the death of Prince Consort. And now another figure was to disappear from active participation in the affairs of the Society. Mr. John Nussey, the representative of the Apothecaries on the General Medical Council, was compelled through age and infirm health to send in his resignation—a resignation received with the greatest regret.

A curious resolution appears in the Minutes of the same Court : it referred to the "gentleman who has the care of the wine." He was in future to have the privilege of inviting a friend to the Court dinners ; but that on the day when the laws and orders of the Society were by custom read, this friend must be a member of the Society. This was a return to one of the old Guild customs, which of course involved the exclusion of strangers on all occasions when the private concerns of the Society were on the tapis.

On April 11, 1862, Mr. George Cooper, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, was unanimously elected to represent the Society on the General Medical Council, in the room of Mr. Nussey. The Report of the Board of Examiners in Arts shows that at their winter examination, out of 63 candidates 47 passed the preliminary, one obtaining a special certificate of proficiency; his name was Mr. James L. Lawrence. Owing to the failure of the scheme to dissociate itself from the Botanical Garden at Chelsea, it became the duty of the

Society to again restore that garden to its former flourishing condition, and this meant the expenditure of a considerable sum of money. Nor was this all: repairs and renovation required a capital outlay of some £700, but it was found that an increased annual payment of £50 would be needed. After deliberation, the Society determined to assign the amount of money required to that object. That the garden was doing good to botanical science was undoubted, for no less than five hundred applications for leave to use it had been made by students during the preceding year.

On Election Day, August 26, 1862, Mr. Charles West Wheeler was chosen Master, Mr. Henry Combe Senior and Mr. James Lowe Wheeler Junior Warden.

Again, now, was land belonging to the Society required by the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, for the purposes of constructing the line. This time it was the house known as No. 1 Chatham Place, and the riverside wharf adjoining.

On October 6, 1862, the death of Mr. John Hunter, whose resignation of office has been mentioned, was announced.

The same date tells us that more and more land was being required by the Railway; this time it was the yard leading from East Street to the wharf. The London, Chatham and Dover Company seem to have acquired what they wanted piecemeal—one wonders why?

On October 31, 1862, the Report of Professor Brande, as to the results of the Examination in Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Materia Medica, was presented to the Court. The candidates numbered four. Of these Mr. Henry Law Kempthorne, of King's College, was awarded the gold medal, and Mr. William Carter, of Charing Cross Hospital, the silver medal and a book.

A resolution passed at the same Court informs us of the intention of the Society to present to the Trustees of the British Museum the Herbarium existing at the Chelsea Garden, a gift gratefully accepted and gracefully acknowledged.

In June, 1863, a further demand was made on the Society by the Railway. This time a part of some houses was wanted, but the Society declined to sell unless the Company took the entire block.

A new departure was now made in the pension list. Hitherto,

only widows had received pensions; but now it was determined to raise a special fund for the relief of distressed members of the Society. This had long been wanted, but until now it had not been possible to obtain the requisite capital wherewith to start it.

At this time, letter after letter of notice from the Railway Company is recorded, each letter requiring some small portion of the property of the Society. One would really have imagined that a plan of what was absolutely required would have been furnished at the outset. But it was not so.

From the Report of the Court of Examiners for 1862–3, we gather that out of 483 candidates, 332 received certificates of qualification. We also learn that some measure of amendment of the Medical Reform Act was in contemplation, and the Court of Examiners suggest that this will be a fit opportunity to obtain a "repeal or modification of the Apprenticeship Clause of the Act of 1815." This "obnoxious Clause," they add, "was never sought by the Society, and its removal would enable the Court of Examiners to frame their curriculum in complete accordance with the recent requisitions of the General Medical Council," and would also meet the desires of the Medical public.

On July 28, 1863, Mr. Thomas Rivington Wheeler, who had from ill-health resigned his seat on the Court of Examiners, wrote to the Court of Assistants, begging their acceptance of a portrait of his late grandfather, Mr. Thomas Wheeler. This picture, which was painted by H. P. Briggs, R.A., was gratefully accepted, and is still in the possession of the Society. As Master for the year 1863–4 Mr. Henry Combe was chosen, while Mr. James Lowe Wheeler and Mr. Charles Higham were Senior and Junior Wardens. But a slight hitch occurred; it chanced that Mr. Combe was not present, which might invalidate his election, so it became necessary to have a fresh election. Consequently, at the Court held on September 28th the three gentlemen above-named were proposed, seconded and balloted for again.

From Dr. Hooker's Report we read that there were only three candidates for the Botanical prizes; and as there were three prizes, everybody got something. The Gold Medallist was Mr. H. G. Howse.

In the Examination in Arts seventy-seven candidates presented

themselves, and fifty-seven passed. Of these, four entered for certificates of special proficiency, but only three were successful.

For the Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry prizes there were eight candidates, the gold medal falling to Mr. Thomas Clay Shawe, of King's College Hospital, the silver medal and a book being awarded to Mr. Philip Cowen, of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Early in the year 1864 the housekeeper of the Society, by name Mrs. Catherine Morgan, died. She had for very many years filled that office, and in recognition thereof only a few weeks previously had been granted a substantial increase of salary. Mrs. Morgan was succeeded by her daughter, who had for some time acted as her deputy.

The Report of the Board of Examiners for 1863–4 shows that out of 450 candidates, only 285 received certificates to practise as Apothecaries; 120 passed their first examination; 7 received "Assistant" certificates; 54 were remanded to their studies; 34 failed in their first examination, and 19 in their second. The Board recommended the propriety of discontinuing the issue of two classes of certificates, *i.e.*, "town" and "country," as the Act of Parliament of 1858 "opens the door of Medical practice in every part of the United Kingdom to any registered legal title, and this renders the distinction between the Town and Country Certificate practically useless."

We have now reached a date, 1864, when for obvious reasons it is needful to generalise. We therefore give merely a list of Masters, Wardens, and officials down to the present day, adding a brief chapter on the present position of the Society as an Examining Body, and concluding with a special chapter on the Buildings, Antiquities, and Works of Art which are in the possession of the Society, adding thereto a description of the quaint ritual formerly observed at the installation of Master and Wardens on Confirmation Day.

LIST OF MASTERS AND WARDENS FROM 1864 TO 1902.

1864–65.	Master	...	James Lowe Wheeler.
	Wardens	...	Charles Higham. George Cooper.
1865–66.	Master	...	Charles Higham.

	Wardens ...	George Cooper. Tobias Browne.
1866–67.	Master ...	George Cooper.
	Wardens ...	Tobias Browne. Joseph Smith.
1867–68.	Master ...	George Cooper (2nd year).
	Wardens ...	Tobias Browne. Joseph Smith.
1868–69.	Master ...	Tobias Browne.
	Wardens ...	Joseph Smith. Henry Morley.
1869–70.	Master ...	Joseph Smith.
	Wardens ...	Henry Morley. George Kelson.
1870–71.	Master ...	Henry Morley.
	Wardens ...	George Kelson. Thomas Hunt.
1871–72.	Master ...	George Kelson.
	Wardens ...	Thomas Hunt. R. L. Thorn.
1872–73.	Master ...	Thomas Hunt.
	Wardens ...	R. L. Thorn. William Dickinson.
1873–74.	Master ...	William Dickinson.
	Wardens ...	John Miles. Richard Stocker.
1874–75.	Master ...	Richard Stocker.
	Wardens ...	Allin Foord Price. E. Bradford.
1875–76.	Master ...	Allin Foord Price.
	Wardens ...	E. Bradford. Edward Long.
1876–77.	Master ...	E. Bradford.
	Wardens ...	Edward Long. Willington Clark.
1877–78.	Master ...	Willington Clark.
	Wardens ...	Charles Shillito. Thomas George Slaughter.
1878–79.	Master ...	Thomas George Slaughter.
	Wardens ...	John Hainworth. Thomas Spry Byass.
1879–80.	Master ...	John Hainworth.
	Wardens ...	Thomas Spry Byass. H. W. Statham.
1880–81.	Master ...	Thomas Spry Byass.
	Wardens ...	H. W. Statham. James Saner.

1881–82.	Master	...	H. W. Statham.
	Wardens	...	James Saner. Thomas Wakefield.
1882–83.	Master	...	James Saner.
	Wardens	...	Thomas Wakefield. T. Peregrine.
1883–84.	Master	...	Thomas Wakefield.
	Wardens	...	T. Peregrine. G. Corfe.
1884–85.	Master	...	G. Corfe.
	Wardens	...	E. Furley. William Shillito.
1885–86.	Master	...	E. Furley.
	Wardens	...	William Shillito. G. J. Amsden.
1886–87.	Master	...	William Shillito.
	Wardens	...	G. J. Amsden. Thomas Skeel.
1887–88.	Master	...	G. J. Amsden.
	Wardens	...	Thomas Skeel. G. H. Makins.
1888–89.	Master	...	Thomas Skeel.
	Wardens	...	G. H. Makins. E. Chabot.
1889–90.	Master	...	G. H. Makins.
	Wardens	...	E. Chabot. J. W. Robinson.
1890–91.	Master	...	E. Chabot.
	Wardens	...	J. W. Robinson. Charles Taylor.
1891–92.	Master	...	J. W. Robinson.
	Wardens	...	Charles Taylor. J. R. Withecombe.
1892–93.	Master	...	Charles Taylor.
	Wardens	...	J. R. Withecombe. H. Morley.
1893–94.	Master	...	J. R. Withecombe.
	Wardens	...	H. Morley. T. J. Austin.
1894–95.	Master	...	T. J. Austin.
	Wardens	...	F. R. Gibbes. Edward Tegart.
1895–96.	Master	...	F. R. Gibbes.
	Wardens	...	Edward Tegart. Samuel C. Griffith.
1896–97.	Master	...	Edward Tegart.
	Wardens	...	Samuel C. Griffith. Henry Veasey.

1897–98.	Master	...	Samuel C. Griffith.
	Wardens	...	J. S. Burton. John Sherwood Stocker.
1898–99.	Master	...	J. S. Burton.
	Wardens	...	John Sherwood Stocker. Charles Browne.
1899–1900.	Master	...	John Sherwood Stocker.
	Wardens	...	Charles Browne. T. E. Burton Brown, C.I.E.
1900–01.	Master	...	Charles Browne.
	Wardens	...	T. E. Burton Browne, C.I.E. William Parson.
1901–02.	Master	...	T. E. Burton Brown, C.I.E., Brig. Surgeon.
	Wardens	...	William Parson. Clarence Cooper, Dep. Sur. Gen.
1902–03.	Master	...	William Parson.
	Wardens	...	Clarence Cooper, Dep. Sur. Gen. Albert Bryan Day.
1903–04.	Master	...	Clarence Cooper, Dep. Sur. Gen.
	Wardens	...	Albert Bryan Day. James Henry Jeffcoat, Dep. Sur. Gen.
1904–5.	Master	...	Albert Bryan Day.
	Wardens	...	James Henry Jeffcoat, Dep. Sur. Gen. Edward Parker Young.

On December 8, 1901, the Society sustained the loss of Mr. James Richard Upton, the Clerk, who died while on a visit to India. That he was deeply regretted by all is to say but little. In his office he is succeeded by his son, Mr. A. Mowbray Upton, B.A., Pem. Coll., Oxon.

Mr. R. B. Upton, whose resignation was withdrawn in 1860, continued in office till 1872–3, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. James R. Upton, whose death is here recorded.

On October 7, 1904, through death, the Society was deprived of the valuable services of Mr. William Chattaway, F.I.C., who had since 1893 most ably filled the post of Chief Chemist and Manager.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE SOCIETY AS AN EXAMINING BODY

AT the present time, to be eligible for a seat on the Court of Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries of London, an Examiner must be a teacher in one of the Medical Schools—and nearly every Medical School is represented by either a Physician or a Surgeon connected with the Staff of one of the London Hospitals. The Surgical Examiners are appointed by the General Medical Council, and must be Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The Physicians who examine in Medicine are all Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London. At the present time the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons have combined to form the Conjoint Board of England granting the qualifications of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. The College of Surgeons examining in Surgery and the College of Physicians in Medicine and Midwifery. The only bodies that grant the triple diploma in London are (1) The University of London, (2) The Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and (3) The Society of Apothecaries of London. Since 1886 every registered medical practitioner *must be* qualified in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, but prior to that date a candidate might qualify and *register* in either Medicine or Surgery.

Mention must briefly be made of what is known as the "Hunter Case"; in which Mr. H. K. Hunter was prosecuted for using the title of Physician, he being an L.S.A. The judgment was given against him. But in consequence of this decision, the proper style for those holding the L.S.A. qualification came before the Court of Assistants.

It seems that many applications were made by registered medical men who were Licentiates of the Society to know what title or designation they might properly use. On the question the Court took the opinion of eminent counsel, and in result it was resolved: "That the only titles which the Society can authorise as a proper description of the L.S.A. 1886 are those of Physician and Surgeon either added to the title of L.S.A. 1886 or used alone."

At the present time all medical students have practically to undergo the same course of studies at their Medical Schools before they can appear before any of the Licensing Boards.

Holders of the Diplomas of the Society of Apothecaries of London are qualified to compete for appointments in the Naval, Military, and Indian Medical Services; also for Civil, Colonial, and Poor Law appointments.

The Examinations as held at the Society's Hall are divided into two parts, Primary and Final. The Primary Examinations are held quarterly, in the months of January, April, July, and October. The Final Examinations are held monthly. For the Primary, the subjects in Part 1 are Biology, Physics and Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy. In Part 2, Anatomy, Physiology, and Histology.

It may be noted that Biology is not required from candidates who were registered as Medical Students prior to January, 1892. These come under the "Four Years' Regulations." But of all candidates who were registered as Medical Students on and after January 1, 1892, a five years' curriculum is required.

The Final Examination is divided into two sections, the first section being subdivided into three parts, the second into two parts.

Sec. 1. Part 1 includes the Principles and Practice of Surgery, etc., both written and oral.

„ Part 2 includes (*a*) the Principles and Practice of Medicine, etc.; (*b*) Forensic Medicine, etc., written and oral.

„ Part 3 includes a written and oral Examination in Midwifery, Gynæcology, etc.

Sec. 2. Part 1. Clinical Surgery.

„ Part 2. Clinical Medicine and Medical Anatomy.

For the Clinical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery, patients attend from various hospitals in London.

This is in brief a sketch of the position of the Society as an Examining Body at the present time.

In addition, the Society also grants a certificate in dispensing.

The Court of Examiners have a difficult duty to perform, which is done without fear or favour, and hence the high standard which is demanded from all those who obtain the right to style themselves L.S.A.

EXAMINERS FOR THE DIPLOMA IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND MIDWIFERY.

Examiners in Medicine and Forensic Medicine.

*H. Sainsbury, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. Lond.,
Royal Free Hospital.

*J. Galloway, M.A., M.D., C.M. Aberdeen, F.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng.,
Charing Cross Hospital.

*H. A. Caley, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. Lond.,
St. Mary's Hospital.

*A. F. Voelcker, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. Lond.,
Middlesex Hospital.

Examiners in Surgery.

†*W. Bruce Clarke, M.A., M.B. Oxon, F.R.C.S. Eng.,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

†*F. J. Steward, M.B., M.S. Lond, F.R.C.S. Eng.,
Guy's Hospital.

†*P. T. Beale, F.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., L.S.A.,
King's College Hospital.

†*Charles Stonham, C.M.G., F.R.C.S.,
Westminster Hospital.

Examiners in Midwifery and Gynæcology.

*W. W. H. Tate, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. Lond.,
St. Thomas's Hospital.

*A. F. Stabb, M.B., B.C. Camb., M.R.C.P. Lond.,
St. George's Hospital.

Examiners in Anatomy.

*F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S. Eng.,
St. Thomas's Hospital.

W. McAdam Eccles, M.B., M.S. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng.,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Examiners in Biology and Physiology.

H. W. M. Tims, B.A. Camb., M.D., M.Ch. Edin.,
Charing Cross Hospital.

J. Strickland Goodall, M.B. Lond., L.S.A.,
Middlesex Hospital.

Examiners in Chemistry and Physics.

‡F. J. M. Page, B.Sc. Lond.,
London Hospital.

‡John Wade, D.Sc. Lond.,
Guy's Hospital.

Examiners in Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

‡*H. D. Rolleston, M.A., M.D., B.C. Camb., F.R.C.P. Lond.,
St. George's Hospital.

James Calvert, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. Lond.,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Secretary to the Court of Examiners,
Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P. Lond.

* Members of the Court of Examiners.
† Appointed by the General Medical Council.
‡ Examiners also for Assistant's Certificate.

EXAMINERS FOR THE ASSISTANT'S CERTIFICATE IN DISPENSING.

Examiners in Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

H. D. Rolleston, M.A., M.D., B.C. Camb., F.R.C.P. Lond.,
St. George's Hospital.

James Calvert, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. Lond.,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

EXAMINERS IN CHEMISTRY.

F. J. M. Page, B.Sc. Lond.,
London Hospital.

John Wade, D.Sc. Lond.,
Guy's Hospital.

EXAMINER IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Vacant.

Secretary, Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P. Lond.

THE GILLSON SCHOLARSHIP IN PATHOLOGY.

This Scholarship, of the annual value of £90, tenable for one year, was founded in accordance with the Will of the late WILLIAM EDWARD GILLSON, L.S.A., and is awarded for the encouragement of original research in connection with any branches of Pathology.

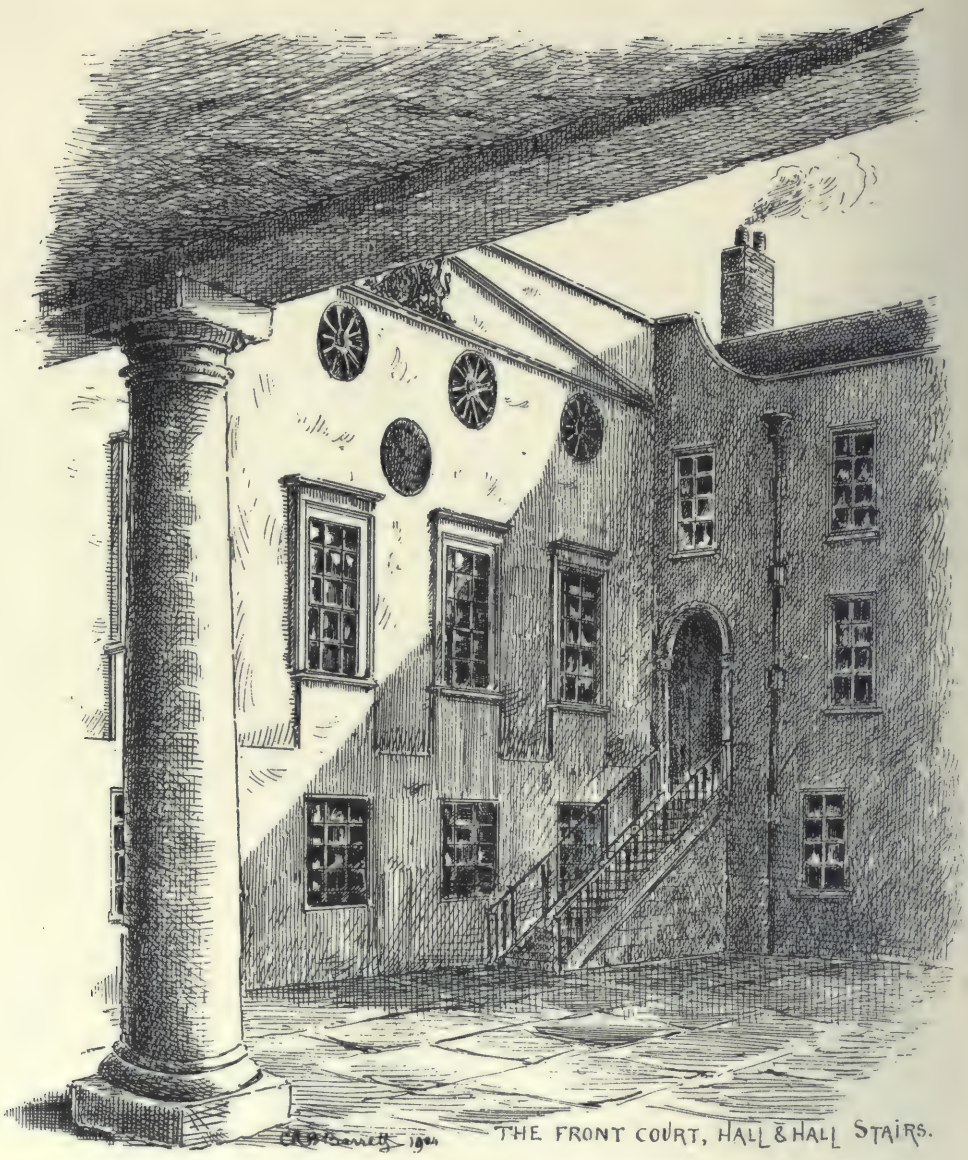
The Scholarship is open to Licentiates of the Society, or to candidates for the Society's Diploma, who obtain such Diploma within six months of their election to the Scholarship.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE BUILDINGS, ANTIQUITIES, PICTURES, FURNITURE, AND PLATE—ALSO A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE OLD-TIME RITUAL KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN OBSERVED ON CONFIRMATION DAY, 1780



ROM the present outward appearance of the buildings of the Society comparatively little can be gleaned of the external architectural details of the Hall and façade as rebuilt after the Great Fire. That the main portion of the fabric was red brick we know, with the exception, however, of the street front, which the Minute Books tell us was of stone. This front is now mainly of brick, with stone dressings at either end and above the gateway. The dates when various coats of stucco were applied have already been given. But we read that Mr. Edward Cooke supplied the design in the main ; that his design included a high roof for the Great Hall, and that this was abandoned in favour of a roof that was flat. We also know that gables existed, but where we are not told, still, internal evidence would point to the north side of the Quadrangle having been originally gabled—for the fifth circular window within the Great Hall originally admitted light, and it is reasonable to suppose that the side adjacent to it has undergone considerable alteration. The ground-plan of the Hall buildings proper takes an irregular quadrangular form. Through the gateway from the street front, which faces to the west, you enter a " Quad known as the Front Court." Opposite, on the first floor, is the Great Hall ; on the left, the partitioned-off Retail Drug Department and two bays of the old Colonnade. Above this, and on the same level with the Great Hall is



THE FRONT COURT, HALL & HALL STAIRS.

the old Gallery, now known as the Library. The buildings on the right-hand side of the Front Court are let off as business premises, and nearly half of the street frontage is similarly occupied. The remainder of the street front is occupied by the Porter's Lodge, the Offices of the Clerk, and certain rooms appropriated to officers of the Society. Neither the outer nor the inner face of the gateway is of any architectural merit, as the sketches show. The stone carving of the Arms of the Society, which once stood above the gate on the street side, has vanished—unless, indeed, it is to be identified with the carving above the street entrance to the Retail Drug Department, a few feet higher up the roadway.

The inner face of the gateway has above it an oval mural tablet recording the rebuilding and restoration of the Hall, and inscribed as follows :—

"Aula hic ſita prius aptata fuit in usum
Societatis Pharmaceuticæ Londinenſis,
A.D. MDCXXXIII
Ricardo Edwards, Magiſtro.
Edvardo Cooke, Leonardo Stone, Cuſtodibus illa
in conflagratione Londinenſi penitus conſumpta hæc
Lapſis decem annis elegantior reſurrexit reparata demum fuit
Multum ampliata et ornata
A.D. MDCCLXXXVI.
Joanne Field, Magiſtro.
Gulielmo Ball, Matthæo Yatman, cuſtodibus."

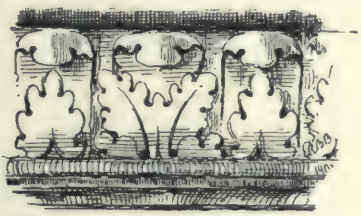
In the centre of the Front Court is an old-world-looking lamp on a stone pedestal.

By means of a passage in the N.E. corner of the Front Court access is given to the Factory, the Laboratories, and to the Examination Rooms. These last are new buildings, and have been fitted with all the modern appliances needful. Beneath the Great Hall and forming, as it were, a semi-basement, are the offices of the Accountant of the Society. There is another passage in this corner which leads to the old kitchen—a kitchen possessed of a mighty cooking grate, fitted with an elaborate smoke-jack roasting apparatus, and also a range of coppers beneath a quaint old rudely arched beam, the appearance of which may be gathered from our sketch. Between a portion of this kitchen and the passage leading to the factory are the offices of the Secretary to the Court of Examiners and the Beadle



INNER FACE OF GATEWAY.

of the Society. It may be remarked that in the thickness of the passage wall here there was once a narrow staircase by which the Hall could be reached. But though the entrance is bricked up now, the hollow sound given out leads to the conclusion that there is a considerable internal space unaccounted for in the rooms. Two details may here be noted: one, the presence of the remains of a carved oak beam-facing, which is probably the only relic left of the external decorations of the Hall as rebuilt after the Great Fire; the other, a square panel above the corner fireplace in the Beadle's office, on which the Arms of the Society, I hear, were formerly blazoned. What the type of brickwork of the Great Hall was can be judged from the wall at the back, where the "bond" in its original state is still visible. By means of swing-doors beneath the Colonnade access is gained to the staircase leading to the



Portion of Old Carved Beam.

official rooms and the Great Hall. Externally the Great Hall is plain in the extreme. It is lighted by four tall windows, with plain mouldings and cornices, but which still retain the heavy window-sashes inserted as we have already mentioned. Where the fifth window would have been, is a door entered by means of a staircase from the Front Court in the S.E. corner, and communicating with a small though lofty square porch. Of the building of this stair and the removal of the stone balusters, and substitution of iron railings, we have already written. Above the tall windows are four circular windows, and above the door a fifth which, as we have already mentioned, no longer admits light. These circular windows have lost their heavy square grated wooden bars, and light radiating iron ones have been substituted therefor. Between the second and third window and a little below it is the old clock, which is worked

from the garrets some sixty or seventy feet away. Above the range of circular windows is a plainly moulded pediment, in the centre of which is a carving of the Arms of the Society. This pediment, and the wall on the face of which it has been inserted, takes the place of the balusters and coping proposed to be removed as long ago as 1685. We must now pass to a description of the staircase and interior of the official rooms of the Society, pausing only to note the quaint garret now used as a lumber room. In this wall-less apartment in old times, the apprentices from the country who lived at too great a distance to return home at night after being "bound" to their masters were wont to be lodged by the Society. Our sketch shows its present appearance. This garret is reached by a small flight of steps leading off the top landing of the grand staircase, and it may be added that the only old barred window remaining is to be found in a back staircase which leads to the main corridor of the official apartments. Our illustration gives a portion of this window, with its massive bars, though why one of them should be forked it is not easy to understand. While investigating the lumber in this and the other garrets, the writer found an old chest branded doubly with the trade mark here illustrated, while on a loose envelope—for there are many old books and papers stored up in the garrets—he obtained as well the seal of which a drawing is given. Whether the two were meant for the same design it is hard to say, but it is reasonable to suppose that the brands on the chest were probably those of the Navy Stock, the combination of anchor and broad arrow pointing somewhat to this conclusion. The Grand Staircase of both the lower and upper flights, of which illustrations are given, is a remarkably well-preserved specimen of late seventeenth-century work. Heavy in its mouldings and balusters, its general features need not be further touched upon. In two of its windows, one of two and the other of three lights, some old glass has been preserved. This glass is all heraldic. The subjects are :—

1. Arms inscribed and wrongly ascribed to John Lorymer ; they are really those of Lowman.
2. The Arms of the Society, dated 1671.
3. The Arms of Jacob Lowe Wheeler.

In the other window are the Arms of Charles II. and the City of



THE STAIRCASE.

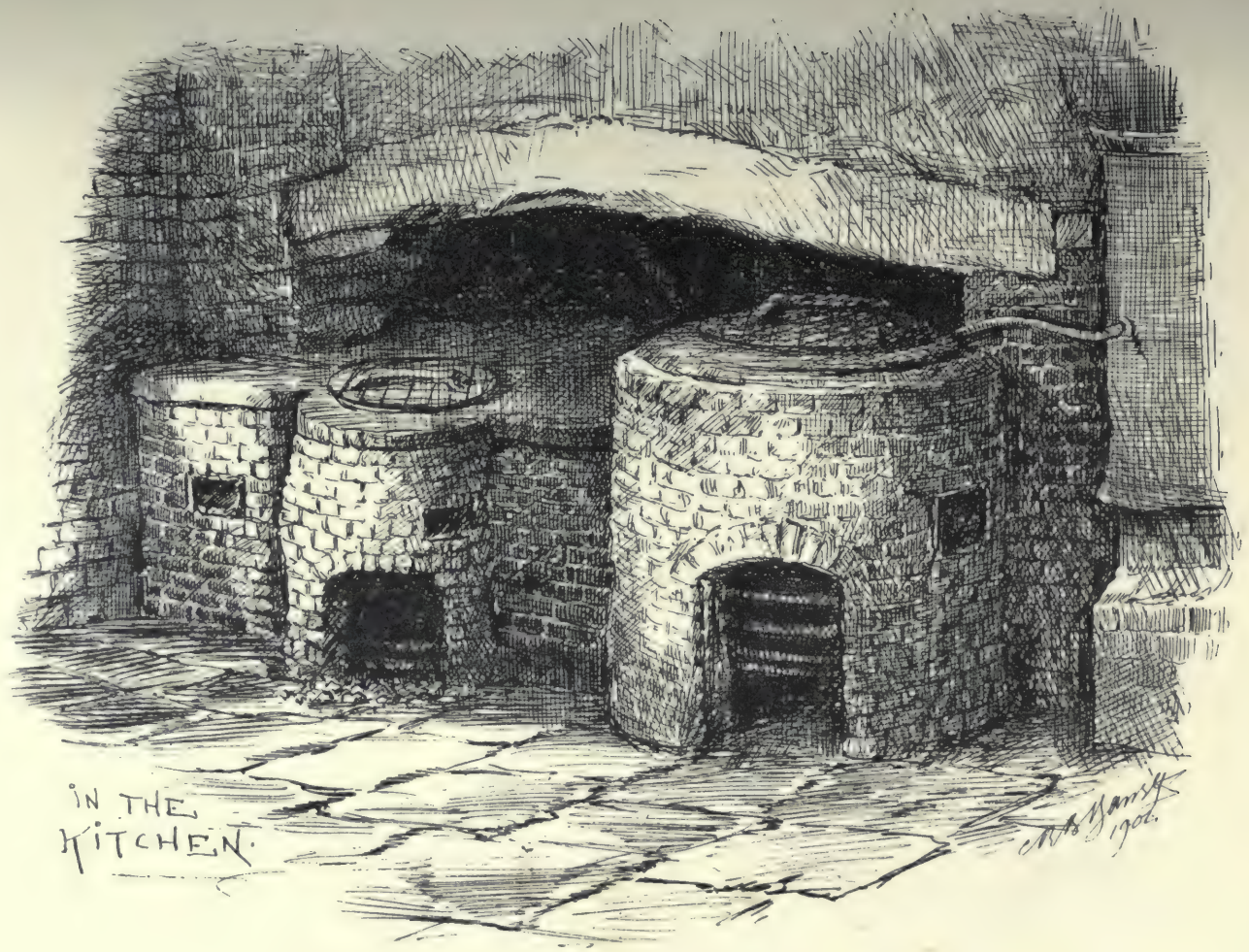
London. This glass is of the same date, pattern, and execution as the pane showing the Arms of the Society.

The first flight of stairs terminates in the main corridor, from which all the official apartments are reached. The second flight of stairs leads upwards to a long landing, off which, at the top, the various garrets and the clock room open, while lower down the Master's bedroom (should he desire to sleep at the Hall) is situated.

The main corridor is long and lofty; lighted at one end by a window in which again appear the Arms of the Society, and terminated at the other by a curious pair of heavy oak panelled doors, hinged in the middle, by which the "Parlour" door is reached. The only object in the corridor worth particular mention is the long picture of Queen Elizabeth reviewing the fleet, the gift of which to the Society has been already noted.

The official apartments are four in number:—1. The Library, formerly known as the Gallery; 2. The Parlour; 3. The Court Room; and lastly, the Great Hall.

The Library, as our illustration shows, is a long and narrow room, handsomely panelled in oak and with a well-carved oak mantelpiece. Being well lighted from the Front Court, it is a most pleasant apartment. In deep cupboards, one on each side of the fireplace, the nucleus of the library was formed which, having outgrown its "repository," now fills the shelves fitted to one entire side of the room, and has even spread to the Parlour. Some of the botanical works here preserved are both rare and valuable. That the original chased brass door-handles still remain both in the Library and in the other rooms is a fact to be recorded with pleasure. In the Library door, too, the ancient long bolts are still *in situ*, and the curious bevelled edge where the swing doors close is rather uncommon. On the wall between two of the windows hangs the grant of arms, signed by William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms, and countersigned by Henry St. George-Richmond, as "viewed and approved in the visitacon of London made 1634." Unfortunately the original blazon is no longer preserved, and a modern one which takes its place cannot by any means be considered as a masterpiece of heraldic blazonry. To quote a part of Camden's grant: after his preamble he proceeds to the arms "in a Shield Azure. Apollo, the inuentor of phisique proper,


IN THE
KITCHEN.
1901.

with his heade Radiant, holding in his left hand, abowe & his Right hande an Arrow: dor, Suplanting, a Serpent, Argent, aboue the Shield an Helme, thereuppon a mantle gules doubled Argent, and for their Creast vppon a Wreath of their Colours, A Rhynoceros, proper, Supported by too Vnicorns. or, armed and vngulated argent, upon a Compartiment to make the Atchieuement compleat, this motto, OPIFERQUE PER ORBEM DICOR:" But the curious part of it is that the Society did not apply for a grant of arms until 1620, and Camden has signed this 12th December, 1617. Old Camden's phraseology is most quaint, but not more than his spelling. The heraldry of this coat is eminently Jacobean. With regard to the motto, its translation is: "I am called an assistant throughout the world."

In two of the windows of the Library are panes bearing the Society's Arms, and beneath them, in black letters on yellow glass, the following inscriptions. On one—

"Concordiâ parvae res crescunt
Discordiâ maxumae dilabuntur."

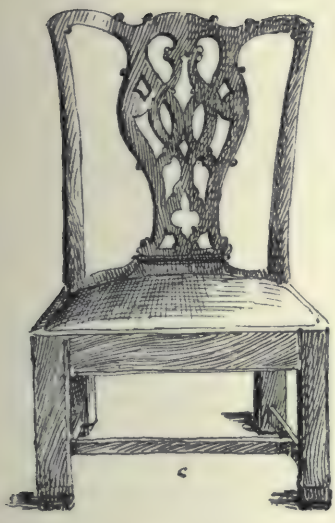
On the other—

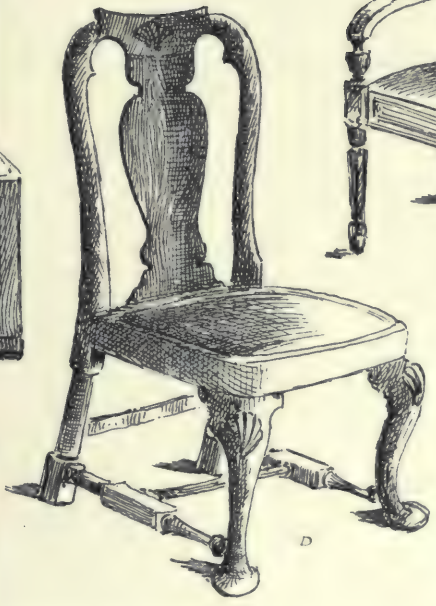
"Beare with one another, Love as bretrehn.
Fac bene dum vivis post mortem vivere si vis."

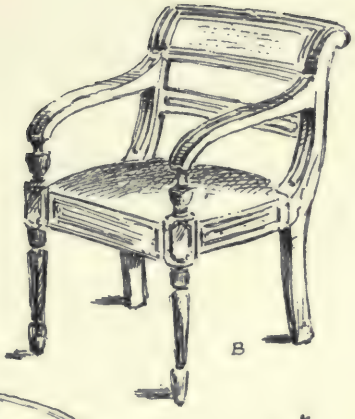
Prints and photographs hang on the wall above the fireplace, and there is also a notice and an engraving from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of a curious old mortar which was once in the possession of the Society, but which had vanished, being broken up for old metal, before the time of Pennant.

The Parlour is a large room, 28 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft. 6 in. It is lofty but unpanelled, and is entered by a door from the corridor in one corner, which is evidently not the original entrance. From the Parlour, too, into the adjoining Court Room the method of approach has also been changed, but of this hereafter. Though lacking panels, there is not a little to admire in the Parlour.

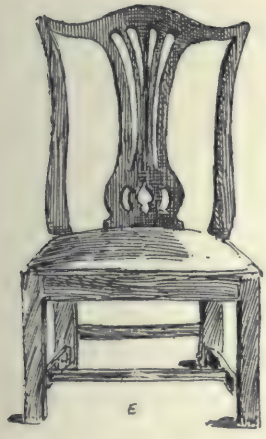
The chairs, unstained and untampered with, are extremely good, the sideboard of a good type, and some of the pictures of interest. Along one side of the room, against the wall which separates it from the Court Room, runs a large bookcase. In the centre of this bookcase the original door into the Court Room stood, and when the bookcase







W.K. Barnsley 1904.





CHAIRS IN PARLOUR & COURT ROOM.

A. 43 in number,
B. The Cedar Chair.
C. 5 in number.
D. Single chair, but an armchair of this set remains.
E. 14 in number.

was erected, that door was blocked up and the new one made. The evidence of the panels in the Court Room proves this. Eleven pictures hang on the walls—

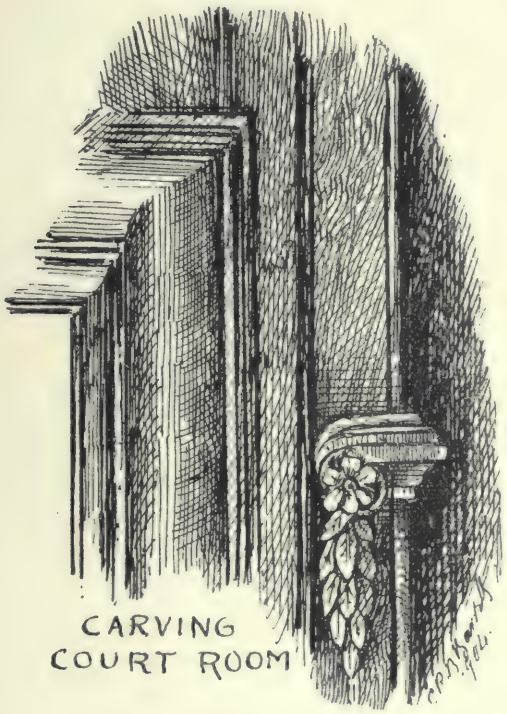
1. William III. entering Exeter.
2. Portrait unknown.
3. Thomas Hardwick, Master, 1815.
4. Thomas Wheeler, Master and Botanical Demonstrator.
5. William Thomas Brande, D.C.L., F.R.S.; Master, 1851.
6. Richard Clewin Griffith, M.R.C.S., F.R.S., F.S.S.; Master, 1855.
7. Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward, F.R.S., F.L.S.; Master, 1854.
8. The Baths of Pfeffers.
9. John Hunter, Master, 1831.
10. Portrait (oval), unknown.
11. Portrait, unknown.

All the three unknown portraits are interesting, especially No. 10; and it is to be regretted that they cannot be identified.

Originally the Parlour was lighted by two tall windows, but one of these has been converted into a glass door by which access is obtained to the external iron staircase leading to the "Brande" and other new Examination Buildings.

We now come to the Court Room. This is somewhat larger than the Parlour, measuring 28 ft. 6 in. by 26 ft. 9 in., and in beauty far exceeds it. Panelled throughout in fine old brown oak (no artificial colouring here, but age and hand-polish), the room is very nearly in the same state as it was when it was first completed. The exceptions are to be found in the doorways, and to this we shall presently refer in detail. The panels are boldly moulded, and above the dado string-course are somewhat peculiar, for each large panel contains within its frame three others, two small and one large, of which the mouldings are so arranged that the panel contained is flush with the surface of the large outer panel. This is somewhat peculiar. The corner ends of the dado string-course are carved, as the illustration shows, except on either side of the fireplace, where the special design occurs which has been separately drawn. But in one corner of the room the ornament is lacking. The cornice is heavy and bold, but not out of keeping with the general design of the room. The fireplace, of which we give an illustration, is rather more ornate in mouldings than

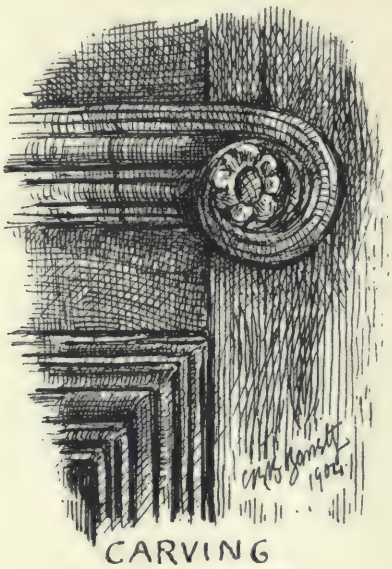
the rest of the room, but still lacks what one would have expected to find—that is to say, a carved mantel. From the centre of the ceiling hangs a fine twelve-light chandelier, presented, as we have before mentioned, by Edward Mills, Master in 1766. The gift is recorded on the globe whereon the arms of the Society and of the donor are engraved, together with a suitable inscription. There are also four brass sconces on the walls of very good work indeed,



and one of these we have illustrated. At the head of the room is another pair of different design, which now flank a handsome circular mirror of considerable age. The chairs are numerous, and good in type. One of them is the "cedar-wood" chair made from the old cedar which fell at Chelsea in 1822. Of one set of chairs there are no less than thirty-seven in this room alone. The table in the centre of the room is also a good old piece, with its half-drop top and elegantly carved claw-legs. But as a piece of furniture it is not to be compared

in antiquity with the massive old oak table now in the Library—a table undoubtedly older than anything else in the way of furniture on the premises. My own opinion is that this table dates back prior to the Great Fire, but whether it was saved when the Hall was burnt, or presented afterwards, it is impossible now to decide, as there are no records in the Minute Books.

We now come to the question of the alterations in doors and panelling caused by the erection of the bookcase in the Parlour. That a doorway at one time existed in the middle of the Court



CARVING
COURT ROOM.

Room wall is certain, and for these reasons: There, the panelling is different from any other panelling in the room. Its mouldings and cornice are inferior in type and execution—nay, more, the wood is not oak. It is more elaborate in one way, and is surmounted by a finely carved Royal Arms in oak—but oak of a far more ancient date than the panelling or cornice beneath. Its width is just about the width of the doors elsewhere in the room. Now, the present door from the Parlour is crowded into one corner of the room, so close to the wall that the circular twisted string-course



Fireplace, Court Room.

ornament is missing. Above this door a cornice has been added, and the panel moulding above has been cut away. Additional proof of this is furnished by the door leading from the Court Room into the Corridor. Here, *to match* the cornice of the interpolated corner door, a cornice was put up and the panel, as in the other case, was also cut away. Traces of these various operations are perfectly visible, and moreover, the cornices when interpolated were not inserted plumb with the edge of the massive original door mouldings.

We now come to the Pictures. Above the fireplace hangs the portrait of Gideon De Laune, and the inscription beneath supports my contention that he was *not* the founder of the Society. It runs—

> "Gideon De Laune, armiger, Serenissimæ Annae, Regis Jacobi primi Uxoris, Pharmacopaeius, Ac hujus Societatis quondam, Magister necnon Benefactor dignissimus."

The inscription beneath De Laune's bust in the Great Hall is precisely similar.

On the recessed walls on either side of the fireplace, and in which have been fitted two long sideboards, are four portraits, two on either side. On the left, Cornelius Dutch (painted by Hudson), for thirty years the Clerk to the Society, and John Allen, D.D. On the right, Henry Morley, LL.D., Warden 1892–4, and John Markham, Master 1754. On either side of the door are Richard Mead, M.D., 1747, Josiah Higden, Master 1754; Henry Field, 1832, and George Mann Burrows, M.D., F.C.P., etc., 1815. Opposite the fireplace hang Samuel Dale, M.D., Assistant 1739; Marmaduke Westwood, Master 1707. The panel portrait of James I. and a miniature of Mary Queen of Scots, his mother (set in a snuffbox lid), hang on the blocked-up door beneath the Royal Arms before mentioned. Beyond these is Reynolds' sketch for his large picture of John Hunter, and a picture of George Johnson, Master in 1673. At the head of the room, above the circular mirror, hangs the portrait of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. Two small pieces of carving remain to be noted. One of these is said to be the sole relic of the old barge, except the two streamers which hang in the Hall. From the initials and date thereon we can fix it as having been made during the Mastership of John

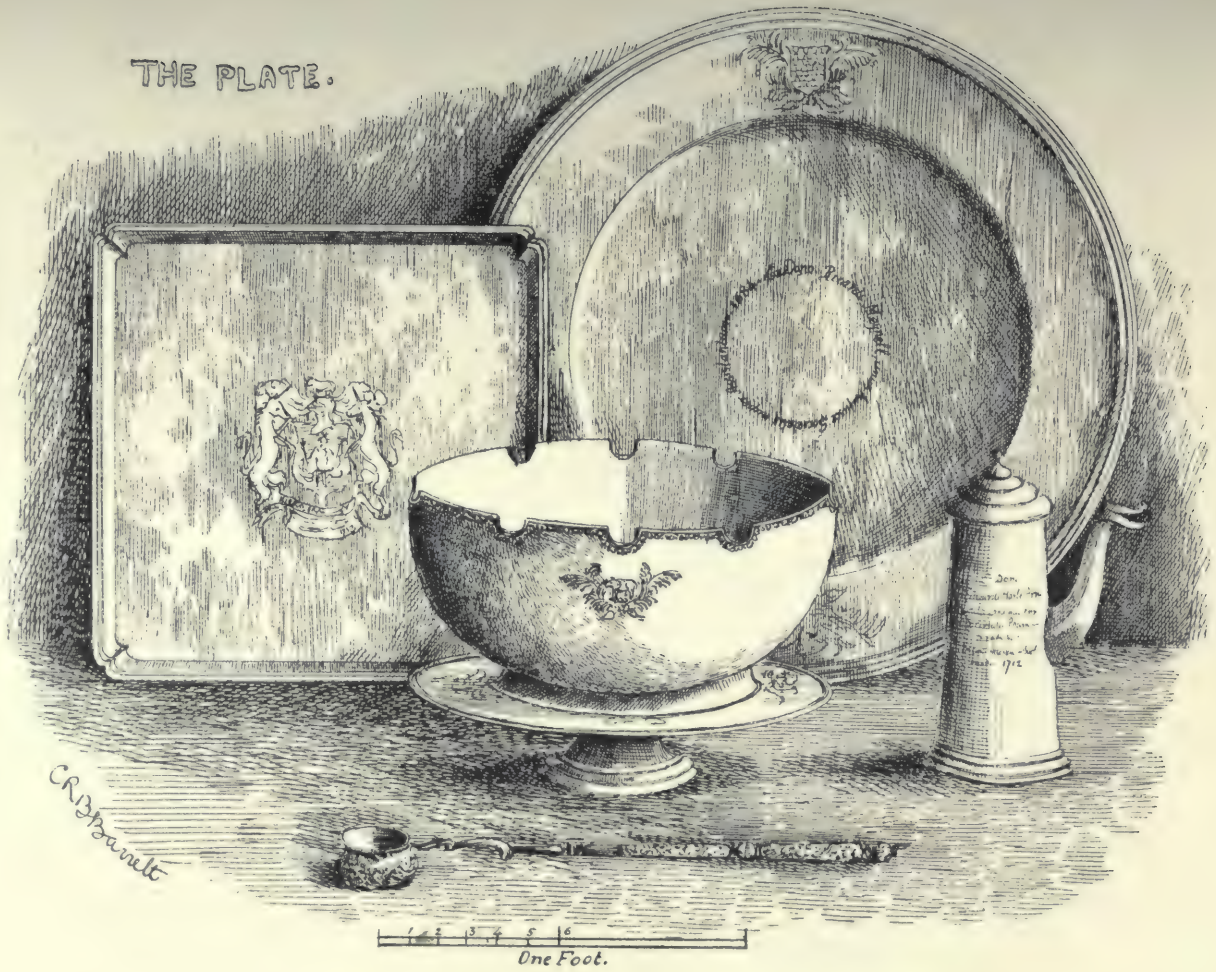
Gover, 1690–91. The other carving is a small painted edition (probably seventeenth century) of the Arms of the Society. Of the earlier of the two ballot boxes belonging to the Society we give a sketch. The date of its presentation has been noted.

We now come to the Great Hall, of the general appearance of the two ends of which our two illustrations will give some idea. In length 59 ft., its breadth is 28 ft. 6 in., and its height is about the same. And here it may be remarked that the Great Hall, the Court Room and the Parlour are in one line, the long sides of Court Room and Parlour being the broad side of the Hall. Panelled in oak for rather more than half the height of the walls, the panels contain long lists of benefactors to the "Widows" and "Distressed Members" Funds. The earliest name dates as far back as 1711, when Peter Guelsthorpe, Master in 1701, gave a donation of £20. The full-length portrait of the worthy old Apothecary hangs immediately above the gold-lettered record of his donation. From that date down to the present year the records continue. The general work of the panels in the Great Hall is, however, not of the same excellence as that to be seen in the Court Room or, indeed, in the Library. The greater size of the Hall required greater boldness, but this boldness is not apparent and the joinery work is very inferior, exeept in the remains of the screen and the brackets of the Music Gallery. The ceiling, too, though of a well-known type, is not remarkable; in fact it is hardly worthy of the Hall. But before passing to the consideration of the changes and relics of changes in the Hall, it may be well to mention the pictures which hang on the walls and the banners which project therefrom. At the Gallery End we have Henry Smith, Master in 1727, and John Lorymer, Master in 1654—this picture is hung in a bad light, and deserves a better situation. The two smaller pictures beneath the gallery are those of William III. and Mary, presented to the Society by John Lisle in 1770. On the East wall and in the best light are four full-lengths—one presented by George Pile, M.D., a member of the Society, and possibly his own portrait, the next Sir Benjamin Rawlings, Kt., Sheriff of London and Middlesex 1737. He it was who presented the handsome and valuable twenty-four-light brass chandelier still hanging from the centre of the ceiling.

Next to him comes Peter Guelsthorpe, already mentioned; and lastly Robert Gower, Master in 1726. In a closed-up window is a three-quarter length portrait of Queen Anne. On the South wall are two very inferior pictures, one representing James I., the other Charles I. Lastly, on the West side, are two: William Prowting, Master 1775, and John Clarke, Master 1694. The bust beneath the carving of the Society's Arms is that of Gideon De Laune. This bust is supposed to have been rescued after the Great Fire, but the closest inspection fails to detect any traces of burning. Beneath the bust is the grand old chest already described, with its elaborate and artistic key-scutcheon. The banners are four in number, and there are also a pair of the old barge streamers. These until a few years ago were stowed away in one of the garrets; they were then brought out, repaired, and hung where we now see them. The banners show the Arms of the City, the Arms of the Society, St. Luke, and the Royal Standard. The Royal Standard was, when unrolled, discovered to be in nearly three hundred pieces. We illustrate the interesting pair of barge streamers. Their age has been already noted.

The three high-backed chairs are modern and may be passed by. We may here note the scanty remains of the huge quantity of plate which at one time or another has belonged to the Society. The two salvers, the Monteith, the ladle and the coffee-pot shown in the illustration are the only antique specimens extant. True, some salvers and Loving Cups have been quite recently added, but gone are the priceless series of spoons, the cups with and without covers, the crowns for the Master and Wardens, the tankards, the knives, the forks, the salts, caudle cups, and the Barge Master's badge, mention of which has been scattered through our pages.

The Mace, unmentioned in the Minute Books, is small but interesting. Only the head is of silver, the staff being merely wood. Our illustration gives its features. There now remains to discuss the changes in the internal arrangements of the Hall which have from time to time taken place. Now, strange as it may seem to the uninitiated, this huge room was built without a fireplace, and how it was warmed in days of yore is unknown. After the fire in the Laboratory the panelling was moved out a few inches, as ordered, and the projection on the east wall is still to be observed. Rather


THE PLATE.
C. R. Bennett
One Foot.

beyond the south end of this projection the Screen crossed the Hall, for the marks in the panelling are yet apparent where the join formerly existed. But of the Screen itself, what it exactly was and how it was arranged, is not quite easily decided. Still, an attempt may be made. It will be remembered that a carpenter was ordered to remove the wainscot beneath the Music Gallery in 1727–8, and at the same time the Laboratory fireplace and arch was bricked up.

Now to this day there is no wainscot beneath the Gallery on the wall itself. What panelling is seen is of later date (except the arch), and is merely meant to conceal a small and narrow flight of stairs leading up to the gallery. Now, whether the four heavily carved brackets still supporting the front of the gallery were part of the old one before its extension, or formed a portion of the Screen, it is not easy to say, but that the arch beneath belonged to the Screen we are nearly positive, and for this reason : When the Screen was moved back to the south wall, and the lower end of the Hall converted into the upper, "the arch," etc., was ordered to be thus thrown back. Hence the screen had but one and that a central opening. Consequently the two sides were closed, and as the circular-headed framing which closes the centre of the present south wall is of the same design and dimensions as the circular-headed framing beneath the gallery, and as, moreover, it will well work into the space on either side of the Screen pillars, we are inclined to suppose that one bit of the Screen was used at one end of the Hall and the other at the other, the panelling removed from beneath the gallery being utilised to patch up either side of the thrown back Screen.

Consequently, to briefly describe the appearance of the Screen we may put it thus. The four fluted pillars, the cornice and architrave, etc., with the Company's Arms stood in the centre, the arch beneath being open. On either side was panelling, most of which has now vanished, but the centre of which was the circular-headed frame now fitting beneath the Arms on one side and the companion frame now beneath the gallery on the other.

This may seem mere conjecture, but it is not so, for we have spent much time in trying by rule and measurement to solve the problem, and can but now record the conclusions at which we have arrived.

Throughout the Minute Books there has been no information



THE GREAT HALL, LOWER END.

beyond a hint as to a ceremonial of installation which was in former times customary on Confirmation Day. But from the contents of two manuscript papers it is possible to reconstruct the quaint ceremonies which were performed on the installation of the Master and Wardens for the year 1780. These two papers are in reality elaborate programmes prepared to insure that the installation, with its carefully devised ritual, should go off without any hitch.

For that year Mr. Joseph Partington was elected Master, Mr. Isaac Mather Upper and Mr. Thomas Howes Renter Warden. Mr. Elliot was the outgoing Master.

It appears that the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Livery met at the Hall according to summons on the important day, and the proceedings began with breakfast at 12 noon. Sirloin of beef was the fare, and it was demolished in the "Library Gallery." At about "one afternoon" they all adjourned to church to hear service and also a specially prepared sermon, the clergyman who preached being appointed by the Master for the time being. The paper adds: "He is allowed two guineas by the Company, and dines and spends the evening with the Company *if he chooses.*" The officiating minister of the church "is also invited (usually) to dinner, and receives a Compliment of one Guinea."

Then follow the details of the First Procession, which was formed up in the Court Room, where Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Livery had assembled.

FIRST PROCESSION.

Order.

1. Band of Musick (God Save the King).
2. Barge Master, with Coat and Badge.
3. Beadle cloathed, with his Staff of Office.
4. The Stewards two and two, with their Wands or Badge of Office.
5. The Clergymen, Preacher and Reader.
6. The Master, cloathed.
7. The Upper Warden, and 8, The Renter Warden, cloathed.
9. Members of the Court according to seniority, cloathed.
10. Livery also cloathed, and last, the Clerk cloathed.

From the Court Room they marched down the Hall to the gate of

the Courtyard. There the Stewards formed a line on one side, and the "Band of Musick" on the other, through which the Procession passed in the same order to the church. After service was over, on leaving the church, "the Company commonly give to the poor, and return to the Hall in the same order." Inside the gateway, the Stewards and the Band (who had been waiting their return) precede the Company through the Great Hall into the Court Room. "When dinner is ready, which ought to be at half an hour after three, the Master leads his Lady from the Parlour into the Hall, and both take their seats at the head of the table." The two Wardens lead in their ladies and take their seats on the Master's left hand, with "each his lady opposite," next, the minister who preached, with "such lady as the Master appoints opposite to him," next, the Members who have passed the Chair, according to seniority, "each his lady opposite." Next, the other Members of the Court, according to seniority, "each his lady opposite so far as Room, leaving the bottom for the Clerk and Reader."

The remaining Members of the Court were relegated with their ladies, according to seniority, to the second table, and, if there was room, it was filled by the senior Liverymen.

Evidently the parsons' wives were not very highly esteemed in the Society at that time.

Dinner being over, "when the general Healths have been gone through, which ought to be by 5 o'clock," the Master, Wardens, and Assistants withdrew into the Court Room, "and being cloathed (with coronets on the heads of the Master and Wardens) they returned in the following order of procession, followed by the Assistants (not cloathed) according to seniority, and walked round the Great Hall, the music playing.

SECOND PROCESSION.

Order.

1. Band of Musick.
2. Beadle, with Staf.
3. Clerk cloathed.
4. Master cloathed, with coronet on his head.
5. The Upper Warden, the same.
6. The Renter Warden, the same.
7. Assistants according to seniority, not cloathed.

The paper furnishes the following explanation of this manœuvre :— "The purport of this Procession appears to be, to exhibit to the Company assembled the Master, Wardens, and Court as they then are, preparatory to the change."

Next, the Procession returned to the Court Room, and then the Master and Wardens each appointed one of the Livery there in the Great Hall to act as his cupbearer, and ordered the Beadle to "acquaint them therewith and desire their attendance in the Court Room, where each of them is cloathed, and receives a Cup filled with warm Negus." Meanwhile, the Master and Wardens Elect (the election had taken place some days before, of course) "put off their cloathing, and mix with the Company in the Great Hall." By this, a species of assumed unwillingness to have greatness thrust on them was no doubt intended to be shown. Still, they were expected to choose a convenient place for their Investiture with the Insignia of their offices. Then, when all was ready, "two Members of the Court who have passed the Chair were cloathed, and putting on the Wardens' Coronets, personate them."

THIRD PROCESSION.

Order.

1. Band of Musick (Rule Britannia).
2. Beadle cloathed, with Staf.
3. Clerk cloathed.
4. Master's Cupbearer, with cup held before him covered.
5. The Master cloathed, with coronet on his head.
6. Upper Warden's Cupbearer, with cup held out as the Master's.
7. Upper Warden's Representative, cloathed, with coronet on his head.
8. Renter Warden's Cupbearer } As 6 and 7.
9. Renter Warden's Representative }
10. Assistants according to seniority, not cloathed.

The Procession marched round the Hall, and, coming to the place where the Master Elect was in semi-concealment, the old Master called him out and, taking off his coronet, placed it on his head. The cupbearer presented the cup to him : he drank to the new Master and congratulated him. The paper adds, "which is generally

seconded with the approbation of the Company and the Band of Musick." Then the new Master took the cup and drank to the ladies at the Assistants' table, handed them the cup, and they handed it round to one another. Then the old Master retired. The new Master was thus publicly installed. Precisely the same ceremony took place for the Upper Warden and the Renter Warden Elect. The election of the new Master and new Wardens being thus publicly confirmed, the Assistants retired into the Court Room, and, as the MS. tells us, meanwhile "the Ladies are drinking round." Finally, a fourth Procession was formed to "signifie the Concurrence and Satisfaction" that the Old Master and Wardens had in resigning their offices to such worthy successors—that is to say, to the Upper Warden becoming Master, the Renter Warden becoming Upper Warden, and the introduction of a new Renter Warden into his office. The fourth and last Procession was marshalled as follows :—

FOURTH PROCESSION.

Order.

1. Band of Musick ("The Conquering Hero").
2. Beadle cloathed, with Staf.
3. Clerk cloathed.
4. The late Master, leading in his right Hand the new Master, cloathed, with coronet on his head.
5. The late Upper Warden or his Representative, leading the new one as above.
6. The late Renter Warden, the same.
7. The Assistants, two and two, not cloathed.

When the Great Hall had been duly perambulated, this last Procession returned to the Court Room, and all the attendants were dismissed to their respective offices. Then, a Court of Assistants was formed, the old Master taking the Chair, to administer the oaths to the new Master and the new Wardens, which formality having been completed, he resigned his Chair to the new Master, who forthwith held a Court to transact such business as had "reference to the Day, such as giving thanks, as due, to the late Master and Wardens, to the Minister for his sermon, to receive the names of the Renter Warden's securities," who, if approved, were desired to attend the October Court to

"execute and dine with them," to appoint that Court and a Committee to prepare the Audit for that Court, and if any Member chosen an Assistant be present in the Hall he may be sworn in. But, and



perhaps wisely, the document finishes, "no other business done which can without inconvenience remain until the October Court."

With this, I trust, interesting record of a now long-forgotten ceremony, I conclude my History of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London. Therein, save where opinions as to

antiquarian matters were permissible, I have been entirely guided by the documents still existing in the Hall itself. The opinions are the opinions of the Society in cases where there may have been points of controversy. Where I have digested documents, I have endeavoured to do so in a manner which is, I trust, true in phrase and spirit to the documents so treated. Finally, in laying down my pen I can only hope that I have done no injustice to the worthy Society whose history I have attempted to write, and that my efforts may add perhaps another, though brief, chapter to the Civic History of the Metropolis of Great Britain, and, incidentally, to the History of the growth of Science in this Realm.

APPENDIX

The Widows and Distressed Members' Funds

were raised, and are maintained, by gifts and legacies from living and deceased Members of the Society and others.

The Widows' Fund.

The Widows' Fund has for its object the relief of Widows of Members left in necessitous circumstances, to whom it grants an annuity of £20.

Benefactors to the amount of £5 and upwards of the Society of Apothecaries for the relief of Widows of Members.

		£	s.	d.
1711	Peter Guelsthorp	20	0	0
1749	John Allen (a member) ...	200	0	0
1758	,, 2nd donation...	100	0	0
1760	,, 3rd donation...	100	0	0
1767	,, 4th donation...	100	0	0
1768	,, 5th donation...	100	0	0
1769	,, 6th donation...	200	0	0
	John Wilmer (a member, by will)	100	0	0
1777	Reginald Dennison, ditto...	100	0	0
1778	William Prowting (a member), South Sea Stock ...	100	0	0
	Matthew Yatman (a member)	50	0	0
	Richard Lyster	50	0	0
	John Devaynes	50	0	0
	Joseph Partington, South Sea Annuities	50	0	0
	John Field	100	0	0
	Thomas Hawes	50	0	0
1790	John Wingfield	300	0	0
1791	Peter Girod...	20	0	0
1792	Mrs. Hawes (widow) ...	50	0	0
	Peter Girod (2nd donation)	10	0	0
1793	Edward Fox (by will) ...	100	0	0
1795	Matthew Yatman (2nd don.)	100	0	0
1808	Thomas Cater (member, by will)	105	0	0
1811	Wm. Hy. Higden	105	0	0
1816	Richard Radford	100	0	0
	John Collier (by will) ...	19	19	0
1817	Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson (d. of William Prowting)	10	0	0
1819	John Jones (a member) ...	100	0	0
	Richard Haworth (by will)	100	0	0
	Christopher Gregson (by will), Navy £5 per cent. Annuities...	100	0	0
1820	Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson (2nd donation)	21	0	0
1822	George Cabell (a member)	50	0	0
1823	William Simons	100	0	0
	James Brougham	5	0	0
1824	Thomas Wheeler	50	0	0
	Frederick Kanmacher (by will)	100	0	0
1825	Edward Browne	50	0	0
	Thomas Hardwick... ...	50	0	0
	John Hunter	10	10	0
	The Rev. James Phillips (son of a member) ...	100	0	0
1826	Henry Field (a member) ...	50	0	0
1827	Henry Penny	50	0	0
1828	Julian Mariner	50	0	0
1829	Samuel Lawford	50	0	0
	Wm. Winfield	10	0	0
1830	Joseph Hurlock	50	0	0

		£	s.	d.
1831	Jas. Peter Fallofield ...	10	0	0
	Wm. Winfield (2nd don.) ...	10	0	0
1832	Wm. Richard Macdonald	12	0	0
	John Hunter (2nd donation)	52	10	0
1833	George Johnson	10	10	0
	Edmund Bacot	5	5	0
	James Hill	5	5	0
1834	Samuel Griffith (by will) ...	20	0	0
	John Nussey (donation) ...	52	10	0
	Everard Augustus Brande (a member)	50	0	0
1835	William Winfield (3rd don.)	10	0	0
	Richard Strong Wells ...	10	10	0
	James Upton	50	0	0
1837	George Johnson (2nd don.)	50	0	0
	William Payne	26	5	0
1838	Allin Foord Price	10	10	0
1839	John Merriman	17	17	0
1840	John Hunter	20	0	0
	James Sealon (Master) ...	100	0	0
	Allen Williams „ ...	52	10	0
	John Bacot	10	10	0
1841	James Read Chabot ...	5	5	0
	Henry Robinson (Master)	52	10	0
1842	Jacob William Robins (Warden)	20	0	0
	John Hunter	30	0	0
1843	Alfred Hardwick	15	15	0
1844	James Sauer	10	10	0
	Allin Foord Price (2nd don.)	10	10	0
	Edward Wallace (Master)	30	0	0
1845	Jacob William Robins (2nd donation)	20	0	0
	Philip Johnson Hurlock ...	50	0	0
	Edward Bean	25	0	0
	Henry Robinson (2nd don.)	21	0	0
	Samuel Merriman	25	0	0
	Allen Williams	26	5	0
	John Bacot (Master) ...	50	0	0
	John Ridout (Warden) ...	50	0	0
	John Brown Eyles... ...	21	0	0
	Richard Strong Eyles ...	21	0	0
1846	Thomas Davis	21	0	0
	M. L. Este	21	0	0
	Wm. Day	21	0	0
	Thomas Brown	6	0	0
	Raphl. C. R. Smith ...	10	0	0
	John Mordaunt	21	0	0
	Edward Bean (Warden, 2nd donation)	25	0	0
1848	Charles Higham	6	5	0
	Murray Forbes	25	0	0
	Saml. George Lawrance ...	10	0	0
1849	George James Squibb ...	5	5	0
	Edward Baker	21	0	0
1850	Wm. Thos. Brande (Warden)	21	0	0
1851	John Ridout (2nd donation)	21	0	0
1852	John G. White	52	10	0
	John Cooper Forster ...	5	0	0
	William Payne (2nd don.)	26	5	0
1853	Allen Williams (3rd don.)...	26	5	0
1853	Allin Foord Price (3rd donation)	10	10	0
1854	Everard Augustus Brande (2nd donation), New £3 5s. per cent. Stock) ...	300	0	0
	Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward	26	5	0
	John Hunter (3rd donation)	20	0	0
1855	William Payne (3rd don.)	26	5	0
1856	George Adam Buchanan ...	26	5	0
	J. F. De Grave (Master) ...	20	0	0
	Rd. Clewin Griffith (late Master)	25	0	0
1857	Richard Painter	10	10	0
	John Hunter	30	0	0
	Jeronimo Simoëns (Warden)	10	10	0
	Saml. Clewin Griffith ...	25	0	0
1858	Henry Sterry	21	0	0
	Richard Stocker	10	10	0
	Wm. Wooldridge	20	0	0
	James Saner (Master, 2nd donation)	26	5	0
	James Saner (3rd donation)	13	5	0
1859	Thomas Knight	25	0	0
	John Cooper Forster (2nd donation)	25	0	0
	Fredk. Richd. Gowar (Master)	10	10	0
1860	Friendly Medical Society...	10	0	0
	Edward Hollier	10	10	0
	William Self	5	5	0
	Dr. William Hardwick (by will)	19	19	0
	Saml. George Lawrance (by will)	19	19	0
1861	The Exors. of the late Thos. Lowe Wheeler...	26	5	0
	Charles West Wheeler (Warden)...	26	5	0
	Jas. Lowe Wheeler ...	26	5	0
	Wm. Lowe Wheeler ...	26	5	0
	Lowe Wheeler	26	5	0
	The late Joseph Wheeler...	26	5	0
	James Saner	20	0	0
	John Miles	10	10	0
	John Lavies...	10	10	0
	James R. Chabot (by will)	19	19	0
	Henry Sterry (2nd donation	31	10	0
	John George White(by will)	52	10	0
1862	George Cooper	52	10	0
	Henry Morley	26	5	0
1863	Strickland K. Kingston ...	5	5	0
	John White	15	15	0
	Mrs. Hunter	5	5	0
1864	Henry Combe (Master) ...	10	0	0
	Michael Lambton	50	0	0
	John Merriman	25	0	0
	Allin Foord Price (4th don.)	10	10	0
1865	Jas. Lowe Wheeler (Master, 2nd donation)	26	5	0
	Anthony William Clarke ...	10	10	0
	Edward Wallace (2nd don.)	20	0	0

		£	s.	d.
1865	Allin Foord Price (5th don.)	10	10	0
1867	Mrs. Hunter (2nd don.) ...	10	0	0
1868	William Dickinson ...	21	0	0
	George Cooper (Master, 2nd donation)	52	10	0
	Joseph Smith (Warden) ...	10	10	0
	Tobias Browne (Warden)	10	10	0
	Thomas Alexander Richards	10	0	0
1869	James Parratt	10	10	0
1870	Harvey Kempton Owen ...	10	10	0
	John Sherwood Stocker ...	10	0	0
	Henry Morley (Master, 2nd donation)	26	5	0
	Thomas Hunt (Warden) ...	5	5	0
1871	George Kelson (Warden)...	5	5	0
	Willington Clark	5	5	0
	Thomas Colchester ...	5	5	0
	James Self	5	5	0
	Edward Bradford	10	10	0
1872	Hugh W. Statham... ...	10	10	0
	George Kelson (Master, 2nd donation)	5	5	0
	Herbert Miles (deceased)...	10	10	0
	John M. Burton	10	10	0
	Henry Morley (3rd don.)...	26	5	0
	Richard Stocker (2nd don.)	25	0	0
1873	John Merriman (2nd don.)	20	0	0
	Richard L. Thorn (Master)	10	10	0
	John R. Withecombe ...	5	5	0
	Thomas Knight (2nd don.)	52	10	0
	Henry Morley (4th don.)...	26	5	0
1874	John Miles (Warden, 2nd donation)...	10	10	0
	Thos. A. Richards (2nd donation)...	5	5	0
	Henry Morley (5th don.)...	26	5	0
	E. Bradford (Warden, 2nd donation)...	10	10	0
1875	Allin F. Price (Master, 6th donation)...	21	0	0
	R. H. Robertson	10	10	0
	James Self (2nd donation)	5	5	0
	Henry Morley (6th don.)...	26	5	0
1876	Lionel S. Beale	10	10	0
	John Waggett	5	5	0
	Thos. Parker (legacy) ...	31	10	0
	Geo. F. Wilks	10	10	0
1877	John Jones Merriman ...	10	10	0
	Thos. R. Wheeler	10	10	0
	Thomas Skeet	10	10	0
	J. C. Langmore	10	10	0
	Henry Morley (7th don.) ...	26	5	0
1878	Richard Stocker (3rd don.)	40	0	0
	G. F. Wilks...	10	10	0
	James Richard Upton ...	10	10	0
1879	Lionel S. Beale (2nd don.)	10	10	0
	Willington Clark (2nd don.)	10	10	0
	Charles Collambell ...	10	10	0
	Edward Furley	10	10	0
	James Self (3rd donation)...	10	10	0
	John M. Burton (2nd don.)	10	10	0
	John Randall	5	5	0
1880	Willington Clark (3rd don.)	21	0	0
	Rev. Dr. Fredk. Field ...	100	0	0
	Wm. Henry Freeman ...	10	10	0
1881	Willington Clark (4th don.)	21	0	0
	Edward Furley (2nd don.)	10	10	0
	Geo. H. Wakins	10	10	0
	Thos. S. Byass (Master) ...	10	10	0
1882	Allin Foord Price (deceased), Trust Deed ...	500	0	0
1883	Henry Sterry (deceased, legacy)	90	0	0
	James Saner (Master, 3rd donation)...	31	10	0
	Henry Jones	10	10	0
1884	G. Hogarth Makins (2nd donation)...	10	10	0
	Edwin Chabot	21	0	0
	Henry Pilleau	10	10	0
1885	William Shillito (Warden)	10	10	0
	George Corfe (Master) ...	10	10	0
1886	G. J. Amsden (Warden) ...	10	10	0
	John S. Stocker (2nd don.)	20	0	0
	Harvey Kimpton Owen (legacy)	200	0	0
1887	Joseph S. Burton	10	10	0
	William Shillito (Master, 2nd donation)	10	10	0
	Thomas Peregrine... ...	10	10	0
1888	Geo. John Amsden (Master)	10	10	0
	Sir James Tyler, Kt. ...	100	0	0
	H. M. Townsend	5	5	0
	Meredith Townsend ...	5	5	0
	J. C. Thorowgood	5	5	0
	James Wallace	5	0	0
1889	F. de Havilland Hall ...	5	5	0
	J. W. Robinson	5	5	0
	Charles Taylor	10	10	0
	J. S. Stocker (3rd donation)	10	10	0
	Thos. Skeel (Master) ...	25	0	0
	James Wallace (2nd don.)	5	0	0
1890	Thos. Dickinson	10	10	0
	Thos. S. Byass (2nd don.)	10	10	0
	J. R. Withecombe	10	10	0
1891	Edwin Chabot (2nd don.)	10	10	0
1892	Henry Jones (2nd don.) ...	10	10	0
1890	James Wallace (3rd don.)	5	0	0
1891	,, (4th don.)	5	0	0
1892	,, (5th don.)	5	0	0
	F. R. Spackman	10	10	0
1893	James Wallace (6th don.)	5	0	0
1894	James B. Baker	5	0	0
	J. R. Withecombe (3rd don.)	10	10	0
	Clement Chabot	5	5	0
	Thomas Leeds	5	5	0
	James Wallace (7th don.)	5	0	0
1895	James G. Mackinlay ...	5	5	0
	James Wallace (8th don.)	5	0	0
1896	,, (9th don.)	10	0	0
1897	Henry Jones (3rd donation)	10	10	0
	J. Radcliffe Crocker ...	10	10	0
	James Wallace (10th don.)	10	0	0
1898	,, (11th don.)	10	0	0

		£	s.	d.
1899	James Wallace (12th don.)	10	0	0
1900	Samuel Osborn	10	10	0
	James Wallace (13th don.)	10	0	0
1901	„ (14th don.)	10	0	0
1902	J. H. Jeffcoat	100	0	0
	James Wallace (15th don.)	10	0	0
1903	William Parson (Master) ...	10	10	0
	James Wallace (16th don.)	10	0	0
	J. H. Jeffcoat (2nd don.) ...	100	0	0
1903	W. Parson	10	10	0
	James Wallace (16th don.)	10	0	0
	Mrs. R. Wallace	2	0	0
	Miss Wallace	1	0	0
1904	A. B. Day	10	10	0
	J. H. Jeffcoat (3rd donation)	100	0	0
	Mrs. R. Wallace	2	0	0
	Miss Wallace	1	0	0

The Distressed Members' Fund.

The Distressed Members' Fund has for its object the relief of Members of the Society whom age or infirmity may have rendered incapable of further professional exertion, and who may stand in need of pecuniary assistance, and which assistance is given by way of annuity or donation.

Benefactors to the amount of £5 and upwards to the Distressed Members' Fund.

		£	s.	d.
1863	John Bacot	10	0	0
	Everard Augustus Brande	10	10	0
	Wm. Thos. Brande ...	10	0	0
	Tobias Browne	5	5	0
	Wm. Buchanan	10	0	0
	John Moulden Burton ...	5	5	0
	Thos. Farquhar Chilver ...	5	0	0
	Francis Cole	5	0	0
	George Cooper	10	10	0
	H. Coombe (master) ...	5	5	0
	Hortio. Grosr. Day ...	10	0	0
	Claudius F. Du Pasquier ...	5	0	0
	Michael Lambton Este ...	10	0	0
	Rich. Strong Eyles ...	10	0	0
	Horatio Goodday & Friends	20	15	0
	Richard Clewin Griffith ...	25	0	0
	Saml. Clewin Griffith ...	10	0	0
	John Nichols Huddleston...	5	0	0
	Thomas Hunt	5	0	0
	Mrs. Hunter...	5	5	0
	Stephen Wilson Kidgell ...	5	0	0
	Strickland Kearney Kingston	5	5	0
	Thos. Knight	10	10	0
	John Lavies...	5	0	0
	John Miles	5	5	0
	Thos. Osmond	5	0	0
	Harvey Kimpton Owen ...	5	5	0
	George Poynder	5	0	0
	Allin Foord Price	10	10	0
	Richard Sharpe	5	0	0
	Jeronimo Simoëns	10	0	0
	David Skeel...	5	0	0
	Joseph Smith	5	0	0
	Henry Sterry	5	5	0
	Robert Brotherson Upton...	10	10	0
1863	Edwd. Wallace & Family	22	12	0
	The Misses Wallace ...	15	0	0
	John Rowland Wallace ...	5	0	0
	Joseph Ward	5	5	0
	Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward	10	0	0
	Charles West Wheeler ...	10	10	0
	James Lowe Wheeler (warden)	10	10	0
	Lowe Wheeler	10	10	0
	John White	5	5	0
	Wm. Wooldridge	10	0	0
1864	Robert Druitt	5	0	0
	Michael Lambton Este ...	314	0	0
	Daniel Clewin Griffith ...	10	0	0
	John Clewin Griffith ...	10	0	0
	James Saner	5	0	0
	Richard Stocker	5	0	0
1865	Edward Bradford	5	5	0
	John Sherwood Stocker ...	5	5	0
	John Hainworth	5	0	0
1866	W. Tilleard Ward	5	0	0
	Thos. Knight (2nd don.) ...	15	15	0
1867	Thos. Brown	5	5	0
1868	James Parratt	5	5	0
	Thos. A. Richards	10	0	0
1869	Thos. A. Richards (2nd don.)	10	0	0
1870	Harvey Kimpton Owen (2nd don.)...	5	5	0
1871	Willington Clark	5	5	0
	J. F. De Grave	30	0	0
	Henry Morley (Master) ...	10	10	0
1872	Allin Foord Price (2nd don.)	10	10	0
1873	John Merriman	10	10	0
	Richard G. Whitfield ...	5	5	0
	Thos. Knight (3rd don.) ...	52	10	0

		£	s.	d.
1874	J. F. De Grave (2nd don.)...	50	0	0
	Thos. A. Richards (3rd don.)	5	5	0
	A. F. Price (3rd don.) ...	10	10	0
1875	J. F. De Grave (3rd don.)...	30	0	0
	James Self	5	5	0
1876	J. F. De Grave (4th don.)...	50	0	0
1877	J. F. De Grave (5th don.)...	50	0	0
	C. F. Du Pasquier	21	0	0
1878	J. F. De Grave (6th don.)...	50	0	0
1879	Charles Collambell ...	5	5	0
	J. F. De Grave (7th don.)...	50	0	0
	John C. Langmore... ...	5	5	0
1880	J. F. De Grave (8th don.)...	50	0	0
	Richard Stocker (2nd don.)	10	10	0
1881	J. F. De Grave (9th don.)...	50	0	0
	Joseph Lowdell	10	0	0
1882	J. F. De Grave (10th don.)	50	0	0
	H. W. Statham	10	10	0
1883	John Francis De Grave (legacy)	5,000	0	0
1885	Edwin Chabot	10	10	0
1886	Edward Furley (Master) ...	10	10	0
	Harvey Kimpton Owen (legacy)	100	0	0
1887	W. H. Holman	5	0	0
1888	James Wallace	5	0	0
1889	James Wallace (2nd don.)...	5	0	0
1890	James Wallace (3rd don.)...	5	0	0
1891	James Wallace (4th don.) ...	5	0	0
	F. de Havilland Hall ...	5	0	0
1892	James Wallace (5th don.)...	5	0	0
1893	James Wallace (6th don.)...	5	0	0
	T. J. Austin	10	10	0
	Lionel S. Beale	10	0	0

		£	s.	d.
1893	Rev. C. R. Taylor	5	0	0
1894	J. R. Withecombe (Master)	10	10	0
	Henry Jones	10	10	0
	James Wallace (7th don.)...	5	0	0
1895	Francis Richard Gibbes (Master)	10	10	0
	James G. Mackinlay ...	5	5	0
	James Wallace (8th don.)...	5	0	0
1896	William Smith	10	10	0
	James Wallace (9th don.)...	10	0	0
1897	C. F. Du Pasquier	100	0	0
	Edward Tegart (Master) ...	10	10	0
	James Wallace (10th don.)	10	0	0
1898	S. C. Griffith (Master) ...	21	0	0
	James Wallace (11th don.)	10	0	0
	Samuel Osborn	10	10	0
1899	Joseph S. Burton (Master)	10	10	0
	A. Cooper Key	5	5	0
	James Wallace (12th don.)	10	0	0
1900	J. S. Stocker (Master) ...	10	0	0
	James Wallace (13th don.)	10	0	0
1901	Charles Browne (Master) ...	10	10	0
	Rev. C. R. Taylor (2nd don.)	5	0	0
	James Wallace (14th don.)	10	0	0
	Clarence Cooper	10	10	0
1902	T. E. Burton Brown (Master)	10	10	0
	James Wallace (15th don.)	10	0	0
	Clarence Cooper (2nd don.)	15	15	0
1903	William Parson (Master) ...	10	10	0
	James Wallace (16th don.)	10	0	0
	Clarence Cooper (3rd don.)	15	15	0
1904	R. B. Wall	5	5	0

Index

A

Accounts, Audit of, 129
Act of 1815, amendment, 230
Act of Parliament Committee, 218–222; dispute with, 230
Addis, John, 136, 138, 139
Address, Loyal, 159, 165, 188, 213, 219, 255
Admission to Freedom (difficulty), 183
Adolphus, Mr., 212
Albin, James, 131–133
Alchorne, Mr., 150, 164
Aldermen, Court of, 14; decide dispute, 40; demand list, 27
Allen, Dr., 95
,, John, 126, 138; bequest by, 150; gift by, 143, 144; portrait of, 143, 144
,, Zechariah, 131, 132, 138; bequest by, 133
Allowance to Master, 129
Ammunition, 58
Anatomy, petition *re*, 199
Anderson, Wm. (gardener), 180
Andirons, 129
Andrews, Simon, 125, 128, 129
Angeband, Chas., 126, 130, 131
Angier, Major, 116, 118
Anonymous Gift, 138
Anterac, Joseph, 208
Apothecaries, Act Concerning, 113; Assessment for loan, 14; dissentient, 4; Lists of, 3; not to practise, 97; not to sue one another, 16; Petition to King, 30
"Apothecaryite" (Dr. Badger), 117
Apothecary, Member of Skinners Company, 4; The title of, 224, 238
Apprentice, country, 18; drowned, 168; Mogg's case, 170; Pitman's case, 16; Varenne's case, 169, 170
Apprentices, disorderly, 148, 149; recalcitrant, 6; rejected, 18; to Surgeons, 221
Apprenticeship, 197, 218
Argent, Dr., 30, 44, 55, 67
Armiger, Jeremiah, 148, 149
Armorial Glass, 272, 274, 276
Arms of Society, 274; broken, 139
Army Medical Board, 173–176, 188
,, supply of drugs, 119
Arrowsmith, John, 103, 109
Assault on Examiners, 212
Assistant, dismissed, 40; place of, fines, 17
Assistants, Court of Reply to objections, 24, 25; vacancies in, 21
,, and Examiners, 198, 199; disfranchised, 142; New Court of, 106; non-attending, 29; partial restoration, 109; precedence of, 14
Athmontie (a foreigner), 99
Atkins, Dr. Henry, 2, 30
Atkinson, Mr. (the house of), 10, 11
Atkinson, William, 185
"Attendance Money," 170

B

Babington, G. (bargemaster), 169
,, J. (bargemaster), 166, 169
"Bachelors," 39, 41, 55, 69
Backler, Mrs. (butler), 142, 146, 149
,, Southerton (clerk), 142, 146, 166, 168, 183
Bacon, Richard, 5, 15, 22
Bacot, Edmund (clerk), 183, 207
,, John, 213, 214, 228, 231, 233, 236
,, John Stephen, 177, 178
Badge (bargemaster's), 107
Badger (Apothecaryite), 117
Bagster, William, 228
Baker, John, 188, 189, 190
,, Mr., 114
,, Thomas, 18
Ball, 132, 159
,, William, 157, 158
Ballintine, Henry (bargemaster), 166
Ballot-box, 102, 156, 283
Bankers, failure, 194
Banks, Sir Joseph, 180
Bannister, Mr., 69, 72, 74
,, Nicholas (glazier), 43
Banners, 33, 49, 284
,, and streamers, 37, 38
Barbados, fire in, 147
Barge, 38, 39, 69, 72, 90, 93, 100, 102, 125, 140, 146, 147, 159, 165, 184
Barge-house, 76, 92, 133, 134
Bargemaster, 95, 125

Barlow, Mr. (case of), 150, 151
"Barlow's Buildings," 151
Barnard, John (gift), 139
Barnett, Prof. of Botany, 208
Barrow, Mr., 102, 105
Barton, Adam, 3, 13, 17, 22, 25
Basden, Thomas, 149–151
Bastian, Henry Charlton (silver medallist), 249
Battersby, Mr., 73, 74, 79, 91
Beadle, admonished, 91; allowance by, 216; complaints against, 98; dispute with, 95; duties and fees, 156, 157; duties at feasts, 217, 218; gown, 66, 98, 102, 125, 146; fees, 50, 89, 159; hours, 228; petitions, 48, 77; reward, 21; rooms, 90; salary, 208; wife quarrel, 96
Beale, Colonel William, 132
Bean, Edward, 186, 233–235
Bearcroft, Mr., 115
Beck, Mr., 139
Beecher, Wm., 58
Bell, Mr., 53, 54
Bennett (impersonation case), 187, 188
Benson, William, 160, 161
Berkley, Samuel, 138, 140, 141
Bernard, Dr. Francis, 106, 117
,, Mr. Charles, 136
,, Mr. Serjt., 119
"Bezar Stones," 32, 33
Bill (Medical Reform), 172; (Profession and Practice), 178
Bills and Briefs (Physicians, Chirurgeons, Distillers), 12
Birch, Samuel, 123, 124
Biscoe (case of), 52
,, John, 122, 123, 128, 130, 131
"Black boxes," 60
Black, Osmond (medallist), 244
Blackfriars Bridge, 146; estate, deeds, 46, 48; Theatre, 46
Blackstone, John, 123
Blatch, Henry, 215, 228, 242
Blenheim, Battle of, 120
Board of Examiners (Arts), 253, 254
Boggs, Mr. (gold medallist), 251
Bonds, 19, 25
"Bookebynder," payment to, 73
Books, account, 30; gift of, 111
Botanical examination, 205; excursion, accident at, 168; excursion, proposed, 84; lectures, 138; prize, rules, 160; students disorderly, 206
Bouquet, Isaac, 163, 164
Bowling Green House, 133
Box, William, 181, 182, 185
Boy (alleged apprentice), 73
Boys, Mr. (beadle), 102
Bradford, William, 100, 106, 110, 112
Bradney, John, 162, 163
Bradshaw, Jeffrey (apprentice), 19
Brande, Edward Augustus, 181, 203, 208, 242
,, Professor, 215–219, 256
,, William Thomas, 235, 238, 240, 249, 250, 251, 278
Brass branch, 132
,, sconces, 134
Brecknock, Zacharia (petition), 39
Brewster, John (beadle), 116
,, Mrs. (butler), 118
Bridge, repair of, 64; land required for, 146
Bridgeman, Mrs. G. (tenant), 142
Bridges, Christopher, 2
Bristol, Apothecaries of, 130
Bristow, Uriah, 165, 166
British Museum (herbarium), 256
Broadbent, Messrs. (fire engines), 149
Brodie, Sir Benjamin, 234
Brodribb, Uriah Perrin, 253
Bromfield, Thomas, 120, 122
,, James, 158
Brooke, Mr. (Oyle of Maie), 28
Brooke's Powder, 35
Brougham's Bill, 195
Broughton, John, 123, 124
Brouncker, Sir W., 57
Browne, Edward, 181, 190, 191, 194; Charles William (prizeman), 249; William (Treasurer Laboratory Stock), 86
Bryan, Mr. Attorney, 42
Bucklersbury, house in, 36, 37
Buchanan, Dr. (of Hull), 206
,, George, M.D., 253
,, William, 251–53
Buckner, Leonard, 63, 66, 68
Buildings, exterior, 267
Bulwer, Thomas, 28–30, 41
Burbage, Cuthbert, 46, 48
,, James, 48
,, Richard, 46, 48
Burges, James, 139
,, Robert (carver), 84
Buridge, Mr., 27
Burkin, *see* Buckner, 68
Burnet, Gilbert Thomas, 208
Burrows, George Mann, 177, 181, 184, 193, 235, 282
Burton, Mr. (clerk), 88
Bust (G. Delaune), 284
Butler, Mr., 13
,, Mr., 86, 97
Buttery Hatch, 131
Byelaws, changes in, 186, 226

C

Cabbell, George, 187–89
Cadiman, Dr., 57
Callander, John, 234, 235
Camden, Wm. (Garter King of Arms), 274
Candidates, diminution in numbers, 206, 227; fees of, 250; imposition by, 196, 197; syllabus, 197, 198
Carter, Mr., 157
,, Wm. (silver medallist), 256
Cason, Mr., 12
Catalogue of plants, 104
Cater, Thomas, 158, 159, 170
Catteral, Robert, 124
Cawte, John, 150

Cedar trees, 149
Cellar, built, 81
Certificates, false, 200; town and country, 258
Chairs, 96, 131, 141, 147, 279
Chamberlain, Dr., 122
Chandeliers, 134, 148, 279, 283
Chandler, John, 147–49
Channing, John, 149
Charities, Inquiry by Lord Mayor, 98
Charles I., picture, 96, 284
Charleton, Mr., 92
Charlewood, Benjamin, 143, 147
"Charr-woman," appointed, 66
Charter, Attacked by City, 23, 27; attempts to annul, 3; Bill to confirm, 12; confirmation urged, 124; enrolled, 2; grocers' attack, 27; king's letter to Mayor, 1; New, 105, 106; objections to enrol, 1; Old, resumed, 108; surrender cancelled, 108; translated, 66
Charter of Physicians confirmed, 75
Charwoman, duties of, 96
Chase, James, 103, 108, 111
,, John, junr., 139, 140
,, John, senr., 76, 77, 89
Chattaway, William, 261
Cheek, Richard, 133, 134
Chelsea Garden, conveyance, 126; retrenchment, 241; royal visit, 107; Sir Hans Sloane, 125
Chelsea Wharf, 131
Chemists and Druggists, 221, 225, 226
Chests, 4, 81, 118
Cheyney, Lord, 114, 122
Chillingworth, Mr. (1), 73
,, Mr. (2), 150
Chirurgeons, 76; attack by, 29; charter, 30; prosecution ordered, 67
Christie, Mrs., gift of, 53
,, Thomas, 21, 26, 28, 29, 33, 53
Christ's Hospital, 166, 233, 242
Chukeley, William, expelled, 4
City Chamberlain, prosecution by, 134
,, of London, Palatinate relief, 11
,, Royal visit to, 124
,, swordbearer, gift to, 99
Clapham, William, 21, 25, 38; assault by, 53; defective drugs, 50; expelled, 29; mock election, 30
Clapton, David, 214, 215
Clare, John, 137
Clarke, Charles Edward, 225, 227
,, George, 151
,, James, 66, 68
,, Sir John, 107, 109, 113, 117
,, Thomas, 10
,, William, 10, 81, 102
Classical subjects, 239
Clement, Dr., 28
Clerk, demands of, 32; dispute with beadle, 87; duties and fees, 155, 186, 187; fees of, 51, 52; gown for, 177; gratuity to, 28; petition of, 77; retainer for, 236; rooms of, 90
Clerke, Mr., 98, 99
Clinical medicine, 238
Clinson, a carpenter, 43
Clock, 26, 102
Clothmakers Company, 99
Coach hire, 129
Coal and corn, 98
Coat armour, 6, 274, 276
Codder, Mr., detains papers, 32
Colebrooke, Josiah, 150
College of Medicine, 220
,, of Physicians, Demurrer of, 253; New Bye-law, 251; on Examinations, 222, 223
,, of Surgeons, Bill, 182
Collier, John, 164, 165
Collins, Mr., 67, 69
Colwell, James, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21
Combe, Henry, 253, 256, 257
Committee, "Hall Purchase," 11
,, of Inquiry, Parliamentary, 234
Company, poverty of, 7; sealed bonds, 7
Compere, Thomas, 124
Compton, William (Assistant), 18
Conference, Physicians, 236; renewal of, 245; Surgeons, 235, 236
"Confirmation Day," allowance, 177; no quorum, 178; ritual, 69, 288–292
Cooke, Edward, 13, 25, 38, 41, 43, 48, 49, 51, 56, 58, 59, 80
,, Robert (warden and clerk), 155, 166, 168
Cooke's Hall, 78
Cookworthy of Plymouth, 141
Cooper, George, 255
,, Thomas Henry, 209
Cooper's Co., 133, 134
Copper, sale of, 58
Corn, demand for, 61; non-storage, 67
,, money, 31, 32
Cotton, Clarke, 19
,, Mr., 164
Council, Lords of, 56
Counsel, 75, 251
Court Meetings (rules), 79, 80
,, of Examiners, 181; and Surgeons, 220; audit, 187; how now composed, 262; memorial on examinations, 223, 224; reports, 184–253
Court Room, 278–283; smoking, 67
Courts, precedence in, 72, 73; secrecy of, 10
Courtyard paved, 87
Cowen, Philip (silver medallist), 258
Cownden, Charles (boat-builder), 147
Crewe, Thomas, 12, 13

Crewkerne and Yeovil, D.M.A., 240, 241
Crow, Dr. (collection of drugs), 162
,, Patrick, 130
Crowfoot, William M. (silver medallist), 246
Cruttenden, Mr., 128, 131
Cups for Confirmation Day, 144

D

Dais, or "husting," 161
Dalton, Thomas, 117, 118
Damages (Bridgeman's case), 142
"Dancing Schoole," 100, 102
Dandridge, Mr., 121, 123
Danson, Mr., 107, 112–114
Darcy, Sir Christopher, 42, 43
Darnelley, Daniel, 3, 5, 9, 13, 14, 16; (tankard), 97
Daston, Mrs. (butler), 171, 196
Davies, Hugh (bad drugs), 170
,, Roger (carver), 84
Day, William, 235
Deeds, abstract of, 46, 47
De Grave, John Frances, 243–245, 249
Delaune, Col., 131
,, Gideon, 3, 13, 19, 25, 26, 28, 29, 54, 63, 64; and Higgins, 38–40; bust, 96, 284; cups, 144; death, 69; delivers deeds, 48; Freedom of, 20; "forrayner," 17; house, 44; portraits, 60, 139, 282; precedence, 34, 37, 38; saves plate, 61
Delaune, Peter, 25, 63
"Demonstrator of Plants," 150
Denman, Mr., 192
Dennison, Reginald (clerk), 141, 151
Deputies, appointment of, 165
Deputy Master, 18, 160
De Raffen, John, 134–136
Dering, Mr. (lawsuit), 90
Devall, John, 155–157
Devaynes, John, 161, 162
Dinner, Bi-centenary, 185; non-attendance, 89; Physicians invited, 37
Dinners, abuses at, 116; women excluded, 95
Disfranchisement, cost of, 166
Dispensary, Bishopsgate, 118, 119; Dispute, 94, 113–116; Poem, 117
"Dispensations," book of, 123
Dispensers (naval), 143; public, 182
Dispute, settlement, 34, 35
Distillers, agitation by, 54; Bill opposed, 13; Charter, 8, 56, 57, 76, 77; opposed, 7, 8, 57; Co., 116
Distilling, abuses in, 58
"Doggs," 129
Doors, garden, 103
Drapers Company, 5, 8
Draper, Mr. (Bucklersbury), 37
Drew, Walter, 233
Drewry, Mr. 121
Druggists Company, 75
Drug Trade, Retail, 137, 138
Drugs, defective, 3, 20, 50; Prowting's bequest, 161, 162; quality of, 176, 177; repository, 126; sale order rescinded, 136
Druitt, Dr. Robert, 247
Dunne, Benjamin, 103, 107
Dutch, Cornelius (clerk), 129; inscription to, 147; portrait, 141, 282

E

Eason, Mr. (an apothecary), 5, 16, 17, 20, 27
East India Company (drug supply), 147
Edwards, Richard, 13, 28, 30, 32, 33, 41, 48, 49, 56
Elderton, William, 136–138
Election dinner (allowance), 65
Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor, 8
Elliott, Richard, 151, 152, 154
Ellis, William (agent), 122
Elton, Thomas, 112, 114, 116, 117
Embankment scheme, 229, 230
Epidemiological Society, 247
Epsom College, 239, 253, 254
Este, Michael Lambton, 235, 238
Ewbank, Andrew, 196, 200
Examination, certificates, 189; drunken candidate, 225; in arts, 257, 258
Examinations, as now held, 263, 264; early rejections at, 4, 5; proposed changes, 248, 249; written, 220
Examiners, names of (1905), 264–266; and assistants, 198, 199; in Arts, 252, 255; charges against, 209, 210
Expenses, reduction in, 164
Explanatory Act of Parliament, 195
Eyles, John Brown, 235
Eyles, Richard Strong, 240–242

F

Fage (tenant of beadle), 95
Fagge, Charles Hilton (gold medallist), 249
Fairbairn, Mr. (gardener), 180
Farringdon Within, Mil. Association, 167
Fassett, E. D. G., 169, 170
Feasts, abuses at, 73; confusion at, 217, 218; disorders at, 95, 113, 125; modified, 80, 81; omitted, 60; overcrowded, 99; strangers forbidden, 123
"Feeding engine," 132, 133
Fees, Court of Examiners, 181; for firemen, 95, 96; "Harrolds," 6
Feltmakers, tenants of Hall, 65, 86
Ferrand, Edward, 147

"ffaire fax," Sir Thomas, 62
Field, Henry, 181, 186, 191, 194, 195, 214
,, John, 144, 152, 155–57, 160, 161, 167, 168
,, Mr., 54, 56
Fige, Thomas, 69, 73, 76, 81, 108, 112, 114
Finance, 115, 240
Finch, Heneage, 8, 12, 13, 29
,, William, 124
Fines, avoiding office, 165; difficult to collect, 33
Fire, 95, 130, 141, 195; precautions against, 132; the Great, 77
Fire-engine, 141, 149, 157
"Fire Porter," 157
Firmin, Giles, 74
,, Thomas, 74, 98
,, William, 74
Flags, 146, 163
Fleetwood, Mr. (clerk), 106, 109
Fleur-de-Lis Court, 142, 162
"Foreigners," 102, 117, 124, 134, 137, 143, 163
Forster, Ralph, 130, 132
Foster Lane, house in, 10, 12
Fothergill, Mr., 51
Fowle, William, 162, 163
Fowler, Charles, 126
Fownes, Thomas, 2, 6, 13, 14, 19, 25
Fox, impersonation of, 187, 188
,, Mr., 122
Fraudulent indentures, 196
"Freedom," copy to be inspected, 9; of City, 183, 184
"Freemason," the, 82, 84
Freemen, examination of, 67; to take "livery," 62
French candidates, 239
French, Hugh, 170, 196
Friend, Mr. (house of), 154
Front Court, 267, 269
Fry, Harry (case o.), 196
Funeral, hall let for, 87; Mr. Whitworth's, 93

G

Gabb (petition of), 168
"Galenical Medicines," 134
Gallery, let, 68
Gamon, Robert, 133, 135, 140, 149
Gape, Mr., 87, 90
Garden, 96; committee, 126; lectures discontinued, 241
,, Mr. (seal engraver), 141
Gardener, missing, 111; misbehaviour of, 212
Gardiner, Charles (gardener), 126
Gardiner, Mr., 118
Garle, Richard (painter), 51
Garnett, William (beadle), 68
Garnier, Isaac, 133
,, Mr. (King's Apothecary), 188
Garrett, Dr. (gift and fine), 99
,, Mr., 10
Garth, Dr. (Sir Samuel), 117
Gataker, William, 142
Gateway, 269
Gaynes, Oliver, 125, 128
Gelsthorpe, Peter (Gelsthrop, Guelsthorpe), 113, 117–119, 283
General Council of Medical Education, 250
General Herbarizing (expenses), 210, 211
General Meeting proposed, 232
"General Practitioners," proposed charter, 231, 232
"General Practitioners," Royal College proposed, 235
Gentlemen Ushers, 69
Gerrard's Herbal, 49
Giddall, Bryan, 17
Gift (Fige's), 81
Gilby, Thos. (smith), 43
Giles, Benjamin (beadle), 122
Gillham, John Allen (case of), 216, 217
Gillson Scholarship, 266
Girod, Peter, 158, 159
Gisbey, Mr., 146
Glass Coaches, 181
Glass, spurious armorial, 93
"Glasses," Great Hall, 165
Glendennen, Owen (mason), 43
Glover, Richard, 56, 58, 62
Glover, Mrs. Ann (saltcellar), 144
Goddard, Dr. (book of), 83
Godfrey, Mr. (case of), 158
Golding, Garrett, 106
Goldsmiths Company, 124
Goodall, Dr., 113, 117
Goods (security of), 64
Goughe, William, D.D., 49
Gover, James, 96, 99, 102, 107, 112
Gowar, Frederick Richard, 246, 249, 251
Gower (Gover), Col. Robert, 123, 125, 130
Gowns, 2, 19
Graham, David, 147
,, R. R., 180
,, Sir James (Bill of), 226, 227, 232
Granary (weevils in), 67
Grand Staircase, 272
Graves, Edward (fees of), 25
Great Cellar (let), 68
Great Hall, description, 271, 283–286; ends changed, 161; floor, 161, 186; "King's Arms," 86; repairs, 131; roof (leaden), 160; windows, 131
Green, Nathaniel, 135
Grievances, Petition of, 24
Griffith, John, 152
,, Richard, 171, 177
,, Richard Clewin, 242, 243, 253, 278
,, Samuel, 205, 206
,, (Warden), 205
,, William, 152
Grocers Company, 4, 14, 17, 20, 29, 31
Groyn (Star Chamber), 17

H

Halifax, Surgeons of, 191
Hall, Beds, 64; Blackfriars Estate, 42; Chest, 29; Dancing School, 100, 102; Design, 80; ground let, 80; insured, 104; Lady Darcy, 59; odours, 97; power to mortgage, 66; premises let, 65; purchase money, 14, 15; purchase proposed, 10, 36; rebuilt, 84; repairs, 44, 45, 107, 113, 116, 140, 154; Society in possession, 43; tenants, 44; water supply, 68, 69
Hall, Mr., refuses election, 97
,, Samuel, 86
,, Thomas, 107, 112
Hammond, William, 129
Hanchett, Daniel, 143
Hanck (a weaver), 3
Hand, Mr. (of Walworth), 186
Hardwick, Charles, 181
,, Thomas, 180
Hardy, Thomas, 199
Hare, Edward Selleck, 209
Harle, Mr. (swordbearer), 123
Harris, "free chirurgeon," 68, 69, 74
,, Mr., 53
,, Francis D. (gold medallist), 246
,, John, 133, 134
,, Robert, 132, 133
,, Thomas (Sheriff), 146
Harrison, Dr. (memorial), 172
,, Mr., 61, 63, 65
,, ,, (Treasury), 172
,, John, 235
Harryes, Josias, 17–19, 25, 26, 28
"Hartford," Lord, 44
Hartley, John (medallist), 245
Harvey, Dr. (letter from), 157
Haughton (case of), 28
Hawes, Thomas, 154, 155
Hawkins, Dr., 246
Haworth, Richard, 165
Haynes, William, 168, 169
Headlam's Bill, 244
Hearne (or Herne), Edward, 98, 102, 106
Heartley, Mr., 68, 72
Heckford, William, 159, 160
Henden, Sergt., 54
Herbarizing, expenses, 164, 183
Herbs, storage of, 90
Herringhookt, Peter, 69
Hicks, Thomas, 33, 36, 38, 49, 51, 53, 56, 63
Hide, Mr. (a grocer), 5
Higden, Josiah, 146, 147
,, Mrs. (gift of pictures), 190
,, William Henry, 170, 171
Higgins, Stephen, 2, 9, 14, 18, 37–40, 56
Higham, Charles, 257
,, James, 214, 215
Highbury Dinner, disorder at, 180
Hill, James, 181, 203, 205
,, Joseph (beadle), 124
Hilliard, Nicholas (artist), 234
Hingeston, John, 208, 211
Hinton, Anthony, 80, 81, 84, 94
"Historic Gallery," The, 169
Hoare (Hore), Robert, 61
Hobson, William (cook), 43, 62
Hodder, Mrs. (butler), 155, 170
Hodges (Lord Mayor's Officer), 59
,, Dr., 95
Hodgkinson, Mr., 157
Holland, Richard, 62, 64, 66
Hollingsworth, Mr., 73, 74, 76, 77, 84
Homeopathy, 241
Honourable East India Co., 165
Hooker, Dr. J. D., 243–246, 253, 257
"Horse Mills," 166
"Hortus siccus," 208
Hotchkiss, Thomas, 117, 118
Houghton, James (gift), 103
House-plates, leaden, 142
Housekeeper (duties, &c.), 196, 228
How, Dr., 122
Howard (pensioner), 169
Howse, H. G., (gold medallist), 257
Hudson, Mr. (artist), 141, 143
,, Thomas (solicitor), 21
Hugobert, Abraham, 10
Hull, Mr. (operator), 91
,, Robert (informer), 88
Hume, Robert, 132, 133
Hunt, Edmund, 123
Hunter, John (portrait), 246
,, John, junr., 181, 199, 202, 203, 246, 249, 251, 252, 254, 256
,, Mr., 86
"Hunter Case," The, 262
Hunterian Oration, 233
Huntingdon, Robert, 127, 130, 131
Hurlock, Joseph, 198, 200, 202

I

Indigent blind, 178
Informers, 68
Insurance dispute, 142
"Interlopers," 80
Invalid Election, 257
Ireland, lands in, 67
Ironmongers Co., 126

J

Jackson, Lancelot Burton, gifts of, 132, 138
,, Joseph, 152, 186–188
Jacobite rebels, 136
James I. (portraits of), 118, 137, 282, 284; reply to City, 23
James, Mr., 63–68
Jay, John, 123–125
Jenkin, Stephen, 137, 139
Jepson, Mrs. (butler), 152, 155
Johnson, Charles, 209
,, George, 73, 74, 81; portrait, 137, 282
,, George, junr., 181, 211

Johnson, Thomas (presents Herbal), 49
Jones, John, 90; (presents picture), 96
,, William, 126, 127
Journeymen (dearth of), 143; not liveried, 118; recalcitrant, 6; wages, 20
Joynes, Mr., 128
Julliot, Paul, 159

K

Kanmacher, Frederick (beadle), 151, 165, 167, 189
Kempthorne, H. L. (gold medallist), 256
Kettilby, James, 149, 150
Kew Gardens, 214, 215, 229
Keys, custody of, 90
King, address to, 109, 162; reply to City, *re* Distillers, 58
,, Richard Henry, 210, 214
,, William, 206, 208
King's Apothecary, 90, 96, 188, 195
,, Arms, 65, 76, 96, 149
,, College, 199
Kirby, John (engine keeper), 157
Kitchen, 269
Knight, Thomas (gift of picture), 246

L

Laboratory, building, 86; founded, 59; furnaces, 131; sales, 102; shop, 91; stonework, 99; Stock, 100, 121, 123, 125, 129 &c.
Ladies, invitations to, 143, 146
Lake, William, 134–136
Lamb, William Montagu, 238, 240
Lambkin (bargemaster), 129
Lamere, Lewis, 13, 19, 25
Lamp collector, 144
Lancet, letters in, 200, 207, 209, 250
Lane, Timothy, 165
,, William, 151, 152
Langham, Thomas, 112
Latham, Samuel, 148, 149
Latin (apprentice rejected), 103; study of, 189–191, 194, 196, 197, 203, 205, 236 &c.
Laud, Archbishop, 52
Lawford, Samuel, 186, 187
Lawrence, G. W. (medallist), 243
,, Herbert, 159, 160
,, James L., 255
,, Mr., 61, 63
,, Richard (abusive), 122
Layton, Mr., 72, 76
Lead, sale of, 58
Lectures, extension of, 193
Lee, Jonathan, 123
Legacies, 92, 93, 160, 161 &c.
Lembrick (a singer), 65
Library, 49, 100, 135, 169, 205, 274
Lidford, John (beaver maker), 48
"Light horseman," 72
Lilley, William, 129
Lillie, Andrew, 141–143
Lindley, Dr., 209, 210, 212, 241
Linen (gift of), 51
Lisle, John, 149
Litlar, Richard, 74–79, 93
Littlefear, Joseph, 194–196
"Little stairs," 84, 86
Livery, 32–34, 68, 106, 109, 136, 137, 168
Lloyd (case of), 28
London, Chatham and Dover Railway, 251
London Hospital, 169, 180
,, Recorder of, 32
"London Treacle," 5
London University, 213; Volunteer Association, 165
Lone, William, 140, 141
Long Garret, 272
Lord Mayor, deputation to, 27; gift of wine, 32, 36; livery petition, 73; present to, 43
Lord Mayor's Day, 30, 31, 39, 68, 73, 86, 158
Lorde, Thomas, 16
"Lorrymer's coate," 93
Lorymer, John, senr., 65, 66, 67, 74, 272, 283
,, John, junr., 64
Love, Richard (clerk), 59
"Low Gallery," 59
Lowman, coat armour, 65, 272
Loyal London Volunteers, 169
Lucas, William Owen (case of), 170
Lufkin (gift to), 64
Luke, Sir Oliver, 42, 44
Lyde, John, 133–135
Lyons, William, 29, 66
Lythall, William (beadle), 27, 66, 69

M

Mabbs, Nicholas, 5
Macdonald, W. R., 200–203, 207
Mace, Benjamin (beadle), 138, 140
,, Mrs. Elizabeth (butler), 140
"Mace," the, 284
Maddox, Robert, 136
Malim, George, 215
Malin, Wentworth, 211, 214
Malther, Richard, 120, 122
Malthus, Danl. (Queen's Apothecary), 120
,, Robert, 120
"Manufacturing poor," 182, 183
Mariner, Julian, 195, 196
Markham, John, 138, 140
Markland, Michael, 66, 67, 69
Marlin, Mr., 68
Marshall, Christopher, 136
Marston, Joseph, 133
Martin (or Martyn), John, 64, 66

Massa, William, 140, 141
Master insulted, 103
Masters (1864 to 1905), 258–261
Master's Day (expenses), 164
Mastership, contests for, 27, 28, 79
Materia Medica, 126, 140, 161, 163, 166, 167, 169, 170, 215, 218, 219, 254
Mather, Isaac, 152, 154, 155
,, Dr. Nathaniel, 100
Mathew, Job, 133, 134
Mathewes, fined, 27
,, William (bequest), 138
Maton, Dr. (gift of), 194
Mayerne, Dr. (Sir Theodore), 2, 57
Mayo, Dr., 230
Mead, Dr. (portrait), 138, 282
Medical, Council, 243; *Gazette* (attack in), 209; Library, 197; *and Physical Journal*, 184; Reform (Society reply), 172, 173; Reform Draft Bill, 245; registration, 220; schools (provincial), 200; students, 226, 245
Medicines (schedule of), 3; (sealed), 126
Melmoth, Reuben, 118, 135, 137, 138
Merchant Taylors, 36
"Mercurie Sublimate," 7
Meredith, Walter (clerk), 26, 27, 37, 43
Meres, John (clerk), 89, 92, 97, 106–112
,, ,, junr. (clerk), 125, 129, 131
Merrett, Dr., 76, 77, 82, 83
Merriman, Samuel, 231
Metcalfe, Robert (clerk), 2, 14–16
"Methridatie," 5
Michael, Mr., 98
Michell, Mr., 87, 91
Micklethwaite, Dr., 77, 94
Microscopical meetings, 243, 249
Midwifery examination, 221
Military Association, 167
Miller (gardener), 126
,, Joseph, 133
Millington, Sir Thomas, 119
Mills (bricklayer), 43–45
,, Edmund, 146–148, 279
Minutes (to be read), 29
Mogg, Charles (case of), 170
"Monteth" (bowl), 111, 144
Montreal, fire in, 147
Moore, Adam, 167, 168
,, Charles, 155
,, Dr., 17
,, Dr. Edmund, 166
,, Edward D. (Queen's Apothecary), 216
,, Thomas, 139
Morecroft, Mr., 53
Mordaunt, John, 234
Mores (case of deputy), 112
Morgan, Mr. (gardener), 97
,, Mrs. Catherine, 258
Morpeth, Mrs. Marie, 185, 196
,, Thomas, 185
Morris, Benjamin, 133
Mortmain, licence in, 49
Moseley, Thomas (tankard), 70
Moss, Mr. Under Chamberlain, 36
Music gallery, 286
"Myter in Bread Street," 37

N

Napper, Sir Richard, 77
Navy (drug supply), 119
,, Committee, 152, 154
"Navy Stock," 119, 120, 123, 148; (attack on), 141; (finance), 125
Naylor, Mrs. (plumber), 159
Neal, Mr. (custodian of deeds), 48
Nealson, Edward Thomas, 155
Nelson, Admiral Lord, 168, 169
,, James, 168
Nevinson, Charles, 170, 171
New Barge, 130, 147
,, Examinations (memorials against), 182
,, Jerusalem Church, 209
Newsham and Ragg (fire-engines), 141
Newsom, John, 178, 180
Nicholas, Philip, 171, 177
,, William (arbitrator), 58
Nicholls, Robert, 124, 133, 134
Nicholson, Joseph, 125, 126
Nomenclature of Diseases, 247
Non-attendance, fines, 5
Norris, Thos. (brassfounder), 134
North, (cook, abusive), 104
,, Michael, 67, 69, 74
Northey, Thomas, 136, 138, 139, 140
Norton, Dr. Robert, 242
Nussey, John, 195, 205–208, 214, 216, 234, 250, 255

O

Oath, against recusants, 90; Court of Examiners (difficulty), 192; new, proposed, 41; objections to, 2; refusals to take, 17
"Obnoxious Clause," the, 257
Obstetric Society, 203
Office, desire to avoid, 158; removals from, 109
Officer, payment to Lord Mayor's, 65
Old barred window, 272
,, chest in garret, 272
"Old Mr. Day," 113
"Operator," Laboratory, 86, 89, 91
Ordinances, read, 3; confirmed, 79; engrossed, 19
"Oyle of Maie," 28

P

Painter-Stainers Co. and Hall, 13, 30, 117

Palmer, Mr., 73
,, and Fleckwood(silk), 146
Panelling, Court Room, 278, 282; Great Hall, 283; Library, 274
Parapet, 97
Parker, Henry, 10
,, John, 10
Parkinson, John, 3, 6, 7, 15
Parliament, Petition to, 163
Parliamentary Committee, 181, 182 &c.
Parlour, 276, 278; chairs, 276; pictures, 278
"Parlour door," 136
Parrott, John, 240, 241
Partington Joseph, 152, 154
,, Miles, 185, 186
Patriotic Fund, 161; Resolution, 160, 161
Pattenmakers Company, 99
Payne, William, 228
Payte, George, 18
,, Robert, 18
Pearce, John (painter), 51
,, ,, 149, 150
Peck, John, 146, 147
Pelling, Mr., 73, 74, 79, 86, 95
Pelwell, Mr., 3
Penruddocke, C. W. W. (case of), 212, 213
Pensioners, 130
Pensions, 129, 143, 148, 149, 170, 187, 191, 257
Peters, Daniel, 141, 142
"Perambulacon Daie," 67
Peregrine, John, 235
Pew, Blackfriars Church, 44, 45; (in Tabernacle), 95
Pewter, sale of, 199
PharmaceuticalChemistry(prize), 254; Society, 225
Pharmacopœia Londinensis, 7, 157, 168, 228
Pharmacy (Draft Act), 126
Phelpes, Robert, 97, 98, 99
Phillipps, Edmond, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 18, 19, 34
,, William, 108, 112, 116
Phillips, Benjamin, 150
Physic Garden, 99, 114, 157, 202, 229, 242, 246, 253 &c.
"Physic-herb-women," 66
Physicians, College of, answer of, 55, 56; attack by, 29; attempted settlement with, 76, 77; Bill, 128–132; Brooke's powder, 35; charges against Society, 97; Conference, 252; Dispensary, 94, 95; dispute, 35, 50, 51, 53, 110–112; Dr. Merrett, 83, 84; Examine Freemen, 48, 67; licenses to practise, 252; President, 19; scheme of, 74; search by, 110
Pictures, Court Room, 282; Great Hall, 283, 284; King James, cost of, 96; parlour, 278
Piggott (dishonest gardener), 97
,, Spenser, 111, 113, 117
Pilkington, Mr., 84, 87, 96
Pimble, Thos. (bad drugs), 17
Pitman's Apprentice, 16
Pitson, James, 125, 126, 128
Plague, 77
Plants, catalogue, 99
Plate, 10, 111, 284; duty, 141; gifts, 25, 39, 53, 60, 123, 111, 133, 144, &c.; list, 69, 70; pledged, 69; purchase, 31, 111, 144; sales, 31, 62, 64, 68, 69, 80, 111, 144, 185; Warden's security, 12, 18
Pocklington, John, 134, 136, 137
Pocock, John (beadle), 140, 142
,, Mrs. (butler), 140, 142
Poisonous drugs, 58
Poisons wrongly labelled, 196
Poor box, 50
,, member (petition of), 33
Porter, Thomas (refuses search), 206
Portsmouth (drug store), 144
Pott, Mr., 97, 99, 106–108
Powder, 60
Pratt, Mr., 99
Precautions against fire, 95
Precedence in St. Paul's, 36
Price, Richard ("fire porter"), 157
Printing House Square, 235
"Private Lead," allowance, 177
Processions, Confirmation Day, 288–291
Proclamation, Royal (*re* "viewe"), 6, 7
Prowting, William, 150, 151, 161, 166, 284

Q

Qualified Apothecaries (list of), 205
"Quarterage," 28, 60, 127, 143
Queen Elizabeth (picture), 234
Queen's Apothecary, 20, 120, 216
"Quo-Warranto," 52, 53, 54, 57, 105

R

Railway, West London and Pimlico, 250; London, Chatham and Dover, 256
Rajendra Chandra Chandra, 246
Ramadge, Dr. (letter), 200
Rand, Isaac, 129
,, Mr., 96, 97, 99
Randall, Alfred Mayor, 246
"Ranking and Rating," 31, 32
Rawlins (Rawlings), Sir Benjamin, 118, 133, 134, 141, 283
Ray, (Parkinson's surety), 15
Read, Mrs. (Freedom), 130
Recorder, City, 27, 39
Rector of St. Andrew's, 192, 193
Reeves, Arthur, 118, 120
,, Mr. (sermon), 121
Regulation of Practice, 231
Repairs, cost of, 142
Report, "Improvement in practice," 178, 179
Repository, 102, 126

Reynell, Mrs. (butler), 149, 151, 152
,, Richard (beadle), 146, 149
Reynolds, Mr., 39, 60, 61, 64
,, Sir Joshua (picture), 246, 282
Retail Drug Department, 191
Retherick, Mr., 72, 74
Retrenchment, 78, 202
"Ricebank," Mr. (sculptor), 133
Richards, Mr., 66
,, Joseph, 133, 134
Richardson (dancing master), 100, 102, 106, 110
,, Mr., 68, 73, 77
Ridout, John, 181–234
Riots at Hull, 210, 211
Ritual (Confirmation Day), 69, 288–292
Rivers, Charles (beadle), 229, 251, 254, 255
Roberts, Edward, 178, 180, 181
,, Thomas, 151, 152
Robins, Jacob William, 219, 220, 225, 227
Robinson, Henry, 184, 217, 219, 220, 225
,, Thomas, 123, 124
,, William, 219
Rokeby, Nathaniel, 134
Rolfe, Mr., 106
Rose Mr. (case of), 118
Rouse, William, 118, 121
Rousewell, Major, 72, 76, 77
Royal Proclamation, 17
,, Medical Benevolent College, 239
,, Navy, Assistant Surgeon's grievances, 243
,, Society (botanical specimens), 126
Rudlon, Mr., 16
Rumler, John Woolfgang, 7, 17, 19, 25, 49, 54, 56
Rupert (hospital ship), 141
Russians, relief of, 178
"Ryding money," 60
Rysbach (sculptor), 133

S

Saddington, Bartholomew, 165, 166
Safe erected, 142
Sailcloth for Statue, 139
Sailors' widows, relief, 177
Sale of Clock, 130
Salisbury, William, 209
Salter, Edward (brickmaker), 82
,, John, 133, 134
Salver, gift of, 244
Sambrooke, Mr., 102, 103
Saner, James, 245, 246, 249
Sargeant, James Clement (beadle), 251, 254
Sason, Mr., 13
Saunderson (a "Scottishman,") 26
Saxon, Mr., 163
Sayer, Edward (beadle), 211, 216, 219
,, John (beadle), 189, 203
,, William Henry (beadle), 203, 211
"Scottishman," A, 26
"Scrap" dinners, 240
Screen, 161, 286; carvers of, 84
Scriveners Company, 37
,, Hall, 30
Seal (new), 140, 141
Search Day, 3, 7, 26
Search, dispute over, 122; fees for, 193; poisons wrongly labelled, 196; report of Committee, 185; right of denied, 60; right refused, 206
Seaton, James, 215
Serjeant, *see* Sargeant
Serpentine Stick, 236
Sewell (lawsuit), 17
Sexton, James, 217, 219
Shaller, Thomas, 123, 125
Shambrooke, William, 49, 54–56, 61
Shannon (naval dispenser), 143
Shares (limits of Laboratory), 103
Shawe, Thomas Clay (gold medallist), 258
Sheibell, Henry, 125
Shelburie, Mr., 66, 68, 72
Shelburne, *see* Shelburie
Shelbury, *see* Shelburie
Sheldon, Sir John, 92
Shelton, Samuel, 61, 63, 66
Sheppard, John, 22, 25, 26
,, Thomas, 133
Sheriffe, Gabriel, 6, 13, 28
Sherrard, James, 130
Sherson, Robert, 167
Ship money, 52
Shirley (intending settler), 136
Sibballs, Dr. (sermon), 38
Siccama, Rinso Robert, 249
"Sickness," the, 55
Siddall, Mr., 125
Silk (banners), 146
Simcox, Henry (case of), 26, 28, 29
Simöens, Jeronimo, 244, 245, 246
Simmons (apprentice drowned), 168
Simons, William, 181, 182
Simpling, 26, 48
Simson (insults the Master), 35
Skynner, Mr., 91, 96, 99
Slade, Wm. (complaint of), 154
Sloane, Sir Hans, 125, 126, 133
Smith or Smyth, Mr. (Master and Upper Warden), 64, 66
,, (beadle), 77, 95, 102
,, Henry, 123, 125, 126
,, "Herauld Paynter," 72
,, John, 125, 129, 130
,, Mrs. (widow of beadle), 103
,, Thomas (medical student), 209, 210
Smoking (in Court Room), 67
Snelling (limner), 96
Snow, Henry (butler), 49
Soaper, Thomas, 112
Society, the, admonished, 57; arbitration with physicians, 58; attends Royal Reception, 71, 72; audit, 224; bi-centenary, 185; Bonds, 59: books not to be copied, 60;

books sent to Star Chamber, 54; debts of, 58; decline in numbers, 136; dispute with physicians, 75; Dr. Merrett, 83, 84; Exchequer demand, 54; expenses, 136; finances, 66, 104, 112; financial difficulties, 61; income, 164; invited to St. Paul's, 35, 36; loans by, 59, 60, 61, 76; London University, 213; MS. history, 156, 160; new seal, 118; opposes Distillers' Charter, 56; objections to as examining body, 237; papers in wrong keeping, 32; petition to Council, 53; pew, 44, 45; precedence, 116; present to king, 71; proposed Act of Parliament, 137; rents Gape's Garden, 96; repaid £30, 62; reply *re* Kew, 230; reply to objections, 237, 238; retrenchment, 60; roll of members, 28; "stand" in City, 124; sealed bonds, 45; suit against Dering, 90; summoned before Council, 40, 41; thanked for gratis drugs, 122; vote for rector declined, 240
Sotherton, Mr., 59, 60, 63
Soup to poor, 165
South Sea Stock, 123, 124
Sparkes, plasterer, 104
Spelton, *see* Shelton
"Spirituous compositions," sale of, 158
Spoons, 10, 33, 34, 81, 82, 92, 123
Springett, John, 144, 146
St. Amand, John, 108, 119
St. George, Henry, "Richmond," 274
St. Paul's, decoration of, 253; repairs, 52
Staircase, grand (presented), 84
Standen, William, 89, 94, 98, 100
"Standish," 30
Staples, John (beadle), 133, 138
Staples, Mrs. (butler), 138, 139
Star Chamber, 17, 54, 56; bill in, 16; gift to Registrar, 19
Stationers Company, 129
Statue (Sir H. Sloane), 133, 139, 149
Steevens, Caleb, 18
Stephens, Mr., 64, 66, 69
Stevens, *see* Stephens
Stewards, 48, 90, 165 &c.
Stirrell, Henry (case of), 31
Stockdale, George, 117
Stocks, Union of Navy and Laboratory, 190
Stone balusters, 140
Stone carving of arms, 144
Stone, Leonard, 41, 48, 49, 54
,, Mr. Attorney, 12, 13, 29
Stonehouse, Mr., 73
Stophurst, Mr. (catalogue of plants), 104
Stourton, Humphry (beadle), 109
Stoves, 132
Stratton, Mark, 110, 114
Stringer, Samuel, 86, 89
Streamers, 33, 146, 163, 184, 284
Subscriptions to hall, 12, 13
,, for soldiers, 136
Surgeons Company, 121
Surgeons, Army, 221; exemptions for, 182
Surgeons and Court of Examiners, 220; conference with, 218, 219; East India Company, 221; Navy, 221
Surgery, memorial to Lord Melbourne, 204, 205
Surrender, Deed of, 105
Surrey Benevolent Society, 230
"Surveyor," 64
Sykes, Henry, 108, 112
Symmes, George, 10

T

Tables, purchase of, 147
"Table" term used, 32
Tailor, Mr. (attorney), 42, 43
,, Thomas (clerk), 59
Tallowchandlers Company, 91, 92
Tankard (Darnelley's), 97; (Litlar's), 93
Taxes, Committee on, 164
Taylor, Edward (cup), 144
Teale, Benjamin, 131
Tegart, Arthur (case of), 198, 199
Tenants, restrictions on trades, 84
Tenements and tenants, 44 &c.
"Tener in Capite," 13
Thames Embankment, 252, 255
Thanksgiving, St. Paul's, 125
"Theraica Londinensis," 21
Thomas, John, 65, 66, 68
Thornicroft, Mrs., 152
Thrale, Thos. (rejected), 22
Tickets for ball, 132
,, Physic Garden, 157, 158
Tod, Christopher, 125
Towle, William, 161
Towson, Augustine, 166
Tracts, relating to Society, 167, 168
Trappe, Mr. (house of), 11, 13
Traveis, Mr., 112
Treasurer, Laboratory, 86
Trew, William, 196, 198
Trimem, Henry (gold medallist), 254
"Twelve Companies," Committee of, 66
Tyson, William, 142, 143

U

Underwood, Mr., 100, 102
,, Mr., junr., 121
"Unfreemen," order rescinded, 120
United Stock, rent raised, 240
Unqualified practitioner (Wrexham), 182
Upton, A., Mowbray (clerk), 261
,, James, 181, 206, 209
,, James Richard (clerk), 261

Upton, Robert Brotherson (clerk), 207, 210, 213, 214, 215, 252, 261

V

Valentyne Mr. (preacher), 34
Varenne, apprentice (case of), 169, 170
,, Ezekiel (beadle), 149, 151
"Venice Treacle," 126
Vintners Company, 133
Violets, purchase of, 50, 51
Virot (violent apprentice), 60

W

Wainscot, sale of, 58
Wakley's Bill, 234
Walker, Richard (King's Apothecary), 189, 195
Wall, James, 133
Wallace, Edward, 228, 231
Walsham, James, 62, 64
Warburton, John (case of), 186
Ward, Anthony (corn), 32
,, Nathaniel Bagshawe, 241, 242, 245
,, William Tilleard, 178
Warton, Dr., 77
Walter, John (*The Times*) 235
Wardens (1864 to 1905), 258–261
Wardenships, contest, 79
Warkhouse, John, 29, 31
Warner, Thomas, 60, 94, 98, 107, 118, 119
Water Gate (garden), 98
Water Lane (house), 150
Water Supply (hall), 68, 69
Water Works (claim), 169
Waterman, 38, 39
Watson (medical student), 205, 206
,, John (Sec. Court Examiners), 181, 185, 187, 208–210, 215
,, Thomas, 163–165
Watts (gardener), 98, 103, 111
Wax candles, 134
Weavers Company, 92, 133
Webb, Abraham, 58–64
,, Mr. (counsel), 125
Weights, "Dispensatorie Troy," 3
Wells, Richard Strong, 181, 208
,, William, 14
West, Charles, 252
,, Mr., 132
West London and Pimlico Railway, 251
Westwood, Alfred (case of), 203, 204
,, Marmaduke, 146–149
Wharf (let), 132
Wheatley (Whitley), Thomas, 21
Wheeler, Charles West, 253, 256
,, James Lowe, 207, 256, 257
,, Mr., 209
,, Thomas, 181, 189, 190, 191, 257, 278
,, Thomas Rivington, 257
,, William, 182
"Whifflers," 55
White, Daniel, 33
Whitmore, Paul (clerk), 25
Whitwell, William (examination), 4
Whitworth, Mr. (legacy), 92, 93
Whyniard, Athanasius (waterman), 38
Wilkinson, John (case of), 5, 6, 8, 9, 16
Willey, John, 160, 161
William III. (Exeter picture), 135, 278
Williams, Allen, 215, 217, 219, 220
,, Symon, 76, 81
,, Walter (clerk), 151, 154, 155
Wilmer, John, 147, 148
Wincke, Tobias, 2, 18, 26, 27
,, Widow, 28, 31
Windes (plumber), 104
Wine (regulations as to), 240, 255
Wingfield, John, 157, 160
Wire Drawers Company, 24
Withers, William, 130–132
Woodd, John, 177
Woodford, Alfred, 250
Woodgate, Thos. (fire engine), 169
Woolfe, Israel, 26, 30, 49
Wythe, Thomas, 122

Y

Yardley, Ralph, 49, 54, 60
Yatman, Matthew, 157, 158, 269
Yelverton, Sir H., 16
Yeomanry, 74; remonstrance of, 136, 137
York, Apothecaries of, 130
"Young Men," 55, 69
Young, Mr., 56, 61
,, Roger Harry, 22
,, (stonemason or "freemason"), 82, 84
Younge, Mrs. (gift of), 51


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